

(THE)
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,

AND
London Review,
Containing
Portraits, Views, Biography, Anecdotes,
Literature, HISTORY, Politics,
Arts, Manuſcripts, Amusements of the Age

Simul et jucunda et idonea dicere vitæ

BY THE
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THE European Magazine,

For JANUARY 1802.

[Embellished with, 1. A PORTRAIT of DR. WILLIAM ROBERTSON. And, 2. A VIEW of COADE and SEALY'S GALLERY, or EXHIBITION of ARTIFICIAL STONE, WESTMINSTER BRIDGE-ROAD.]

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VOL. XII. JAN 1802

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The remainder of the Correspondence between Bishop Butler and Dr. Clarke is received.

Several poetical pieces are received, and some of them with a year next month.

The offer of G. W. will be accepted.

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN FROM JANUARY 1 TO JANUARY 16.

	W.	Rye	Barl	Oats	Beans	COUNTIES upon the COAST	W.	Rye	Barl	Oats	Beans	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.		s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	
London	00	0 00	0 30	0 00	0 00	Essex	79	7 45	0 36	4 32	6	
						Hert	75	2 38	0 27	2 38	4	
						Staff	71	6 00	0 45	6 25	0	
						Surf	77	10 00	0 44	1 32	9 33	9
						War	75	7 00	0 37	10 18	11 35	6
						Wor	74	3 30	0 40	11 23	7 33	7
						Yor	74	9 00	0 41	8 20	5 32	6
						Der	69	8 45	0 41	11 20	5 43	0
						Dur	70	7 00	0 40	0 19	0 00	0
						North	65	11 40	0 36	0 20	5 00	0
						Cum	85	6 51	1 42	4 23	4 00	0
						West	80	1 56	0 35	9 23	0 20	0
						Lin	77	5 00	0 31	10 26	7 48	0
						Ches	81	6 10	0 34	6 25	5 00	0
						Glouc	76	0 00	0 34	11 25	11 44	8
						Som	71	0 00	0 33	9 22	6 43	0
						Mon	81	11 00	0 50	6 00	0 00	0
						Dev	72	5 00	0 40	4 20	4 48	0
						Corn	75	4 00	0 30	11 17	1 00	0
						Dor	75	3 00	0 43	7 34	10 48	6
						Hants	73	9 00	0 42	10 27	10 10	0
						WALES						
						N. Wales	85	4 00	0 47	4 31	0 00	0
						S. Wales	68	8 00	0 41	6 18	4 00	0

STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

DECEMBER.							
DAY.	BAROM.	THERMOM.	WIND.	9	29 80	35	N.E.
25	29 59	42	S.W.	10	29 77	27	N.
26	29 60	43	S.W.	11	29 45	25	N.
27	29 61	40	W.	12	29 62	22	W.
28	29 63	41	S.W.	13	29 57	20	W.
29	29 65	40	W.	14	29 90	24	N.W.
30	29 65	40	N.W.	15	30 31	23	N.
31	29 83	31	N.	16	30 48	17	W.
				17	30 22	34	S.W.
				18	30 20	37	S.W.
				19	29 90	44	S.S.W.
				20	29 75	41	W.
				21	29 40	40	W.
				22	32 12	36	N.W.
				23	30 49	33	W.
				24	30 38	30	S.W.
				25	30 30	36	W.
				26	30 23	44	S.S.W.
				27	30 47	46	S.
JANUARY.							
1	30 10	28	N.				
2	29 41	33	S.				
3	30 12	28	N.				
4	30 20	27	N.E.				
5	29 59	28	N.W.				
6	29 60	30	S.				
7	29 80	27	N.				
8	29 84	16	N.E.				

Quincy Magazine



Portrait by

WILLIAM ROBERTSON D.D. F.R.S.E.

Painted by J. J. Smith (London) Feb. 1794

THE
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,
AND
LONDON REVIEW,

FOR JANUARY 1859

BY WILLIAM ROBERTSON,

(WITH A PORTRAIT.)



OF this excellent writer and respectable man an account has been lately published by Dugald Stewart; from whose narrative we shall avail ourselves of the following authentic particulars.

"WILLIAM ROBERTSON, D. D. late Principal of the University of Edinburgh, and Historiographer to his Majesty for Scotland, was the son of the Rev. William Robertson, Minister of the Old Gray Friar's Church, and of Eleanor Pitcairn, daughter of David Pitcairn, Esq. of Dreghorn. By his father he was descended from the Robertsons of Gladsmuir, in the county of Fife, a branch of the respectable family of the same name, which has, for many generations, possessed the estate of Struth in Perthshire.

"He was born in 1721, at Borthwick (in the county of Mid-Lothian), where his father was then Minister; and received the first rudiments of his education at the school of Dalkeith, which, from the high reputation of Mr. Leslie as a teacher, was at that time resorted to from all parts of Scotland. In 1733, he again joined his father's family on their removal to Edinburgh; and, towards the end of the same year, he entered on his course of academical study.

"From this period till the year 1759, when, by the publication of his *Scottish History*, he fixed a new era in the literary annals of his country, the habits and occurrences of his life were such as to supply few materials for biography; and the imagination is

left to fill up a long interval spent in the silent pursuit of letters, and enlivened by the secret anticipation of future eminence. His genius was not of that forward and irregular growth, which forces itself prematurely on public notice; and he had only a few intimate and confidential friends, who in the native vigour of his powers, and in the patient culture by which he laboured to improve them, perceived the earnestness of a fame that was to last for ever.

"The large proportion of Dr. Robertson's life which he thus devoted to obscurity, will appear the more remarkable, when contrasted with his early and enthusiastic love of study. Some of his oldest common-place books, still in his son's possession (dated in the years 1735, 1736, and 1737), bear marks of a persevering assiduity, unexampled perhaps at so tender an age; and the motto prefixed to all of them (*Vita sine literis mors est*) attests how soon those views and sentiments were formed, which, to his latest hour, continued to guide and to dignify his ambition. In times such as the present, when literary distinction leads to other rewards, the labours of the studious are often prompted by motives very different from the hope of fame, or the inspiration of genius; but when Dr. Robertson's career commenced, these were the only incitements which existed to animate his exertions. The trade of authorship was unknown in Scotland; and the rank which that country had early acquired among the learned nations of Europe, had, for many

many years, been sustained entirely by a small number of eminent men, who distinguished themselves by an honourable and disinterested zeal in the ungrateful walks of abstract science."

His studies at the university being at length finished, Dr. Robertson was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Dalkeith, in 1741; and in 1743 he was presented to the living of Gladsmuir, in East Lothian, by the Earl of Hopton. The income was but inconsiderable (the whole emolument not exceeding one hundred pounds a year); but the preferment, such as it was, came to him at a time singularly fortunate, for, not long afterwards, his father and mother died within a few hours of each other, leaving a family of six daughters and a younger son, in such circumstances as required every aid which his slender funds enabled him to bestow.

Dr. Robertson's conduct in this trying situation, while it bore the most honourable testimony to the generosity of his dispositions, and to the warmth of his affections, was strongly marked with that manly decision in his plans, and that persevering steadiness in their execution, which were characteristic features of his mind. Undeterred by the magnitude of a charge which must have appeared fatal to the prospect that had hitherto invited his studies, and resolved to sacrifice to a sacred duty all personal considerations, he invited his father's family to Gladsmuir, and continued to educate his sisters under his own roof, till they were settled respectably in the world. Nor did he think himself at liberty, till then, to complete an union which had been long the object of his wishes, and which must be justly numbered among the most fortunate accidents of his life. He remained single till 1751, when he married his cousin, Miss Mary Nisbet, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Nisbet, one of the ministers of Edinburgh.

While he was thus engaged in the discharge of those pious offices which had devolved upon him by the sudden death of his parents, the rebellion of 1745 broke out in Scotland, and afforded him an opportunity of evincing the sincerity of that zeal for the civil and religious liberties of his country, which he had imbibed with the first principles of his education, and which afterwards, at the distance of more than forty years, when he

was called on to employ his eloquence in the national commemoration of the revolution, seemed to rekindle the fires of his youth. His situation as a country clergyman confined, indeed, his patriotic exertions within a narrow sphere; but even here his conduct was guided by a mind superior to the scene in which he acted. On one occasion (when the capital of Scotland was in danger of falling into the hands of the rebels), the state of public affairs appeared so critical, that he thought himself justified in laying aside, for a time, the precise habits of his profession, and in quitting his parochial residence at Gladsmuir to join the volunteers of Edinburgh; and when at last it was determined that the city should be surrendered, he was one of the small band who repaired to Haddington, and effected their escape to the commander of his Majesty's forces.

The duties of his sacred profession were, in the mean time, discharged with a punctuality which secured to him the veneration and attachment of his parishioners; while the eloquence and taste that distinguished him as a preacher drew the attention of the neighbouring clergy, and prepared the way for that influence in the church which he afterwards attained. A sermon which he preached in the year 1755, before the Society for propagating Christian Knowledge, and which was the earliest of all his publications, affords a sufficient proof of the eminence he must have attained in that species of composition; in his genius had not inclined him more strongly to other studies. This sermon, the only one he ever published, has been long ranked, in both parts of the island, among the best models of pulpit eloquence in our language. It has undergone five editions; and is well known to some parts of the continent in the German translation of Mr. Ebeling.

At the age of near forty years, on the 1st of February, 1759, appeared Dr. Robertson's *History of Scotland*, which was received by the world with such unbounded applause that, before the end of the month, he was desired by his bookseller to prepare for a second edition.

From this moment the complexion of his fortune was changed. After a long struggle, in an obscure though a happy and hospitable retreat, with a narrow

narrow income and an increasing family, his prospects brightened at once. He saw independence and affluence within his reach; and flattered himself with the idea of giving a still bolder flight to his genius, when no longer depressed by those tender anxieties which so often fall to the lot of men, whose pursuits and habits, while they brighten the endowments of domestic life, withdraw them from the paths of interest and ambition.

In venturing on a step, the success of which was to be so decisive, not

only with respect to his fame, but to his future comfort, it is not surprising that he should have felt, in a more than common degree 'that anxiety and diffidence so natural to an author in delivering to the world his first performance.'—'The time' (he observes in his preface) 'which I have employed in attempting to render it worthy of the public approbation, it is perhaps prudent to conceal, till it shall be known whether that approbation is ever to be bestowed.'

(To be concluded in our next.)

AN INVESTIGATION OF THE JUSTICE OF MONS. BUFFON'S OPINION RESPECTING THE MAN OF AMERICA.

BY CHARLES THOMPSON, ESQ.

MONS. BUFFON has indeed given an afflicting picture of human nature in his description of the man of America. But sure I am, there never was a picture more unlike the original. He grants indeed, that his stature is the same as that of the man of Europe. He might have admitted, that the Iroquois were larger, and the Lenopi, or Delawares, taller than people in Europe generally are. But he says their organs of generation are smaller and weaker than those of Europeans. Is this a fact? I believe not; at least it is an observation I never heard before.—“They have no beard.” Had he known the pains and trouble it costs the men to pluck out by the roots the hair that grows on their faces, he would have seen that nature had not been deficient in that respect. Every nation has its customs. I have seen an Indian beau, with a looking glass in his hand, examining his face for hours together, and plucking out by the roots every hair he could discover, with a kind of tweezer made of a piece of fine brass wire that had been twisted round a stick, and which he used with great dexterity.—“They have no adour for their female.” It is true, they do not indulge those excesses, nor discover that fondness which is customary in Europe; but this is not owing to a defect in nature, but to manners. Their soul is wholly bent upon war. This is what procures them glory among the men, and makes them the admiration of the women. To this they are educated from their earliest

youth. When they pursue game with ardour, when they bear the fatigues of the chase, when they sustain and suffer patiently hunger and cold; it is not so much for the sake of the game they pursue, as to convince their parents and the council of the nation that they are fit to be enrolled in the number of the warriors. The songs of the women, the dance of the warriors, the sage council of the chiefs, the tales of the old, the triumphal entry of the warriors returning with success from battle, and the respect paid to those who distinguish themselves in war and in subduing their enemies; in short, every thing they see or hear tends to inspire them with an ardent desire for military fame. If a young man were to discover a fondness for women before he has been to war, he would become the contempt of the men, and the scorn and ridicule of the women. Or were he to indulge himself with a captive taken in war, and much more were he to offer violence in order to gratify his lust, he would incur irreparable disgrace. The seeming civility of the men, therefore, is the effect of manners, and not a defect of nature. Besides, a celebrated warrior is oftener courted by the females, than he has occasion to court; and this is a point of honour which the men aim at. Instances similar to that of Ruth and Boaz, are not uncommon among them. For though the women are modest and diffident, and so bashful that they seldom lift up their eyes, and scarce ever look a man full

in the fire, yet, being brought up in great subjection, custom and manners reconcile them to modes of acting, which, judged of by Europeans, would be deemed inconsistent with the rules of female decorum and propriety. I once saw a young widow, whose husband, a warrior, had died about eight days before, bemoaning to friends her grief, and who, by weeping for her, beating her breast, and drenching her hair, made the tears flow in great abundance, in order that she might grieve much in a short space of time, and be married that evening to another young warrior. The manner in which this was viewed by the men and women of the tribe, who stood round, silent and solemn spectators of the scene, in the indifference with which they answered my question respecting it, convinced me that it was no unusual custom. I have known men, advanced in years, whose wives were old and past child-bearing, take young wives, and have children, though the practice of polygamy is not common. Does this favour of frigidité, or want of ardour for the female? Neither do they seem to be deficient in natural affection. I have seen both fathers and mothers in the deepest affliction, when their children have been dangerously ill; though I believe the affection is stronger in the descending than the ascending scale, and though custom forbids a father to grieve immoderately for a son slain in battle.—“That they are timorous and cowardly,” is a character with which there is little reason to charge them, when we recollect the manner in which the Iroquois met Monts.—, who march

ed into their country, in which the old men, who learned to fly, or to survive the capture of their town, braved death, like the old Romans in the time of the Gauls, and in which they soon after revenged themselves by sack and destroying Montreal. But, above all, the unflinching fortitude with which they bear the most excruciating tortures, and death when taken prisoners, ought to exempt them from that character. Much less are they to be characterized as a people of no vivacity, and who are excited to action or motion only by the calls of hunger and thirst. Their dances, in which they take much delight, and which to an European would be the most severe exercise, fully contradict this; not to mention their fatiguing marches, and the toil they voluntarily and cheerfully undergo in their military expeditions. It is true, that when at home, they do not employ themselves in labour or the culture of the soil: but this again is the effect of customs and manners, which have assigned that to the province of the women. But it is said, they are averse to society and social life. Can anything be more implicable than this to a people who always live in towns or clans? Or can they be said to have no “republicque,” who conduct all their affairs in national councils, who pride themselves in their national character, who consider an insult or injury done to an individual by a stranger as done to the whole, and resent it accordingly? In short, this picture is not applicable to any nation of Indians I have ever known or heard of in North America.

LYCOPHRON'S CASSANDRA, L. 168—171.

Τὸ δ' αὖ τέτατον ἄνδρα γαίης ἑλπίσιν
 Κίενε καταβλήκηντος, ὅς τε οὐδ' ἔτι
 Τὰ δειπνῶντα τῆς δαΐφροτος πάλης
 Λαβούσα κτερέουσι.

Quantum verò videbit Helena maritum, *Deiphobum*, *Paridis*, accipitris rapacis, fratrem, quem e fratribus adeptum secunda—*πρωμία* pugná—labefactantis luctu predicabunt.

THE Commentators seem to have been divided in their interpretation of this passage. The story, as told by Lycophron, is this. After the death of Paris, Helen was promised to his brother Deiphobus, on condition

that he entered the lists with other suitors, and vanquished his competitors at a wrestling-match. The words τῆς δαΐφροτος πάλης clearly ascertain that species of combat, in which Deiphobus was engaged. They evidently refer

referred to that gymnastic exercise, performed in the *Palæstra*, and called the *Palæ*, or wrestling-fight. Some have supposed, that by *παλῆ* is meant *Helen*. This supposition is improbable. *Παλῆ* is used in its customary sense, which the compound epithet annexed, *δω-δωλίου*, fully confirms. The prize, contended for by *Deiphobus*, and obtained by conquest, was *Helen*. She is considered as being *τὰ δωλίου τῷ παλῇ*. The property of this expression, *τὰ δωλίου*, as applied to *Helen*, will appear; if we recollect that she, with reference to *Paris*, was, in our poet's language, *τῷ παριῷ*, *prima premia*. With respect to *Deiphobus*, the brother who obtained her next, she was *τὰ δωλίου, secundæ premia*. The

expression *δωλίου* is elliptical. *Εὐχρησ* is governed of the preposition *ἐν* understood: *ἐν τῇ παλῇ*, quem e fratribus *Κηρύσσων* is well explained by *Maurusius*. Apud veteres, he observes, certaminum victores per præconem renuntiari moris erat. *Lycophron's* compound epithets are entitled to much praise; as is *δαρπαλίου* here. Speaking of the rocks, against which the mariners were dashed, he calls them *ἀπαρπαλίου πέτραις*. *Shakspeare*, the reader will recollect, terms such rocks the *merchant-marring rocks*. Our poet's epithet respects the mutilated state of men's persons; *Shakspeare's* the destruction of their property: both are alike original and excellent.

R.

SOME ACCOUNT

OF

COADE AND SEALY'S GALLERY; OR, EXHIBITION IN ARTIFICIAL STONE, WESTMINSTER BRIDGE ROAD.

[WITH AN ENGRAVING AS A FRONTISPIECE TO THIS VOLUME.]

So long ago as the year 1769, this ingenious mimulatory or artificial stone, hardened by the vitrifying and firing, was first established; but it has been in a state of progressive improvement even to the present day.

Most of the capital residences and towns in these kingdoms, as well as in foreign parts, contain specimens of it; which are applied externally, as in coats of arms, statues, capitals of columns, and other architectural decorations; or internally, in chimney pieces, bronzed, &c. bas-relievs, candelabras, statues supporting lamps, and pedestals for stoves, which have none of the unwelcome effect of cast iron. The most respectable proofs of the utility of this art are, the length of time it has been established, and the growing fame it has acquired; but the numerous and substantial advantages peculiar to this manufacture, in preference to the natural stone, render a particular statement of them at once interesting to the public, and a justice to the proprietors.

Portland stone, marble, and other natural calcareous materials, are considerably impaired, and, in time, totally dissolved by the chemical properties of the atmosphere; but the high degree of fire to which this artificial stone is exposed in the kilns, gives it a durability

resembling jasper or porphyry. Frost and Damps have no effect upon it; consequently it retains a sharpness not to be diminished by the changes of climate. On this account it is principally adapted for sculpture, in the ornaments of parts of columns, pyramids, triumphal arches, or other national works which are to be exposed to the air; for parks, gardens, fountains, bridges, tombs in church yards of churches, decorations of churches, either in the Grecian or Gothic style, it claims a superiority of duration over any other material, either in this or a more severe climate: and, among its other qualities, is its resistance both of electric and common fire; of the one, the putting of the properties of glass in that respect is a sufficient demonstration, and where it has been applied in buildings which have been burnt down, or damaged by fire—such as the ordnance arms in the pediment of the Tower of London, a row of houses at Rochester, and other places—memorable testimonies remain that it has not received the smallest injury; on the contrary, fire purifies it. This manufacture has also a preference to Portland stone in point of cheapness, especially in proportion to the execution of the work; and the general style of execution amply evinces that art-

fini

tists of the highest reputation have been, and are still, employed in all its designs.

On this establishment were employed the early genius and exertions of the late eminent sculptor, John Bacon, Esq. R. A. whose models still form a considerable part of the collection.

In common with most original undertakings, the great expence incurred for experiments necessary to its perfection, leaves, we understand, but an inadequate remuneration to the proprietors; who, we think, may very modestly assert pretensions to public favour, as having formed a school for artists, and brought to considerable perfection a valuable art, which without unwearying perseverance against prejudice and interest had now been extinct. It has, however, been honoured with the approbation and *appointment* of His Majesty, the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, &c. and is now fast rising into public notice.

Among other works which have been executed at this place, is that celebrated Gothic screen in St. George's Chapel at Windsor, supporting the organ-gallery, also the Gothic font, and the three statues of King Edward, Madona and Child, and St. George and the Dragon, on the west front of the chapel; the arms, &c. of the Trinity-house [see Vol. XXVII. p. 400], of the Barracks at Windsor, York, and Northampton, the Queen's Guard-house in St. James's Park, also of the barracks throughout Scotland, and different works in the gardens and on the screen of Carlton house, likewise the group of statues in front of the Pelican Office, Lombard Street [see Vol. XXXIX. p. 262], and a variety of other statues, arms and ornaments, in every order of architecture, in and about this metropolis, as well as in most parts of the kingdom, some from twenty to thirty years standing, and still unimpaired, while the natural stone, frequently, in or about the same buildings, is gone to decay.

The situation of the MANUFACTORY, however, is so obscure, that, notwithstanding the length of time it has been established, many instances occur of gentlemen visiting it, who, while they express their surprise at the magnitude and beauty of the undertaking, are not having known it soon enough to avail themselves of its elegance and cheapness in their own decorations.

To bring finished a work, which neither the anger of Jove, nor Fire, nor the PACIOUS TIME CAN DESTROY.

it, therefore, more forward to public notice, a GALLERY has been opened on the Surrey side of Westminster Bridge, leading down to the manufactory, containing SPECIMENS of the work, where the public have opportunities of seeing, from time to time, a variety of models in basso-relievo, statues, &c. as they are executed; and of which, entertaining descriptive catalogues (price one shilling) are delivered to visitors.

The ENGRAVING which we have given as a FRONTISPIECE represents the FRONT ENTRANCE to the EXHIBITION GALLERY, as follows:

A large pannel, nine feet wide by ten feet high, modelled from the card or direction to the manufactory, designed by the late Mr. Bacon. It consists of three figures as large as life.

In the centre is a female figure, emblematical of Sculpture and Architecture seated on a pedestal, on the die of which is the following inscription: The attempts of Time to destroy Sculpture and Architecture, defeated by the vitifying aid of Fire.

And on the plinth are these appropriate lines:

In vain thy threats, O Time, these
arts assail,
The pow'r of Fire shall o'er thy
strength prevail,
Till Thou and Fire with this great
globe shall fail.

On her right hand is the statue of Time, whose attitude and countenance are finely expressive of dismay and confusion.

Opposite to him is an emblematical statue of Fire; with her left hand she repulses Time, and her right hand holds a torch; on her girdle is the motto, *Igneo vi.*

In the back ground is a view of the kiln; and round the iron hoop which encircles it is introduced the latter part of that well-known quotation from Ovid—

*Junque opus exegi, quod nec Jovis ira, nec Ignis,
Nec poterit Ferrum, nec EDAX ABO-
LERE VETUSTAS.** OV. MET.

To support this large pannel are four male Cariatides or Terms, on pedestals eleven feet high. The anatomical parts of these statues are worthy of observation.

Faustus the key stone of the front arch.

The gallery is open from ten to four. Admittance one shilling.

DR. JOSEPH BUTLER, BISHOP OF DURHAM,

AND

DR. SAMUEL CLARKE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

The correspondence I now send you is copied from the originals in the handwriting of the two great men whose names stand at the head of this communication. It cannot fail of being acceptable to the Public, and therefore I send it for insertion in the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

I am, &c,

C. D.

LETTER I.

SIR,

WHEN I was in town, I mentioned somewhat to you of going to Cambridge to take degrees in law, you did not disapprove of it, upon which I resolved to remove thither as soon as I could get my father's consent, which I now have, and therefore desire your advice concerning a College and tutor there; for not having taken any degree, I suppose I must enter under some particular man. When I had no thoughts formerly of going to Cambridge, as I remember, you recommended a tutor to me, but I have quite forgot his name. We are obliged to mispend too much time here in attending frivolous lectures and unintelligible disputations, that I am quite tired out with such a disagreeable way of trifling, so that if I can't be excused from these things at Cambridge, I shall only just keep term there.

Since I am obliged to write to you, and am not certain when I shall be in London, I must beg leave to trouble you with a difficulty in relation to Freedom, which very much perplexes me.

Upon reading what you last published upon this subject, I see great reason to be satisfied that *Freedom* and *Action* are identical ideas, and that Man is, properly speaking, an *Agent* or a *Free Being*. But as the question concerning Freedom is or is not of consequence just as it affects the purposes of religion, my not being able clearly to make out how Freedom renders us capable of Moral Government perplexes me as much as tho' I was in doubt concerning Freedom itself. I am satisfied that it is in our power to *act* or *not to act* in any given

case, yet I do not see that it follows from thence that it is in our power to *act virtuously*, because the *physical* and the *moral* nature of an action comes under quite two different considerations. Virtue does not consist *barely in acting*, but *in acting upon such motives*, and to *justify ends* and *acting upon just motives*, &c. evidently supposes a *disposition in our nature to be influenced by those motives*, which disposition not being an *action*, does not depend upon *us*, but, like the rest of our affections, seems to proceed from our *original frame and constitution*. For instance: It's a virtue to relieve the poor, *upon this account* (suppose) that it is the will of God; and tho' the action be done, yet if it be *not done upon this account*, it is not a virtuous action. I own it's in my power to relieve the poor (i. e. to *do the physical action*); but I don't see that it's in my power to do it upon this account, that it's the will of God (i. e. to *do the moral action*), unless I have a disposition in my nature to be influenced by this motive; therefore this disposition may be considered as a *sine quâ non* to the performance of every duty. Now that we have not this disposition when we neglect our duty is evident from this, that if we always had it, we should always *certainly, though not necessarily*, do our duty. How then can we be accountable for neglecting the practice of any virtue, when at what time soever we did neglect it we were that which was a *sine quâ non*, or absolutely necessary to the performance of it, viz. a disposition to be influenced by the proper motive?

Thus the case seems to stand as to Virtue, it's somewhat different in respect to Vice, or the positive breach of God's Law, because here must be *action*, and it's always in our power *not to act*; but

but in this case also there is a very great difficulty; for the reason why it's expected that we should avoid Vice is, because there are *stronger motives against it* than for committing it, but these motives are *nothing* to one who is *indifferent* to them, and every man is at least indifferent to them who is not influenced by them in his actions, because if he was not indifferent, or, which is more, had not stronger dispositions to be influenced by *contrary motives*, it's morally certain that he would not act contrary to *these*. So that tho' a man can avoid Vice, yet (according to this) *he can avoid it upon that account, or for that reason*, which is the *only reason* why he ought to avoid it. Upon the whole, such is the imperfection of our Natures, that it seems impossible for us to perform any one more virtuous action than we do perform, and that we may always avoid Vice, yet if we are indifferent to that which is the only proper motive why we should avoid it (i. e. cannot avoid it upon that motive), *we lose* *possibly* of avoiding Vice do not seem a sufficient reason for the punishment of it from a good and equitable governor. Tho' all that I have here said should be true, I don't think the foundation of Religion would be at all removed, for there would certainly, notwithstanding, remain reasons of infinite weight to confirm the truth and enforce the practice of it, but upon another account I have cause to think that I am guilty of some mistake in this matter, viz. that I am conscious of somewhat in myself, and discern the same in others, which seems directly to contradict the foregoing objections, but I am not able at present to see where the weakness of them lies, and our people here never had any doubt in their lives concerning a received opinion, to wit. I cannot mention a difficulty to them. Upon which account, since it's a matter of great consequence, I hope for your excuse and assistance in it, both which I have

formerly had to my great satisfaction in others. I am, hon^d Sir,

Your most obliged humble Serv^t,
Oriel Coll. Sept. 30. J. BUTLER.

To the Rev^d Dr. Clarke,
Rector of St. James's,
Weſtminſter.

• THE ANSWER, OCT. 3, 1717.

If I apprehend your difficulty right, I think it may be cleared by the following consideration. *A disposition in our nature* (which disposition is no *action*, nor in our *power*, any further than as 'tis affected by habits) *to be influenced by right motives*, is certainly a *line quædam* to virtuous actions. In God, the disposition is *essential* and *invariable*. In *angels and saints* it *depends* 'tis *consequently* *effective*, but not *essentially* so. In *men*, 'tis that which we call *Rationality*, or the *faculty of reason*, which makes them capable of rewards or punishments, to be determined by the proportion or degree of every man's *rationality* (which is the *talent* God has given him) † with the degree of his use of that *talent* in *acting*. To apply this to your instance: 'Tis the *will of God* that I should *renew the poor*. Being a *rational creature* is having a *disposition to act upon* 'tis *motive* (and therefore you wrongly suppose that any man naturally, and without very corrupt habits, can be without that *disposition*). If I relieve the poor merely out of *natural compassion*, or any other motive that is not virtuous, this is *still freely obeying the will of God* as made known by the *Law of Nature*. And it *then only necessary* to be a virtuous action when I do it upon a virtuous motive, and without that virtuous motive would *not have done it*, that is, would, by the use of my *liberty*, have overruled my *Rational*, or *natural disposition* to have obeyed the *will of God*, made known either by *Nature* or *Revelation*, or *both*. If I have either mistaken or not attended your difficulty, you will let me hear from you again.

(LETTER II. in our next.)

* This answer was written by Dr. Clarke on the back of the preceding letter, and is evidently the copy or rough draft of the answer sent to Mr. Butler's enquiry, —C. D.

† A word unintelligible. —C. D.

THE PHENOMENA OF NATURAL ELECTRICITY OBSERVED BY THE ANCIENTS.

BY THE ABBE BERTHOLON.

ALTHOUGH the discovery of the electricity of thunder is very recent, we find to certain and evident traces of it among the ancients, that we cannot doubt of its having been observed by them; we shall relate several proofs which establish this assertion beyond dispute: they are supported by facts, which we should have found great difficulty to explain before our knowledge of atmospheric electricity.

It is certain, from the account of Herodotus, that people, two thousand years ago, could attract lightning by sharp-pointed rods of iron. According to that author, the Thracians disarmed heaven of its thunder, by discharging arrows into the air, and the Hyperboreans could do the same by darting towards the clouds lances headed with pieces of sharp-pointed iron. These customs are so many circumstances which conducted to the discovery of electricity, a phenomenon known to the Greeks and Romans, by certain effects which they attributed to the gods, as Mr. Olearius has proved at length, in a dissertation *De æstivis ex æmulatione*.

Pliny tells us, that it appeared from ancient annals, that by means of certain sacrifices and ceremonies, thunder could be made to descend, or, at least, that it could be obtained from the heavens. An ancient tradition relates, that this was practised in Etruria among the Volturnians, on account of a monster, called *Folus*, which, after having ravaged the country, had entered their city, and that then King, Porfenna, caused the fire of heaven to fall upon it. Lucius Elio, a writer of great credit, in the first volume of his annals, says, that before Porfenna, Numa Pompilius had

often done the same thing, and that Tullius Hostilius, because he deviated from the prescribed ceremonies, when imitating this mysterious practice, was himself struck dead by the lightning, as Mr. Richman*, in our day, when repeating, at Petersburg, the experiment of Marly-la Vallie, with too little precaution. Livy mentions the same circumstance concerning Tullius Hostilius.

The ancients had also an Elician Jupiter, *Elicum quoque accipimus Jovem*. Jupiter, who in other respects was called Stator, the Thunderer, and Feretrian, had upon this occasion the name of Elician.

During the night which preceded the victory gained by Posthumius over the Sabines, the Roman javelin emitted the same light as flambeaux. When Gylippus was going towards Syracuse, a flame was seen upon his lance, and the darts of the Roman soldiers appeared to be on fire †.

According to Procopius, Heaven favoured the celebrated Belisarius with the same prodigy in the war against the Vandals ‡. We read in Titus Livius, that Lucius Atticus, having purchased a javelin for his son, who had been just enrolled as a soldier, this weapon appeared as if on fire, and emitted flames for the space of two hours, without being consumed §. Plutarch, in the Life of Lyfander, speaks of a luminous appearance, which must be attributed to electricity; and in the thirty-second chapter he relates two facts of the same nature: "The pikes of some soldiers in Sicily, and a cane which a horseman carried in his hand in Sardinia appeared as if on fire. The coasts were also luminous, and shone with repeated flashes."

* This Gentleman, who was one of the Professors at Petersburg, was struck dead on the 6th of August 1753, by a flash of lightning, drawn from his apparatus into his own room, as he was attending to an experiment he was making with it. See a particular account of this melancholy event, in the Philosophical Transactions, Vols. xlviii and xlix. and in Priestley's History of Electricity, page 337.

† Gylippo Syracusas petenti, visa est Stella super ipsam lanceam constitisse. In Romanorum castris visa sunt ardere pila, ignibus scilicet in illa delapsis: qui ita subito fulminum more, animalia ferire solent et arbuta, sed si minore vi mittuntur defluunt tantum et incident non feriunt nec vulnerant. Senec. Nabor Quint. Lib. i. c. 1.

‡ Procop. de Bell. Vandal. Lib. ii. c. 2.

§ Tit. Liv. Lib. xliii.

Pliny observed the same phenomenon. "I have seen," says he, "a light under this form upon the pikes of the soldiers who were on duty on the ramparts *."

Cæsar, in his Commentaries, relates, that during the war in Africa, after a dreadful storm, which had thrown the whole Roman army into the greatest disorder, the points of the darts of many of the soldiers shone with a spontaneous light, a phenomenon which Mr. de Courtivon has referred to electricity †. We shall here relate the passage of Cæsar at full length. "About that time there appeared in Cæsar's army an extraordinary phenomenon in the month of February. About the second watch of the night, there suddenly arose a thick cloud, followed by a terrible shower of hail, and the same night the points of the fifth legion appeared to emit flames ‡." All these facts, which we have collected from the ancients, prove, that it has been justly said, that to judge properly of the works of the ancients, one must conclude, that there is a great deal of the fabulous in their histories, and much truth in their fables, that we give too ready belief to the former, and do not examine the latter with sufficient attention to discover those useful truths which they contain.

To these let us join other facts of the same kind, which have been observed by the moderns, and which all prove the close affinity between thunder and electricity. Upon one of the bulwarks of the castle of Duino, situated in Frioul, on the shore of the Adriatic sea, there has been, from time immemorial, a pike erected in a vertical position, with the point upwards. In summer, when the weather appears to portend a storm, the sentinel who is upon guard in that place examines the iron

head of this pike, by presenting to it the point of a halberd §, which is always kept there for that purpose, and when he perceives that the iron of the pike sparkles much, or that there is a small pencil of flame at its point, he rings a bell, which is near, in order to give notice to the people who are at labour in the fields, or to the fishermen who are at sea, that they are threatened with a storm, and upon this signal, every body makes for some place of shelter. The great antiquity of this practice is proved by the constant and unanimous tradition of the country, and by a letter of Father Imperati, a Benedictine, dated in 1605, in which it is said, alluding to this custom of the inhabitants of Duino, *igne et hostia lemure utuntur ad imbes grandines procul lasque praefragandus, tempore praeteritum aspero ¶*.

Mr. Watson relates, in the Philosophical Transactions ¶, that according to several accounts received from France, Mr. Binon, Curate of Plauze, had affirmed, that during twenty seven years he had resided there, the three points of the cross of the fleuple seemed to be surrounded by a cloud of flame, in the time of great storms, and that when this phenomenon appeared, no danger was to be apprehended, and a calm soon succeeded.

Mr. Pacaud, Secretary to the Parish of the Priory of the Mountain of Breven, opposite to Mount Blanc, causing some workmen to dig a foundation for a building, which he was desirous of erecting in the meadows of Phanpry, a violent storm came on, during which he took shelter under a rock not far distant, where he saw the electric fluid fall several times upon the top of a large iron lever, left fixed in the ground **.

If one ascends the summit of any

* Vidi nocturnis militum vigilis inherere pilis pro vallo fulgorem effigie eorum hominum quoque capiti vespertinis horis magnæ prælagio circumfulgent. Plin. Hist. Nat. l. vi. c. ii.

† Histoire de l'Académie, 1755, page 10.

‡ Per id tempus tero Cæsaris exercitui res accidit incredibilis auditu: namque Vigiliam igne cincto circiter vigilia secunda noctis, nimbus cum faxa grandine subito est exortus ingens. Eadem nocte quintæ legionis pilorum cacumina sua sponte auterant. Cæsar de Bell. African. cap. xlii.

§ Branditeco.

¶ Lettera di Gio. Fortunato Bianchini, Dot. Med. intorno un nuovo fenomeno elettrico all' Accad. R. di Scienze di Parigi, 1758. Mémoires de l'Académie des sciences, 1764, page 308 et suiv.

¶ Philosophical Transactions, Vol. xlviii. part 1. p. 210.

** Voyage dans les Alpes, &c. Tom. ii. page 50.

mountain, one may be electrified immediately in certain circumstances, and without any preparation, by a stormy cloud, in the like manner as the points of the weather-cocks and masts, as was experienced, in 1767, by Mr. Piclet, Mr. de Saussure, and Mr. Jallabert, junior, on the top of Mount Breven. While the first of these philosophers was interrogating the guides they had taken along with them, respecting the names of different mountains, and was pointing them out with his finger, that he might determine their position, and delineate them on the map, he felt, every time he raised his hand for that purpose, a kind of pricking sensation at the end of his finger, like that which is experienced when one approaches the conductor of an electrical machine strongly charged. The electricity of a stormy cloud, which was opposite to

him, was the cause of this sensation. His companions and the guides observed the same effects, and the force of the electricity soon increasing, the sensation produced by it became every moment more perceptible, it was even accompanied with a kind of buzzing. Mr. Jallabert, who had a gold band to his hat, heard a dreadful rumbling noise around his head, which the rest heard also, when they put on his hat. They drew forth sparks from the gold button of the hat, as well as from the metal ferris of a large walking-stick; and as the storm was likely to become dangerous, they descended ten or twelve fathoms lower, where they perceived none of these phenomena. A small rain soon after fell, the storm was dispersed, and on their mounting again to the summit, they could discover no more signs of electricity.

MEMORY.

A FRAGMENT.

Cottage of Men Repos.

FAR from my native vale, and oppressed with the existing evils of life, my mind wandered into the garden of *Memory* to seek for consolation. She led me to the bank where, in my infancy, I had plucked the earliest flowers to deck my girdle of delight. We then entered a grove, where all the companions of my youth were assembled, and the song and the dance went round on the daisy-enamelled green. We then retired to a sequestered spot, where the *Muse* seated herself by my side, and taught my faltering tongue to breathe the effusion of my soul. Here I beheld *Fame*, high-situated in the clouds, who, I thought, beckoned to me, and held a wreath of laurel in her hand. I then visited many a path where the softer *Passions* attended on all my steps, and where *Hope* and *Expectation* joined us in our walk, and pointed out the distant regions of *Happiness*. Absorbed in this vision of *past times*, my mind, for a while, forgot its sorrows. The vision was too delicious not to be repeated; till charmed by each sweet remembrance, I resolved to revisit, in person, the scenes which, in the eyes of *Memory*, appeared so replete with *Enjoyment*!

I arrive!—I retrace them all!—but,

alast! what a change!—The hills and the valleys remained, but all beside were so much altered, that they no longer bore resemblance to what *Memory* had represented them! The pastoral stream had been converted into mill ponds, and the groves, once dedicated to *Pleasure*, which adorned its margin, were levelled with the ground! "These alterations (said I) may be profitable to a few sordid individuals, but they are death to the sentimental traveller who revisits his paternal fields after years of absence." Almost every habitation had undergone a transformation, and I knew not the people that possessed them! Of those that passed me in my walks, few indeed were the faces which I could recognise! but innumerable were those which I had never seen before; and I was as a stranger in my native vale! I enquired after the lovely maids, and the youths who had once formed our circle of *Happiness*, and I was conducted to many an urn raised o'er the relics of juvenile beauty, and to many a stone that covered the remains of many an untimely departed friend! and all these things had happened within the short period of a few years!

My mind sickened at the view, and found that *Memory*, by preserving the
scene

scenes of past enjoyments, does but augment the force of existing evils. I returned pensively home, and invoked *Sleep* to compose my agitated

spirit—Sleep, which, in the absence of positive pleasure, is the first blessing in life.

RUSTICUS.

MACKLINIANA;

OR,

STRICTURES ON THE CHARACTER OF THE LATE CHARLES MACKLIN, COMEDIAN,

AS AN ACTOR, AN AUTHOR, AND A MAN.

(Continued from Vol. XL. Page 418.)

HAVING, in the preceding numbers of these memoirs, gone into some length on the merits of the contemporary performers on Macklin's introduction to the stage, the better to shew the state of the Theatres at that period, as well as to examine what opportunities he had under the influence of such examples, we shall now conclude this part of the enquiry by just touching on two remaining characters, whom he has often acknowledged to have received great delight and improvement from, viz. Cibber and Ryan.

CIBBER.

Of Cibber he has often said, "that Nature formed him for a coxcomb,"—for though, in many respects, he was a sensible and observing man, a good performer, and a most excellent comic writer, yet his predominant tendency was, to be considered amongst the men as a *leader of fashion*, amongst the women as a *beau garçon*. Hence he excelled in almost the whole range of light fantastic comic characters. His Lord Foppington was considered for many years as a model for drets, hauteur, and nonchalance, which distinguished the superior coxcombs of that day; and the picture of him which we have seen in this stage drets, viz. a stiff embroidered suit of clothes, loaded with the ornaments of rings, muff, clouded cane, and snuff box, would exhibit the best lesson to a modern bearer of the versatility and frivolity of fashion.

His Richard, though it was a part he was much followed in, Macklin did not entirely approve of; he wanted variety of powers, as well as dignity of deportment, and his voice, naturally shrill, did not accord with the deep minded heroic Richard; his Iago and Cardinal

Wolfey he, however, did ample justice to—the former more particularly—it was studied not only in the best conception of the part, but exhibited with singular taste and judgment—and from this model Macklin has often acknowledged to have received great improvement.

As a reader of plays, too, Macklin gave him great praise, which he had many opportunities of hearing, not only on the stage, but from often reading to the first Mrs Macklin parts that she wished to have his opinion on. This he condescended to do long after he quitted the stage, to the delight and improvement of those who heard him.

In corroboration of this last enloge on Cibber's character, we have the authority of one of the most respectable dramatic writers of the present day, who has often heard him read the Comedy of the Provoked Husband, in order to instruct Mrs. Woffington in the part of Lady Townly. His reading this play was, to use the Critic's own words, "an impressive personification of each part, so that it appeared more like a rehearsal than a mere recitation." He had, he confessed, what sounded like a quaintness of voice in his tones, which did not altogether correspond with the reading of the present day—but this he considered as the costume of an old picture which belonged to the character of the times, and gave it the value of an original.

RYAN.

As to Ryan, though he claimed the lovers' parts in tragedy, and the fine gentlemen in comedy, and possessed them through a long life, yet he did not rise much above mediocrity—he was, however, a sensible inoffensive man.

man, and in several parts of tragedy, such as Hamlet, Orestes, Iago, Edgar, &c. shewed a knowledge of his authors which was well worthy the attention of rising Actors.

The circumstance of his being shot in the mouth by some street-rubbers, though in some respect true, was not the cause of that defect in his utterance which the public both gave him pity and credit for—he had a scar ever after upon his upper lip from the wound, it is true, but it did him no farther damage. The story, however, was in circulation that he had a fine voice before this accident, and Ryan, perhaps willing to favour this report, did not contradict it. Quin, however, who knew the real abilities of Ryan, and loved the man with a sincere friendship, could not help cracking his joke upon the occasion; for when Ryan was one day complaining to him of the *inabilities* of a young friend of his, whom he could not dissuade from the Stage, “Poh! poh!” says Quin, “try him, perhaps he may yet do something.” “I have,” says the other, “and nothing will do; he wants almost every requisite.” “Why then,” says Quin, “burn him in the mouth, and that at least will give him the credit of a good Actor*.”

Under such matters Macklin had to form himself as an Actor. It must be confessed he had good opportunities, and, considering the many impediments thrown in his way from original disadvantages, he availed himself of such masters very creditably both for his talents and industry. He was a long time, however, before he could make any way on the Theatre—he was, as we have before stated, at first rejected by Rich almost as totally inefficient—a repulse which, to a mind less daring than Macklin’s, would have deterred him from a second attempt—but he seemed to know the powers that then lay dormant in his mind, and the perseverance he was master of, and his future success in life fully answered all his expectations.

When he was first *set in* to the Theatre (as he himself expressed it)—“for, Sir, my salary was so small I could hardly say I was engaged”—his charac-

ters were very trifling—the mere figments and subordinate parts of the drama.—This must have been very mortifying to a man who, in his probationary country excursions, figured away in Richard, Hamlet, &c.; but he considered London as the great emporium for talents, and he trusted to himself for the rest.

An opportunity at last presented itself of taking him out of this drudgery by being accidentally cast in the Comedy of the Coffeehouse Politician, by Harry Fielding, brought out in 1730. This part was originally designed for another, who either failed in the representation, or was taken ill after the first night—so that it was on the spur of the occasion Macklin was thought of. He more than answered the Author’s expectation; for if we are to believe his own opinion, his performance in it much contributed to the success of the piece.

And, indeed, when we consider that Comedy had a considerable run, though much under the par of Fielding’s general abilities, we are inclined to think Macklin did not over compliment himself.

His next step to preferment was in the Drunken Colonel, in the Intriguing Chambermaid, a part which Macklin valued himself much on, and was well received in, and yet, though he might have considerable practice in the dissipation of those times, we must, from what we have seen of him in Sir John Brute, think him greatly deficient in the character of a rake of fashion. Woodward, who succeeded him in this part, must have been much his superior—but Woodward was an Actor, amongst some others of that day, who has left his niche in the temple of the drama still uninhabited.

From this period, Macklin’s theatrical glass pointed upwards, and he was called into a variety of parts which increased his salary and reputation, till the full extent of his abilities were discovered in Shylock, in the Merchant of Venice.

From this fixed point of view, we shall now consider him as an Actor, and enquire into what qualifications,

* This sarcasm of Quin is, however, differently told. It should be remembered, that the humour of Old Hippesley was much sided by an accidental burn in his face. Talking with Quin about the destination of his son, he said, he had some thoughts of bringing him up to the Stage. “Have you so?” said the Tragedian, “then I am sure it is high time to think of burning him.”

and in what lines of performance he was entitled to the praise of this character.

In his person he was above the middle size, rather stout than well proportioned, with a marked eye, an aquiline nose, and a face altogether that expressed more acumen than grace, or even than what we call openness of countenance.

His voice was strong, clear, important, and sufficiently variable for the parts he generally played: he had likewise the peculiar manner of governing it, and hence the terminations of his sentences were as well heard, "even in the whirlwind of passion," as in the middle parts—a point of attention which he supported to the end of his stage life, and which he inculcated in all the various pupils he had under his direction, adding by way of example, "Sir, there is no hearing nine Actors out of ten through the whole of a passage, and it is nine to one but that the tenth man roars like a bull."

With these requisites he was always perfect in his parts, which he said he by no means received from nature (having always what the players call "a hard study"), but strengthened his memory from much private reading in his profession, as well as by attending to as many rehearsals as he could. Rehearsals, too, in his time, were very different from what they are at present—Players were not permitted to "mouth over their parts," and hurry from one passage to another without attending to the enunciation or exhibition of the character—almost every thing was demanded at a rehearsal as before an audience—every person did their best to please, and their errors were either modestly reprehended by the Manager or deputy, or by the mutual correction of themselves.

But hear how a contemporary Author has described the rehearsals, of which he was often a spectator. "If a new play (says he, speaking of the period of Wilks, Booth, and Cribber's administration) was coming on, the first three readings fell to the share of the Author—it a revived play, it fell to the share of the Manager who was the principal performer in it. The readings over, there followed a limited number of rehearsals with their parts in their hands. After which, a distant morning was appointed for every person in the play to appear perfect, because the

rehearsals only then begin to be of use to the Actor. When he is quite perfect in the words and cues, he can then be instructed, and practise his proper entrées, emphasis, attitudes, and exits."

"Thus the rehearsals went on under the eye of a person who had ability to instruct, and power to encourage and advise those of industry and merit, and to forfeit and discharge the negligent and worthless. They soon found by experience, that regularity was the first step to success; and not only the merits of the great Actors appeared by that in their full lustre, but even those of the lowest class acquired a decency that saved them from contempt."

Macklin, through life, was an hearty amateur of his profession, and, of course, was always thinking and observing on what could induce to his own improvement and the credit of the stage. Hence, the moment he got any idleness on the Theatre, which commenced under the management of Mr. Highmore, he began the office of drilling and organizing. "This man (says Victor, speaking of Macklin) was at that time of seeming humble pretensions, but of capabilities to raise himself to the office of Lord High Cardinal." No doubt he was not without ambition, and was fond of shewing the power delegated to him by the Manager. Hence he was constantly informing his recruits how the great Actors managed formerly, that they were not only attentive to the performance of their own parts, but to the bye play which was always to be expected from persons interested in the scene—he enjoined them to keep their eyes from wandering over the house, either in search of admiration, or the looser companions of their leisure hours, but to consider the audience, as connected with the conduct of the piece. "as so many cabbage stalks," &c. &c. In short, those who remember him in the latter part of his life at rehearsals, as well as in the performance of plays, must have observed a peculiar decorum, not only in the part he represented, but throughout the whole piece—every thing run more upon all fours than usual, which very much contributed to the cunning of the scene.

As he grew old, he was, at times, a little too dictatorial in these rehearsals; and when he desired a thing to be done, which was not readily complied with, he would let loose the natural

irritability

of his temper, and assurance, tone too managerial—he likewise would grow tedious in arranging the etiquette of the scene in respect to sitting or standing, crossing the stage or remaining still, and many other little peculiarities, that in a great measure must be left to the discretion of the performer. At one of his late rehearsals of the *Man of the World*, he was going on in this kind of way, when a performer, not a little goaded at this school-boy kind of treatment, tartly observed, “Why, d—n it, Mr. Macklin, you don’t mean to teach me the A. B. C. of my profession at this time of day?” “No, Sir,” says Macklin, assuming one of his civil sarcastic leers, “I only wanted to teach you manners.”

To estimate Macklin as an Actor from the various parts he played through the range of his profession, would be injurious to his reputation, as he was for many years the *creature of necessity* in the hands of the Manager, and sometimes of *vanity* in his own hands—we shall therefore only consider him in those parts in which he ultimately settled, and which gave him that degree of fame which he was so justly entitled to in the roll of his profession.

Of his *Shylock* in the *Merchant of Venice* we have a number of living witnesses as evidences of its being one of the finest pieces of modern acting; and there are passages in it, particularly in the third act, which exhibit the contrasting passions of grief for his daughter’s elopement, and joy at Antonio’s misfortune, which demand an uncommon versatility of powers. This and the whole of the trial scene we may safely pronounce have not been equalled at least since Macklin had possession of the part. Many have since attempted it, and with considerable success—such as the late Mr. Henderson, the present Mr. Murray, and Mr. Cooke; each of which would be principals, but for Macklin’s superior abilities, which have placed them in the second class. To Henderson’s supplanting Macklin himself paid this compliment, when asked, Whether he was satisfied to that popular applause which he received? “Sir, there is no getting out the light of the sun—the young fellows are very considerable actors.” At the same time he was so mistaken

(such was the deranged state of Macklin’s intellect at the time), that he frequently asked, in the course of the representation, what play it was? He then seemed to recollect himself, and screw up his attention to the scene, but nature was too imbecile for any sort of mental combination. All these succeeding Shylocks, though just and pleasing portraits of the character, wanted the original firmness and colouring of Macklin’s pencil. There was, beside his judgment, which went to the study of every line of it, such an iron etched look, such a relentless savage cast of manners, that the audience seemed to shrink from the character, nor could they recover the true tone of their feelings till the merchant was liberated from the fangs of such a merciless creditor. Cooke seems to be the nearest the original of any we have ever seen.

His *Sir Pertinax Mac Syrophant* in the *Man of the World*, and *Sir Archy McTearcase* in *Love a-la-Mode*—characters both drawn and performed by himself—did equal credit to his pen and performance. They are both cunning plodding men of intrigue and knowledge of the world, and they were both given in a fine style of colouring and discrimination—the difficulty of an Englishman keeping up the Scotch accent, through the whole of a five act piece, may likewise be numbered amongst the merits of this Actor.

The above three characters being the only ones that the rising generation can remember him in—we shall now proceed to others (which can be remembered but by a few) in which he had great celebrity—such as his *Iago*, *Sir Gilbert Wrangle*, *Sir Francis Wronghead*, *Sir Paul Pliant*, *Trappant*, *Scrub*, *Lory*, &c. &c.

The first of these (*Iago*) we have seen him in about thirty years ago, to the *Othello* and *Deedemona* of the then Mr. and Mrs. Barry; and it would be difficult for any critic of the first reputation to name a play so strongly cast and represented. The merit of the two former we have frequent occasions to mention as of the first order—nor did Macklin fall short of such excellence—his gradual disclosure of the character, his seeming openness and concealed revenge, and, above all, his eloquence, were so much the natural workings of real character as to

mand the profoundest attention—it was, indeed, a most finished performance, and received the approbation of Drs. Johnson and Goldsmith, Messrs. Langton, Stéevens, &c. &c. who composed part of the audience of that night, and whose judgments must be considered as decided reputation.

Sir Gilbert Wrangle was another of the parts he was esteemed in. He generally played it for his own or daughters' benefit, and always drew the attention and applause of the public.

His Sir Francis Wronghead was by far the best of modern time, because Macklin could remember the manners from which the original was composed. Fastidious critics, it is true, sometimes said, the portrait was rather too coarse; but they did not consider the difference of the times, when country gentlemen were almost a distinct race of beings from what they are now—their manners, their diets, their ideas, and conversation, all smelt of the honest plain soil they sprung from. The farmers were of a still homelier strain; as *monopolies* had not then given them the means of vitiating the whole course of their own habits, setting a bad example to others, and grinding the face of a laborious poor.

The *Miser* of Macklin gained him a considerable part of his early reputation—and we always considered it as a just and correct draught of the character. Shuter, we must confess, had more mellowness, but it diverged, at times, too much from the chastity of the original. Though Macklin declined this part many years before he left the Stage, he was to the last well received in it—and it was always one of the stock pieces which he engaged himself to perform in his articles with town and country Managers.

He gave a quiet arch dryness to the character of Sir Paul Plant, which was very congenial to the original, and very properly avoided those buffooneries which Foote, and others after the example of Foote, had introduced into it. The fact was, the predominancy of Macklin's dramatic character was *gravity*, and he seldom or never played *page trix* with any of his parts.

In the character of *Trapant*, though he wanted the sippancy with which it is now generally played, he exhibited that low arch comedy and intrigue

which belong to the original. Modern *Trapantis* have the town-bred English Footman about them—Macklin the *Valet de Place*, which was certainly more the Author's meaning; and yet who that has seen King in *Trapanti* would wish him to play it in any other manner than he does?

In the lower parts of Comedy and Farce, such as *Scrub*, *Lory*, &c. &c. he had humour, vulgarity, rusticity, and cunning at his disposal, and he could lay his colours on the character he assumed with singular propriety.

As to the Imperial walks of tragedy, such as *Richard*, *Macbeth*, &c. which he latterly performed (with some abatement in favour of his *knowledge* in the outline of these characters), they must be considered as the reveries of approaching dotage; and it is to be presumed that his better powers and better sense would have restrained him from the attempt, especially before a London audience, who have greater opportunities of judging and comparing. He met with many rebuffs in this latter attempt, and particularly one day at the rehearsal of *Macbeth*, from the late facetious Ned Shuter. Macklin had been teasing him about the propriety of some passage for a long time; at last, Shuter could hold out no longer, but exclaimed,

———“ the times have been
That when the brains were out the man
would die,
And there an end—but now they rise
again,
With twenty mortal murders on their
crowns,
And push us from our stools.”

The performers on this could not resist a general laugh, which, though Macklin felt for a moment, by growling out the word “*Buffoon*,” it was not sufficient to restrain him from his project.

We have now gone through most of the principal characters which established Macklin's theatrical reputation; and taking him on the general scale of his merits, we may fairly conclude him to be an Actor in some parts original, in many respectable; and in the walks of low comedy and farce one of the first in his own times.

(To be concluded in our next.)

PROSPECTUS

PROSPECTUS OF A CANINE DICTIONARY.

BY JOSEPH MOSER, ESQ.

IT is, in the present age, no very uncommon mode of introducing a new work, to begin with stating, "that there are already too many of the same nature." This observation particularly applies to periodical publications. "Though the press absolutely teems with Magazines and Reviews," says one set of public-spirited *literati*, in their prospectus; "and although there cannot be the smallest objection to the abilities of the conductors of those that have the most extensive circulation;" a proof, by the bye, that genius in this country generally meets with encouragement; "yet *We* have discovered some *small flaws* in the operative system of our learned cotemporaries; some crack through which, while their spirit has evaporated, poison hath been infused. The indulgence of the principal conductors has hindered them from applying immediate antidotes: from which neglect, the gap has widened, and has now become of considerable extent. Through this Hiatus we mean to creep into the world, and as we may, without deviating from that modesty which, when speaking of themselves and their works, *even* Authors should observe, truly assert, that we are A SOCIETY OF GENTLEMEN, whether considered collectively or individually, of the greatest genius that the Almighty ever bestowed upon mortals; that *We* are persons of the most consummate abilities of any that ever adorned and illuminated this sublunary sphere; so, consequently will the brilliancy of our new production be aptly compared to that of the Sun, in its progress through the Zodiac. Each revolving month, by whatever *sign* it may be distinguished, will teem with objects which will, by a regular gradation, raise and gratify the curiosity of the Public, commanding unbounded applause and unlimited circulation."

Having, in endeavouring to imitate some of those excellent models which I have frequently admired, produced a specimen of elegant writing which would do for any thing better than for the work of which this is the prospectus, it will be necessary to recur to first principles, and observe, that if I had considered the weight, or calcu-

lated the number of Dictionaries and Lexicons already published, if they could be weighed or calculated; I should have been convinced that there is little room for any addition; but, on the other hand, when I observe, that, in consequence of the commercial spirit of this book-making age, there is a great probability that every one of those, even the Encyclopedias, will be split into separate sciences, and a dictionary formed for each; that bibliography will be divided into classes; that we shall have the Clergyman's, the Lawyer's, the Soldier's, the Bailor's; that each of the twelve Companies will have a dictionary; and that every other Company and calling will follow so excellent an example: I think there can be little harm, nay, indeed, that the scheme may be attended with some advantage, in my having, like my periodical friends, discovered, in this extensive and useful branch of literature, a small loop-hole, through which I may introduce my production to the public. Therefore, waving those proclamations of genius and intelligence which, as I have just observed, I admire as sincerely as one Author can admire the works of another, I give notice, that as a Gentleman who had talents for much better things, chose, some years since, to launch a *Canine Lexicon*, I mean to attract the attention of my readers to a work which I shall term

A CANINE DICTIONARY;

which, as from small circumstances the most beneficial consequences have been derived, I must further observe owes its rise to the following occurrence.

I remember that, during the period of an election for the City of Westminster, I was one day doing what *Hobbes* disapproved, and what has led many an Author into a scrape, namely, contemplating ~~as~~ I walked the street. Passing through ~~the~~ *St. Paul's*, my reverie was interrupted by a small acclamation of the passengers, whose thoughts were more at liberty. In consequence of this, my attention was directed to the window of an elegant carriage, out of which a French lap-dog was leaning in a state of perfect composure. The

singularity of the dress of this animal excited the admiration of many besides myself, for he had, *cross* his forehead, and under one ear, an elegant *bandeau*, composed of blue and orange coloured ribbands; a very large rose of the same adorned one side of his head, and immense bows of these two colours encircled his neck; while some yards, like a leading string depending from his shoulder, prevented his falling from the knee of a noble and exquisitely beautiful Lady, whom I have since understood to be his mistress.

This Dog of Distinction, for so I think he may with propriety be termed, seemed, as I have already observed, perfectly composed in his situation, which was indeed an enviable one, and bore the stare of us *Vulgars* with that kind of elegant *non-chalance* which is so frequently the appendage of fashion, and which is indeed so true a trait of politeness, and what is denominated *cool* *le dog*; but which, as I suspected he was setting out upon a *career*, I did not deem perfectly consonant to the election system of manners.

While I was, in consequence of this adventure, reflecting how usefully money is employed in this great metropolis, where every individual is well fed and clothed, and where we never meet with any objects of compassion in our well regulated streets, my reverie was again interrupted, and my attention again roused, by the noise of a cart which rattled along the pavement with the most extraordinary rapidity. The carman, who was seated in the front, according to the *prevailing* practice of those gentry, who wisely consider, that the less time they devote to their master's business, the more they shall have to spend in gambling at the alehouse, with a constant repetition of lathes impelled the horses to a velocity which seemed the utmost stretch of their exertions. A poor dog, that was tied to the rail of the vehicle, was, by the violence of the motion, thrown out at the tail, over which he hung by the neck, his hind legs only, when the cart jolted, touching the ground; and in this situation, notwithstanding the cries of many spectators, which were answered

by the laughter and whistling of the carman, he was dragged along the street, until a footman, with an intrepidity which did him honour, crossed in the front of the horses, and unawed by the abuse, and indeed blows, of the brute that was driving them, forced them to stop, while, with the assistance of a mob which had now gathered, he liberated the poor dog. I have mentioned just in time to save his life.

The different situations of two animals of the same species; the one literally reclining in the lap of beauty and affluence, and the other just rescued from destruction, and perhaps still compelled to serve a cruel master, first led me to turn my thoughts to dogs in general, their virtues, their vices, and the estimation in which, by the ancients and moderns, they have been held.

Recurring to the earliest times, from the god, or dog Anubis of the Egyptians, to the dogs of Hercules and Cadmus, the dog of Ulysses, the dog whose tail was sacrificed by Alcibiades to turn the public conversation from enormities of more importance to his cruelty to this beautiful animal; the white dogs of Homer, which were first exposed to the infection of the plague; and the *very* learned reasons given by Eustathius and Ælian, why *dogs*, sooner than men, feel the attacks of a pestilential contagious disease; the Hyrcanian tiger dog; and, lastly, the estimation of this animal by the Hebrews, among whom the dog was considered as a good guard, and the symbol of fidelity; but at the same time he was allowed to have his bad qualities. "He is," saith my Author, "ravenous, bold, and churlish; whence it is, that the man who giveth himself up to his pleasures is of a *biting* temper, and exceedeth the bounds of honesty, is metaphorically, termed a Dog &c."

Having allegorically humanized this animal, as it is very natural for an Author who has taken up a subject to exalt it as *high* as possible, I turned my eyes toward the sky, to see what figure he made as a constellation; and found *Canis Major* lying very quiet at the feet of Orion, and *Canis Minor*, the little, or, perhaps, among the

* The statue of this dog was long in the possession of Mr. Jennings. After his death, some years since, it was sold at Christie's. There are two casts from it in the Royal Academy.

† Apparatus Biblicus, page 107.

Celestials, the *Lap Dog*, very snugly seated, upon a cushion of clouds, in the opposite hemisphere.

This speculation, which should rather be termed astrological than astronomical, may become of *equal* use with many other profound treatises on that science, and its Author find a fair chance to be ranked among the Genethliaci, if the Reader will have the goodness to be, without any farther consideration, convinced of a proposition, which has descended from Chama to Ptolemy, from him to Tycho, from Tycho to Wing, from Wing to Partridge, and so down to the humblest of the admirers of the art, viz. "That the heavens are one great book, wherein God hath written the history of the world, and in which every man may read his own fortune and the transactions of his time;" or, as one of the Authors I have enumerated, I think him that has immortalized himself by a short poem upon the effects of war and peace, the great Vincent Wing, far more elegantly says,

"Heaven is a book; the stars are letters fair;
God is the writer; men the readers are."

If, as I have observed, the reader goes with me, or rather with these celestial philosophers, who are as far above me as the zenith is from the nadir, he will immediately see that all the canine virtues and vices, passions and propensities, inherent and concomitant to mankind, are derived, not according to the Hebrew notion by analogy, but actually from the immediate influence of these two constellations, of the great and little Dog Stars; which, indeed, was the opinion of the Stoicks, of Lucilius, in Cicero*, and of Mr. Boyle: these wise men all thought, with Wing and Partridge, that our destinies were written above, and that according to the *House* in which we were born, the Constellations which were lodgers therein would take care of our future fortune.

therefore if any persons happen to be born in the houses of the Great or Little Dog, which I think many are, they inherit, from the place of their nativity, the desire to imitate the animal that may be stiled their patronimick, though, when glancing vernacularly at the feminine gender, their ancestors have sometimes been distinguished by a coarser appellation.

Having, in the course of this Prospectus, stated sufficient reasons why a work of this nature should be undertaken, nothing remains but that I should exhibit a specimen of the manner in which it is proposed to be executed. It is well known, that at one of our universities there was, about half a century since, a Society instituted, the hint of which was, perhaps, taken from Addison's speculation upon clubs, in which the only qualification required in a member was, that his name should bear some reference or allusion either to equestrian or pedestrian exercise. Dr. Hoof was, I think, the President; and among a list of the fellows were to be found the names of Foot †, Legge, Ambler, Rider ‡, Walker, Galloper, Pace, Sainte Terre §, or Sans Terre, Stirrup, Saddler, Trot, Leapingwell, Crouch ||, Hedges, Ford, Street, Line, and a hundred others. In the like manner, every hint, every circumstance and property, will find a place in this work that bears any allusion to the substantive Dog, which will be traced through all their roots, branches, derivations, variations, and anomalies. This subject, which, as the reader must perceive, must necessarily be expanded over a large field, will be cultivated by a *Society* of Gentlemen, whom the critics may, if they please, term either Learned or Foolish Dogs, as it suits their humour or coincides with their judgment. The part which bears an allusion to the human species has fortunately fallen to my share; and from that I shall select such articles as, I think, will give a tolerably correct idea of the manner in which it is pro-

* De Natus Deor. Lib. 3.

† The late Samuel Foot, Esq.

‡ The Historian, &c.

§ This Gentleman, after a fierce contention, which once almost threatened to dissolve the club, was at last admitted by the name of *Sauter*.

|| This Gentleman also had like to have caused a schism in the society: it was at last carried by a majority of one, that he should be admitted by the name of *Crutch*. This was a perversion which caused much speculation, and to this hour reflects no great credit on the very learned members that carried the question.

posed to execute the work; which, like the Anatomy, Botany, Chemistry, Divinity, &c. &c. of the Dictionaries, will have this kind of *classe*.

Comical Dogs.	Poor Dogs.
Cruel Dogs.	Sad Dogs.
Doleful Dogs.	Sly Dogs.
Drunken Dogs.	She Dogs.
Greedy Dogs.	Wicked Dogs.
Happy Dogs.	Whelps.
Jolly Dogs.	Young Dogs, &c.
Old Dogs.	&c. &c.

There are a much greater variety of the species of human Dogs; but as I intend, in this instance, to adopt a practice because it is the fashion of the times, although I in general dislike it, and tell this production, as many productions *nearly as useful* are sold, by the sample, I shall open my bag, and scatter these, like a few grains, over the paper, as a specimen, in the order which I have already exhibited.

COMICAL DOGS. These, according to Dryden, are animals capable of raising, or rather of inspiring, mirth. Nokes in a former, and Welton in a latter age, were, as I take it, Comical Dogs. The modern is a much more extensive and liberal acceptation of the term. It is now understood to mean that description of persons who are fond of *sitting up* with a pipe in their mouths, of acting as presidents at clubs, and other convivial meetings; who delight in keeping the bottle in constant circulation, who sing, joke, frisk, and caper, from one end of the town to the other, and never bark, or growl, but in their own houses, to their wives and families.

CRUEL DOGS. Bullock hunters, pugilists, carmen, coachmen, and draymen, &c. &c. fighters, and, were it not so polite in amusements, I should add hork-racers. Of these ferocious beings, the less that is said the better; it

is neither by satire nor animadversion that the enormities that so frequently shock us in our streets can be corrected, or the dreadful consequences that ensue from them alleviated. No one who has the sensibility to feel for the tortures that are diurnally inflicted upon animals of every species, from a fly, an eel, to a race-horse*, but must lament the depravity of human nature, and at the same time wish, that those who so wantonly practice cruelty, were taught, in the *only* way they can be taught, that even the sufferings of a worm or beetle should never become objects of sport.

DOLEFUL DOGS. These animals, who are well depicted by Goldsmith†, are always *barking* ill news. If we gain a victory, they tremble for the consequences. If we have the misfortune to lose a battle, flat-bottomed boats and national bankruptcy. In the summer, the enemy will float to our shores upon rafts; they will take the advantage of the fogs and dark nights in winter, and land in twenty places at once. Are the stocks high? they remind you of the South Sea, which burst like a bubble. Low! they talk of a sponge. Are we at peace? they think affairs went on better during the war. In war, the country must be ruined unless we make peace. They are sorry that your daughter is going to be married, because it reminds them of a fine young woman of her age that died on her wedding-day. Name a rejoicing, they turn the discourse to the fire of London. Is the weather hot, are fearful that the yellow fever will be imported. Cold, they will tell you of the tremendous consequences of an ague. In short, these crossing dogs seem only to have come into the world to make their fellow creatures dissatisfied with it.

(To be continued.)

JOHN TOWNLEY.

[From WHITAKER'S "HISTORY OF THE PARISH OF WHALLEY AND HONOR OF CLITHEROE.]"

"JOHN TOWNLEY, grandson of Richard Townley, Esq. and younger son of Charles Townley, Esq. by Ursula Fernor, was born at Townley, 1697, and having been originally intended for the law, was placed in the

* Those that run a beautiful little poney till its heart burst were certainly *Cruel Dogs*.

† In his Comedy of the Good-Natured Man.

office

office of the famous Falkland. But his inclination leading him to prefer a military life, he entered into the French service, and was present at the siege of Philipburgh, where the Marshal Duc de Berwick was killed. He was afterwards honoured with the Croix of St. Louis.

"Having spoken, in company with Voltaire, and other wits of the time, at Paris, of the English Poem of Hudibras, and translated some small portions of that inimitable work almost extempore, he was induced to attempt a version of the whole, which he published with the following title:

"*'Hudibras Poeme, Escript dans le Tems des Troubles d'Angleterre, et Traduit en Vers François, avec des Remarques et des Figures.—A Londres, 1747.'*

"With what success he achieved a task of such extreme difficulty, may be conjectured from the following extract, notwithstanding its brevity.

'An old dull sot, who told the clock
'For many years at Bridewell Dock,
'At Westminster and Hicks's Hill,
'And Hiccius Doctus play'd in all;
'Wherein all governments and times
'H' had been both friend and foe to crimes,

'And us'd two equal ways of gaining,
'By hind'ring Justice, or maintain-
'ing!'

'Un vieux sot, qui comptoit les heures
'Constamment près de ces demeures
'Où sont logés fripons et gueux.
'A Westminster et d'autres Lieux,
'Ou la justice se debite,
'Il étoit partout émérite.
'Là, sous chaque Gouvernement
'Il alloit indifféremment
'Pour suivre, ou défendre le crime,
'Et par cette double maxime,
'Il gaignoit a Solliciter
'Justice, comme a l'empêcher.'

"The following inscription, under an engraving from a miniature portrait, in the possession of his nephew, will supply the debts wanted to complete this short account.

"*'Ad impertiendum amicis inter Gallos, Lingue Anglicanæ non nihil peritus facietum Poema Hudibras Dietum, accurate festiueque Gillice conuertit Hic. JOHANNES TOWNLEY, Caroli Towneley, de Towneley, in Agro Lancastriensi filius. Natus A. D. 1697—Denatus A. D. 1782. Giato pioque animo sepi curavit Johannes Towneley nepos.—A. D. 1797.'*"

LITERARY ANECDOTES.

NUMBER II.

HUET, 1630—1721, BISHOP OF AVERANCHES.

SUCH was the early and extreme passion of this excellent and very learned Prelate for study, that (to use his own expression) he had scarcely escaped from the arms of his nurse, before he began to envy all whom he saw with a book in his hands.

He accompanied Bochart to Sweden, who had been invited to that Court by Queen Christina. At Stockholm, Huet found a manuscript copy of Origenes, which he transcribed, and afterwards published with notes.

It was he who formed the plan of those numerous editions of classics which were undertaken by order of Louis the XIVth, for the instruction of his son, the Dauphin.

So devoted was this Prelate to study, that he constantly engaged in his library

or closet, that he was usually inaccessible to visitors. This gave rise to some complaints in his diocese; and it was asked, why the King did not send them a Bishop who had completed his studies. He afterwards resigned his Bishopric.

He lived to the great age of ninety-one. By that time his memory had failed him. But his biographer relates, that two or three days before his death, his wit suddenly revived, and his memory returned. He employed those precious moments, in preparing for eternity.

GUARINI.

The Pastorale was first represented before Philip the 4th of Spain, with great magnificence. This dramatic Poem afterwards gave rise to a tedious mistake. Aubert Le Mire, Librarian

brarian to the Archduke Albert, Governor of the Netherlands, misled by the title, inserted it in a list of religious books, which he had orders to collect, conceiving that it was some theological work upon the duties of a Pastor or Parish Priest.

SCIOPIUS, 1576—1619.

The annals of literature have seldom presented a more disgraceful contest than that of Sciopius with the younger Scaliger. The pride and arrogance of Scaliger are well known. He had written a history of his family, which, by his account, was descended from the ancient Sovereigns of Verona. Sciopius, who was his determined enemy, published a refutation, in which he denied the pretensions of Scaliger, who, in his turn, wrote a most severe reply, which he entitled "The Life and Parentage of Gaspar Sciopius." According to him, the father of Sciopius had been successively a grave-digger, a printer's devil, a soldier, and, finally, a brewer. The mother was represented as a woman of the most abandoned character, and his sister as then publicly leading the life of a courtesan. One would suppose, to severe a calumny would have silenced Sciopius, but it only incited him with a greater desire of revenge. He likewise collected all the infamous reports which had circulated to the prejudice of Scaliger. He wrote them in such numbers, that the whole formed a very thick volume, and was supposed to be the most bitter philippica ever published. And here the controversy ended.

Sciopius was a good Latinist, and had begun to distinguish himself so early, that he has been placed by Bæller, in the "Catalogue des Entans célèbres." But afterwards his insolence and pride became insupportable. Among others, he attacked James the Ist of England, in an infamous libel, entitled "Cereus Regia," which has been falsely attributed to Erycius Puteanus. His Mevety contented himself with ordering his Ambassador to have the Author horsewhipped in the streets of Madrid, whither he had fled. By this time he had made himself so many enemies, that it was with great difficulty he found a refuge at Padua, where he died miserably, at the advanced age of 77.

BOCCACCIO, 1313—1375.

This entertaining writer is an eminent instance of the inutility of parents' compelling their children to pursue one line of life, when their genius and bent of inclination strongly urge them in favour of another. Boccaccio's father was a merchant, and insisted on his son's following the same profession. But one day being at the place where the remains of Virgil were supposed to be interred, after lamenting that he had thrown away so many years on an employment so odious to him, he swore to apply himself, for the future, only to poetry and the belles-lettres.

He was the friend and pupil of Petrarch; but in poetry fell far short of his master. His most celebrated work is the "Decamerone."

REGNIER, 1573—1613,

discovered early a violent propensity to satire. This he exercised so indiscriminately upon those of his friends and relations who had offended him, that his father was often under the necessity of punishing him.

He led a most debauched life, and had ruined his constitution long before his death, which happened when he was only forty years of age. The epitaph he composed to himself is well known.

In his satires he resembles Juvenal in the strength and energy of some of his lines, and surpasses the Latin Poet in the grossness of his allusions; which made Boileau observe, that his poetry favoured of the places he was known to frequent.

BOUHOURS, 1628—1703.

When this celebrated Grammarian published his first work, "Les Entre-tiens d'Anne et d'Eugène," it was said of him, "qu'il ne lui manquait pour écrire parfaitement, que de savoir penser;" alluding to the pompous style which prevails throughout the book, though it is not otherwise remarkable either for depth of learning or solidity of reasoning.

Among other works, he published, "Lives of St. Ignace and St. Francois Xavier," in which he was unlucky enough to compare the one to Cæsar, and the other to Alexander.

SEPULCHRA,

SERPULVEDA, 1491—1572,

Professor of Theology and Historiographer to the Emperor Charles the Vth, is known for his remarkable controversy with Las-Casas, the virtuous Apokle of the Indians. He was bold enough to publish a treatise, in which he affirmed, that the Spaniards were justified in their cruelties to that unhappy race, by the laws of God and man—and yet this instigator of blood and carnage died quietly in his bed, at the advanced age of eighty two; while his mild competitor was persecuted in his life time, and died in obscurity. There are some letters in Latin by Serpulveda, which are said to be curious.

DE LA SERRA, 1600—1665,

is better known from the ridicule which Boileau has thrown on him than by his works. This wretched scribbler, however, had the art of disposing of his lucubrations to great advantage, while he published in separate volumes, but when his vanity induced him to collect the whole in one edition, not a purchaser could be found. He had once the curiosity to attend the

lectures of a miserable declaimer of the name of Richelieu, in the Rue Dauphine. When he had heard him out, he ran up to him with his arms extended, and exclaimed with rapture, "Ah, Sir! it is very true I have published a great deal of nonsense within the last twenty years; but you have now said more in one hour than I ever wrote in the whole course of my life!"

SERVETUS, 1509—1553.

The catastrophe of this unhappy man is a proof that the Protestants have had their religious persecutors as well as the Catholics. It appears wonderful to the liberal spirit of modern times, that Calvin should have influence enough to condemn Servet to death, merely because he differed with him in some few theological points. It is true, Servet, in his controversial writings, was harsh, indelicate, and extravagant in his expressions; but Calvin, like Luther, was the overbearing tyrant of his party, and in the violence of his zeal he became cruel and sanguinary. The writings of Servet having been condemned at Geneva, are become extremely scarce.

8th Jan. 1802.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

512,

I HAD entertained hopes of seeing some account of the late Rev. Dr. Chelsum, in compliance with the request of your correspondent W. B. in your Magazine for last November, and should be very glad to communicate the desired information, if it lay in my power; but though I had the pleasure of being in some measure acquainted with the Doctor, I am by no means qualified to be his biographer; however, I can set your correspondent right in one particular respecting the Society of which he supposes Dr. Chelsum was an active member, which was not at Oxford, as W. B. imagines, but at Droxford, Hants, of which place the Doctor was Rector. The papers found amongst his private writings were memoranda made by him at our meetings, which

were holden monthly for auditing accounts, and for ordering new publications, it being a Reading Society; and the Doctor was our President.

The Editor of the Gentleman's Magazine announces for next month, amongst many other articles in the Index Indicatorius, "An Account of the Life, Studies, &c. of Dr. Chelsum," to whose name your correspondent very justly adds the epithet *worthy*; and I find particular pleasure in thus publicly paying my tribute of esteem to departed worth, by assuring you, that I knew him to be a very orthodox and truly pious divine.

remain Sir,

Your constant reader,

J. V. W.

ESSAYS AFTER THE MANNER OF GOLDSMITH.

ESSAY XIII.

"Eternal Providence exceeding thought,"

Where none appears, can make herself a way. SPENSER.

"NEVER despair" was the motto which the religious and benevolent Jonas Hanway caused to be engraved on his seal; he having, in numerous instances of his life, experienced the most signal and uncommon interferences of Providence.

The existence of what is called a special or particular providence has been attempted to be denied, on the ground of its being contrary to the impartial character and universal love of the Deity, but whoever carefully examines the subject will find it congenial with, and growing out of those principles of the Creator's goodness, since the great business of Providence is the preserving, regulating, and restoring the harmonies of nature, reason, and religion, whenever they become disturbed, or shaken by the effects of moral or physical evil, and therefore acts at times in a more peculiar and especial manner, as circumstances may require, making the most trifling incidents subservient to its designs, keeping the hidden balance by which all things are weighed from the mortal eye, and giving men prosperity or adversity, success or disappointment, as may be most conducive individually to their future good in this life, and the ultimate happiness of the whole.

Whoever contemplates the vast scale of the universe, its beautiful symmetry and perfection, and the great movements of nature in the order of things, must admit the existence of a general Providence; and whoever believes that a sparrow cannot fall to the ground without divine permission, only spreads wider the glory of the Creator, and by a just and natural analogy unites in the same grand scheme an universal and a particular Providence.

The Sacred Volume beautifully unfolds the mysteries of a particular Providence in the lives of Joseph, David, and many others; and numerous proofs of its existence are to be found in every page of biographical history; while the best and greatest men of every country have owned its influence in their affairs, producing success and prosperity from circumstances appa-

rently full of disappointment and misfortune, making them bend with gratitude to the Great Disposer of Events, and acknowledge that no human prudence could have governed and directed, as the hand of Providence had governed and directed for them, and which ought to teach us the delightful truths, that there is no evil which may not be removed, no danger, however imminent, from which we may not be preserved, and no difficulty, however great, which may not be overcome. And yet, such is the perverse disposition of man, that he frequently refuses to entertain so rational and desirable an opinion. Ignorantly proud, he falsely imagines that he owes his deliverance from danger to his own management, or what is commonly called good luck; though there are innumerable instances every day, too strongly marked with divine interpositions to be set down either to skill or chance. One would think that a doctrine so flattering to the human nature as divine aid, would find an easy access to the mind of so weak and imperfect a being as man. The ancients felt the impression, and the savage embraces the idea with ecstacy; it is lost only in a busy world, where everything is familiarized by custom, and where the sun is viewed only as bringing day. Here a few selfish and contracted ideas constitute the mind of man, who becomes a species of clock-work, a machine, or automaton of the particular occupation which he fills. Business and money form his providence; he cannot conceive that the race may not be to the swift, or the battle to the strong; and yet one would think, that a belief in divine assistance would aid and animate the pursuits of every honest man, and that prudence joined with religion would be worth more than prudence without; the resources of the one may fail, but the resources of the other are plentiful and eternal. Happy is the man who does his best in the situation in which he is placed, and trusts to Providence for the rest.

A striking example of the insufficiency of prudence and moral conduct

in life may be produced in the character of Eufonius, who had obtained a fortune by his industry, and enjoyed domestic happiness with his family, for Eufonius had a favourite daughter. His fortune he placed to the account of his good management, and the health of his child, and the accomplishments she possessed, to the regimen he had established for her, and the education he had bestowed; Providence was not acknowledged through the course of such happy events. But in the midst of prosperity and joy, the daughter of Eufonius suddenly sickened and died. "Ah!" cried the disconsolate father, "although I have never acknowledged the power of the Almighty to bless and preserve his creatures, I am compelled to acknowledge his power to destroy."

But though every man, even in the common occurrences of life, may easily trace the hand of a Divine Providence, yet none are so capable of judging of its wonders and effects as he who has seen it displayed in the hour of imminent danger or distress, and who has, perhaps, been himself the object of preservation, when no visible relief was at hand, and when every hope was gone by. But Providence can find herself a way.

The following remarkable fact, which happened above nineteen years ago in North America, will display the power of Providence to preserve, even under circumstances the most desperate and forlorn, and possesses all the character of a miracle: it is the narrative of

THE BOAT-WRECK.

It was in the year 1783, in the inhospitable clime of Nova Scotia, that a party was sent one day from a frigate then lying in Halifax Harbour to a small spot situated at its entrance, called Partridge Island, for the purpose of obtaining wood and water for the ship. It was the morning of Christmas Day; and though the cold was extremely severe, yet the sun illuminated the icy shores with its enlivening rays.

Alexander was one of the party sent in the cutter on this piece of service; which having completed, they set off, with the long boat in tow. For a while they rowed cheerfully so, the ship; but a quarter of an hour had scarcely elapsed, before the sea, the sure prognostic of a storm, was seen at a distance; the clouds began to gather; the gale blew from the basin above

the harbour; and the sea began to run high; while the snow was swept in icy currents before the wind. The crew continued, however, to row with unceasing perseverance; till at last, seeing the impossibility of reaching the ship with the long boat, they cut it adrift, and pulled away in the cutter with fresh spirits. But the gale had now increased considerably; and the tide had set against them. The whole day was spent in strenuous endeavours to gain the ship; till incessant labour began to be succeeded by the stupor of despair. The cutting cold had now benumbed every faculty; such of the crew as wore their long hair tied found it frozen to their jackets; their eyelashes became encrusted with frost and snow; and their feet were without any sense of feeling. It was now that the accumulating waves came rolling on, till huge mountains of sea raised the boat on their fearful heights, and then, breaking at once, discharged it, as it were with scorn, into the valley of waters beneath. On each of these seas, Death appeared to ride in his triumphal chariot with the Demon of the Storm. Happily, the Officer who was with Alexander, a veteran seaman, watched their approach with calmness, judgment, and fortitude; and, when he beheld the tremendous sea rolling on its foaming waves, dexterously presented the boat's head to meet their fury, while in their retirings and absence he encouraged the almost exhausted crew to pull with all their strength for the nearest shore. A maine who rowed the bow oar laid it down in the agony of despair, but was made to renew his exertions by the intrepid helmsman. A fresh danger now presented itself as they approached the land; the breakers appeared under their lee, and they found themselves close to the most rocky part of the shore: the wreck of the boat was inevitable; the awful moment arrived; she struck; and another sea carried her forward with such rapidity upon the rocks, that her frame was instantaneously shook to pieces, and the planks separated, which, with the thwarts and oars, drifted upon the tops of the billows.

The exhausted crew, frozen in every limb, wounded by the sharp points of the rocks, and up to their necks in water, were scarcely able to reach the shore. The youth Alexander, who was

the last of the number, lay for a time senseless, and only awakened from his stupor to meet the horrors of a more dreadful situation.

The crew who had first reached the beach, after having turned round a point formed by some trees, had the good fortune to discover a path, and called to the unhappy Alcander to follow them; but he heard not the friendly summons. Exquisite was the distress of Alcander when he found himself alone. In vain did he halloo to his companions; the loud wind swallowed up the sound, and it was lost. He, however, kept along the beach, hoping that that was the way the people had taken. Nothing surely could be conceived more dreary and forlorn: the rocks marbled in frost; the tall pines and firs bending their branches, incrustated with snow, over his head, the sea beating the shore with all the violence of the storm; the moon visible in a full glare at one moment, and hid the next by the black clouds scudding before its disk. At last, the weary and comfortless Alcander came to a sloop lying on its beam ends upon the beach, and, overjoyed at the sight, sought to find some shelter from the cold and rest from his fatigue within its deck, but great was his disappointment when he found it completely filled with ice. Disheartened at this attempt, he pursued the beach for another mile, dejected and broken-hearted. At last a drowsiness, a sure symptom of the cold having almost reached the heart, came over him; he sunk down upon the snow, and, uttering an imperfect prayer, resigned himself to death. The sound of guns firing at a distance, in the harbour, from the ships celebrating the festival, recalled his senses. The love of life and of its enjoyments rushed upon his mind; he thought of his family and friends, and that they were, perhaps, at that moment, drinking the cheerful glass to his prosperity. Roused at the thought, he made an effort to rise, and hallooed as loud as he could, hopeless of being heard; but Providence, where none appears, can find herself a way. Two figures presented themselves at this moment before him, dressed in fur caps and great coats. They started, and Alcander started in his turn; he could scarcely believe them

human; it appeared a miracle, that two men should be with him, as it were in a moment, on the dreary shore at that hour; for it was now late at night. They spoke English to him; and he answered them with astonishment. They were two natives, who were employed in clearing some land that belonged to them, and for that purpose constantly kept a fire in the woods, in a temporary log-house, on the spot where they worked. It was to this place they carried the exhausted Alcander, who reviewed the circumstances of his deliverance with amazement; he could scarcely believe it real. To add to his happiness, he discovered the kind features of humanity in the rude faces of his deliverers: they immediately used every expedient to restore the circulation of the blood, but found the frost had seized the extremities, and had made a rapid progress to the heart: they revived his drooping spirits with some liquor, which they prudently mixed with water, and presented him some biscuit and dried fish; the American settler was kind and courteous. The next morning the friendly natives conveyed Alcander on a hurdle between them the nearest road to their own house, where they placed him under the care of Arina, the daughter of the eldest of them. Arina was tall; her features soft and complacent; and her manners engaging. She immediately procured some rich milk from the cow, and presented it to him with that natural grace which outvies the most studied politeness. Her native simple manners pleased Alcander; and he listened with astonishment to the stories he related of a more polished world. Thus did Alcander pass his hours with a kind and sensible American until he was able to join his ship, whose brave Commander rewarded the generous natives with six months provisions, and a new set of rigging for their schooner, named after Arina; for almost every American settler is possessed of a small vessel. Thus did the immediate interposition of Providence snatch Alcander from the arms of death, to prove, that where none appears he can make herself a way, and that every day we live is a day of mercy.

G. B.

THE

THE
LONDON REVIEW,
AND
LITERARY JOURNAL,
FOR JANUARY 1802.

QUID SIT PULCRUM, QUID TURPE, QUID UTILE, QUID NON.

BREAD; OR, THE POOR. A Poem. With Notes and Illustrations. By Mr. Pratt, Author of "Sympathy," "Gleanings," &c. 4to. Longman and Rees. 7s.

UNDER this unpoetical title, Mr. Pratt, with great benevolence, and with the ornament of numbers, defends the rights of the poor, and with much animation satirizes those who have been charged with the crimes that are supposed to have contributed to the late general distress.

"A sudden revolution," he observes, "the most due, perhaps, of any in this revolutionary age, has taken place in the state of the Poor. Progressive improvements have been made in agriculture, the benefits of which are almost entirely lost to the most numerous and useful part of the community, while individuals only have been enriched. The poor rates have in the mean time increased, to the dissatisfaction of the rich, and nearly to the ruin of the middle classes; while the wants and miseries of the peasantry, with some few exceptions, which will be found particularized, have accumulated in the proportion that plans have been formed for their relief. This argues a very wrong policy and management somewhere."

To describe the causes and effects of so sudden and deplorable a change, is the endeavour of the work under our consideration, which will give pleasure to the Philanthropist where the Politician may not concur in opinion, and which the poetical reader, whether Philanthropist or Politician, will not withhold his applause from.

The Poem consists of three Parts, the argument of which is as follows.

Part I. Opening of the Subject—invocation to the Spirits of Pity and Sympathy—Tribute to England—

Views of the State of the Cottage Poor, previous to the Causes of their Decay—Their Labours, Sports, Health, Happiness, Loves, Marriages, Progeny—Views of the Peasantry of the Country at the present Time.

Part II. Distresses of the Middle Classes of Mankind not less general or afflictive—The Fate of Gentlemen reduced—Illustrated in the Account of Lucius and his Family—The Terms Poor and Rich examined—Appeal to Authority—Enquiry into the CAUSES of the Public Grievances—ERRORS—Origin of Wealth—Picture of a Farmer and his Family in Days of Simplicity—Companion to this Picture, in a Portrait of Days of Refinement—Farmer—Gentlemen—Farmer Ladies—Ton and Trade Days—Monopolists—Jobbers—Dealers—Regraters—Bakers—Badgers—Mealmen—Middlemen—Speculators—and other Corrupt Conspirators—Their Labours and Rewards—Country Banks and Bankers—A Petty-Farmer of the present Day, and the Misery of his Family from the anticipated Sale of his Crop on the Ground.

Part III. Examination of REMEDIES—Address to Persons in Power—The System of *Compulsion* in Usage for the two last Centuries, as to the Poor, considered and exploded—Importance of the Poor—Origin, Progress, and Dignity of the first Cottagers—The relative Rights of Men—The Independency and Feeling of all Good Men in all Situations—Public Workhouses—Proper and improper Objects of such Charities—A Survey of the Country and its Productions, immediately preceding the Harvest of the present Year—Personification

Personification of the Earth, as the common Parent—addressing her Children—Warnings to Landholders—Terrors of Hunger—A War for Bread—Incentive to Fellow-Feeling; the grand Specific for the present Disease—The good Effects of Kindness upon Industry exemplified—The Widow of Hasketon and her fourteen Children—A System of Kindness to the Poor recommended—Address to Landlords, and to several distinguished Friends of the Poor—Persuasive to follow their Example—Conclusion—Address to the Deity."

The following lines, descriptive of the state of the cottage poor previous to the causes of their decay, will speak their own praise.

" I sing the POOR ! thy poor my native land, [band,
 E'erwhile, and not remote, a blithsome
 A ruddy, reckless, merry-hearted crew,
 Fieft as their heibage wash'd in morning dew, [gales,
 Light, buoyant, airy, as their upland
 Firm as their hills, and teeming as their
 vales : [labour done,
 Their lambs less gamefome, when day-
 They fought the shade, or flook'd, [where the fun [casements small,
 Threw his last beams on flow'r-wreath'd
 Gilt the young leaves, or play'd on cot-
 tage wall ; [heads,
 Less gay the birds that carol'd o'er their
 Built in their bowers, or nest'd round
 their sheds. [bours prest,
 " All day they toil'd ; at eve new la-
 For then their little garden grounds were
 dress'd ; [true,
 Scanty and narrow scraps of earth 'tis
 Yet there their comforts, there their trea-
 sures grew : [sweet,
 The white rose and the red, and pinks to
 Herbs for each day, and fruit for sabbath
 treat :
 The currant bush, and gooseberry so fine,
 Adorning summer fruit, and winter
 wine ;
 The cooling apple too, and grateful pear,
 And pea, for beauty and for use, were
 there ; [were seen,
 And formal box, and bloomy thrift
 Bord'ring the flow'r-bed and the path-
 way green ; [more fair,
 And elder flowers, to make fair maids
 The glossy berry, still the matron's care,
 In dark drear nights to give, when spi-
 rits fail,
 A cheerful drop to thaw the gossip's tale,

When ghosts have ic'd the blood of youth
 and age, [gage,
 Who, with a thousand goblins would en-
 And boldly bid them stalk from where
 they lurk, [work ;
 When once the charmed cup begins to
 'Till those, who had averr'd the flame
 glar'd blue, [grew,
 Close huddled round it, as the terrors
 With'd, that some sneaking spectre dar'd
 appear, [fear.
 And on each other flung the coward's
 " Beside their garden dwelt their liv-
 ing flock, [flock,
 The petted lambkin from the smiling
 The peasant youngling's joy to see its
 race,
 Its antic gambols, or its saunt'ring pace,
 Or mount its back, or smooth its woolly
 coat,
 Or twine a garland round its fleecy throat,
 Or pat its visage fan, that seem'd to mild,
 Tho', in the frolick mood, so archly wild,
 That oft, the sulky dog, and cat demure,
 Butay'd to romps, have fall'n into the
 lure. [man's wealth,
 " The rich man's pastimes are the poor
 And yield him plenty, happiness, and
 health,
 The fattening porket and prolific sow,
 The brooding hen and balmey-breathing
 cow, [grier,
 The proud, vain turkey, tyrant of the
 The good old market mare, and sheep
 serene ; [life and glee,
 These fill'd the home-stall spare, with
 These gave enough—enough's prospe-
 rity ! [to man,
 These rais'd the hind, and lifted him
 And these were his, till traitors chang'd
 the plan, [design—
 Their country's traitor's ! who with due
 But check awhile, my heart, th' indig-
 nant line. [bower,
 " Ah, lead me back, ye Muses, to the
 Just as the swain, return'd at evening
 hour,
 Felt the soft dew descending on his head,
 When twilight's mantle o'er his cot was
 spread : [the place,
 And tho', perchance, soft mists obscur'd
 The home-way path, the rustic's heart
 could trace, [night,
 Clear thro' a thousand vapours of the
 Affection saw it, and still view'd it
 bright,
 A leading star it glow'd within his breast,
 Shone on his hearth, and beam'd upon
 his rest.
 " Then was the poor man rich, and
 fondly smil'd,
 As in the varied forms of wife and child,
 His

His cultur'd orchard, and his little field,
His tenfold joys, and treasures, were re-
veal'd. [more,

The day that in, he own'd a lord no
Freedom began, and servitude was o'er;
At night enfranchis'd, he resum'd his
throne, [own;

And reign'd o'er hearts as happy as his
There sat the harmless monarch of his
shed, [blest his bed,

Peace crown'd his slumbers, and love
And tho', at morn's return, no monarch
he,

Awhile laid by his little sov'reignty,
Again at early eve he gently sway'd,
Alternate rul'd, was govern'd and obey'd.

"And when a neighbour chanc'd to
wend that way, [day,

What time the sunlet clos'd the cares of
Or sweet-heart guest, to woo the damsel
fair, [share!

How blithe with such the cottage-meal to
No sense of morn or noon-tide toils re-
main,

But pleasure heats renew'd in every vein!
Round goes the home-brew'd, with the
light regale, [prevail,

And mirthful thoughts, and artless jests
The peasant fire, and matron, as they
quaff

Good luck to lovers, mingle many a laugh,
With winks and nods the bashful maid to
cheer, [her ear;

While the flush'd youth in whispers wins
And as the time to bid farewell drew
nigh,

The pitying father heard the lover's sigh,
And at the warning click to strike, he
trove [to move,

With gen'rous haste the hour-hand back
And still the tender respite to prolong.
The matron kind would claim the maid-
en's song; [swain,

And still, in fond return, the grateful
Would pour his passion in some artless
strain, [inspire,

Some soothing ditty, that might hope
Or, in his turn, might call upon the fire,
Who, in his age, rememb'ring days of
youth, [and truth,

Would troll his ballad fill'd with love
That very ballad which declar'd his
flame,

When to the matron by a wooing came;
She, pleas'd to hear the recollected lay,
Prolong'd the parting hour by fresh delay,
Trill'd her own madrigal with joyous
sound, [round,

'Till all the cottage took the chorus
At length, with promise of returning
soon, [far'ring moon.

The swain hied home beneath the

"And, when the FAIR return'd, how
blithe to see, [set free;

This from the plough, and that the wheel
To hear how echo sent the mingled sound,
O'er hill and vale, to woods and streams
around.

Lo, in gay groups the harmless people go,
Prepar'd for every prank and every show;
All up betimes, and like the morning
dress,

In nature's vermeil robe and lillied vest.
How sweet for early passenger to trace,
Th' anticipated day in every face!

In ev'ry honest countenance reveal'd,
To read, whate'er the light-wing'd hours
might yield; [thing!

The hallow'd keep-sake, ever-sacred
The motto'd garter, and the pos'd ring;
The bloomy ribbon, and the bonnet gay,
And hose, with figur'd clock, for holy
day; [gown

The father's duffel stout, and matron's
Of gaudy grey, or sober-seeming brown;
The jovial feasting, and the foaming ale,
The loud-lung roundelay, the merry tale;
The feats of merrymen, the furious strike,
Warning, I ween, of the furious strike,
and wife! [strang'd,

The bridal day, the banns, the banns
The vow repeated, and the kiss ex-
chang'd;

Then to their cots, unmindful of the
dews, [with dews,

Pockets with fairings, and heads cramm'd
For kin-folk dear at home, who pining
there

Haply sit up to hear about the fair!
And then for grandire old, and granny
grey, [day;

Came forth the soft memorials of the
The polish'd snuff-box, with its pungent
store, [o'er;

The sweetmeats rare, and bravely gilded
While those too young, like those too old
to rove,

Receive their tokens of remember'd love;
The shrilly whistle, and more manly toy.
For the weak infant, and the sturdy boy,
These, lightly slumb'ring, or their little
eyes, [prize,

By hope unclos'd, beheld, with glad sur-
prise, [like,

Those tokens gay, and, half asleep, would
like, [cake,

The mischievous losenge, or the tempting
The orange sweet, or golden gingerbread,
And knew with many a crumb the ting-
bed; [brought to view,

Small gifts! yet ah, how priz'd! and
As treasures promis'd, and expected too!
For still from youth to nature's latest
hour, [power,

The LITTLE CARES preserve their magic

" So stole the time in rural happiness,
When love and pleasure lur'd to soft ex-
cess; [bought,
Ah, trespass rare, by tenfold labours
A passing sun-beam in a tempest caught:
The fleeting jubilee of one brief day,
On which the peasant loos'd his soul to
play; [cheer,
On which, the long-revolving months to
He felt the pause that soften'd all his
year."

Mr Pratt has been particularly severe
on the former lady of the present day.
Hear his description.

" But lo! my lady stands prepar'd to
go, [farmer beau;
And flutt'ring joins, full-plum'd, some
Trick'd off, like madam, for the import-
ant night,
To all, but to himself and her, a fright;
Some farmer-beau, but not her own
GREAT man, [plan,
True to the mode, he forms a separate
Enjoys a private party snug at home,
Or, about midnight, strolls into the room,
With bungling *nonchalance*, and saucy
air, [stare,
To lo! to lounge, to saunter, and to
Aloud to prattle, voluble and free,
With friend—as much the gentleman as
he. [for-nothing power!

" Hail, NONCHALANCE! dear care-
Tranquil associate of the vacant hour!
Fate bore thee to indifference, thy fire,
And both a torpid apathy inspire;
No sighs, or lances, thy senses are to
move, [love;
Nor storms of rage, nor gales of gentle
No thought thy sober pulses are to fire,
Thine old wisdom—nothing to ad-
mire! [move slow,
In prime of youth, thy languid limbs
And in a sleep, thro' life thou seem'st to
go; [thee,
Guest, friend, and stranger, all alike to
Thou'rt too much in the *ton* to hear or
see; [supplies
That glaze around thy neck, no doubt,
The fashionable dimness of thy eyes;
'Tis vulgar, too, to speak above the
breath! [death,
And be the subject battle, murder,
When thousands kill, *unpleasant* is the
word,
Really, *unpleasant*! and that scarcely heard.
Ah! long our farmer-beaux' and belles
must strain, [gain-
E'er they such well-bred imperfections
" But hark! the ball-hour strikes!
yet how the place
To gaud in style, and with a decent grace!

Heav'ns! shall a couple so be-deck'd and
gay,
Like vulgar beings, move jog trot away,
Deign, in a bobbing, one-horse-chaise to
ride, [by side?
Like clod-born spouse and help-mate, hide
Forbidden fashion! haste, the GIG pre-
pare,
Harness the pumper d ponies to the car!
Behold they come, and sweetly-pawing
stand, [hand;
While to her 'squire the lady gives her
Bungling she tries the fashionable bound,
Yet new to flight, she just escapes the
ground;
Bodies terrestrial shew their mortal birth,
Mount heavy, and soon gravitate to
earth;
Her seat secur'd, she manages the thong,
And guides the reins, and proudly drives
along; [pear,
Feather'd and fierce like warriors they ap-
pear, The hero he, and she the charioteer;
At length they stop triumphant at the
door,

Scoff of the rich, and horror of the poor.
" But lo! she enters! realms of gay
delight, [quite;
O spare her senses, nor o'erpower them
The first in glitter, tho' the last in place,
In vain she strives to be the first in grace;
Affected, awkward, somping, and yet
prim, [twin,
Labouring she tries to catch the easy
The step of breeding, and the port se-
rene,

The educated air and fashion'd mein,
The wond'rous magic, that, by sweet
surprise, [lence rise,
From look, from motion, and from li-
The eloquence that wins without a
sound, [found.
And the soft charms in gentle manners
But ah! 'twixt ladies born, and newly
made, [brocade;
Less wide the line 'twixt buckram and
Tho' *this*, perchance, more lately may
appear,
A goodly richness still attends the wear;
Its vulgar stiffness *that* awhile retains,
And nothing loon but sliminess re-
mains."

We are surpris'd to find two such
lines as the following, p. 29.

" How the fond mother, tho' to softness
bred,
Turns every thrifty talent into bread."

In the course of our perusal of this
poem, some weak and some harsh lines
have been observed; but these, we
doubt not, will be altered in another
edition.

Commercial Precedents and Notarial Documents, consisting of all the most approved Forms, Special and Common, which are required in Transactions of Business. With an Appendix, containing the Principles of Law relative to Bills of Exchange, Insurance, and Shipping. By Joshua Montefiore, Attorney and Notary Public, of the City of London. 4to. 2l. 3s. Boards. R. Phillips. 1802.

WE are informed by an advertisement prefixed to this work, that the Commercial and Notarial Precedents now offered to the public have been collected and *framed* by the Author during sixteen years practice as a Notary Public in the City of London; with respect to their authority he observes, that they are all in common and established usage in the said city, and that many of them have recently received the sanction of eminent Counsel.

After such a declaration from a professional character, "to which full faith and credit is usually given in court and thereout," no doubt can be entertained concerning the authenticity of the papers contained in this compilation. And as the various forms of transacting business in the commercial world cannot be proper subjects for literary criticism, it is solely on account of the great utility of such a collection to the numerous classes of our fellow-subjects concerned in the extensive foreign commerce and domestic trade of the united kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland, that we have thought it incumbent on us to give a concise statement of the plan and principal contents, in our review of new publications.

The arrangement, in alphabetical order, under general heads, facilitates a reference to any particular document that may be more immediately wanted in the hurry of business, and is best calculated for occasional inspection in the counting-house by merchants' clerks, who have no time to bestow in searching for articles not readily to be found.

Every general head is judiciously subdivided, and comprises specifications of the different forms which vary from the common, or usual document, according to circumstances; and it may be observed, that the number and importance of the special precedents in this volume, constitute the chief merit of the compilation: for many of the instruments for transacting busi-

ness in common usage, have been always ready *framed*, printed, and sold in the stationers shops. Such, for instance, are Bills of Lading, Bonds, Indentures of Apprentices, Letters of Attorney, General Releases, &c.

But the extraordinary instruments are of such a nature as to convey mercantile information and instruction which ought to be generally promulgated for the benefit and security of property, from misunderstandings, which too often occasion litigations that might be avoided if commercial contracts were always accurately drawn up; and the present work affords ample means of comparison, upon which an opinion may be formed of the accuracy of any writing that contains special covenants framed by private persons, or by attorneys, when presented to merchants, tradesmen, or any other parties, previous to executing them.

It is for this valuable purpose that we take the liberty to point out a few of the many special forms, under general articles, which we believe are not to be found in any similar publication; and we shall follow the alphabetical order in which the Author has placed them.

Agreement—for investing a sum of money to be laid out in the purchase of produce in the West Indies, and each party to have an equal share of the profits.—From part-owners, to indemnify the Captain from tradesmen's bills, and bills of lading, upon his leaving the ship.

Assignment of Stock in trade, debts, and effects, as an indemnity to trustees against the payment of securities given to creditors by trustees who were themselves creditors; and release from creditors to insolvent; the daughters of the insolvent, who were principal creditors, release their claims in payment of their father's debts.—Of a debt, with power of attorney to bring action.
Bill of Sale of a Negro female slave, and her illegitimate male child.

Bond—from a gentleman to his bankers for the payment of all sums

of money that may be advanced by them, with interest, and all costs and expences of postages, commissions, discount, &c. and for adjusting and ascertaining balance when requested.—Of indemnity for prying a bill that was lost.

Certificates—Of the identity of a person—that A. B. is Chief Mate of a vessel, and has the charge of the merchandise therein.

Charter Parties—Several forms differing materially, by the particular covenants contained therein, from the common.

Contracts—between a master and mariners of British ships in the West India and Africa trades, and in the Greenland Fisheries.

Deeds of Copartnership—An indenture of copartnership between four, for affairs domestic and foreign—On separation of copartnership, with different covenants.—Of emancipation of a male Negro slave.

Declarations of writings being deposited in the hands of a person, in trust, to be produced on demand. This article merits particular attention from those who deposit wills, title-deeds, and other papers of consequence, in the custody of persons out of doors, in case of fire, or other accidents, and the death of the proprietors.—That another is concerned in lottery tickets, and to share the profits jointly.

Letters of Licence and Composition—A deed of composition of creditors with a debtor, granting a time for payment of the composition money, and a freedom from arrests, &c. with a proviso in case of default.—from one creditor only, and covenant not to sue the debtor under forfeiture of the debt.

Petitions—a variety of forms in special cases, in the course of transacting business at the public offices, more particularly at the Custom house, the Excise Office, and the East India House.

Procurations or Letters of Attorney—Several—to three persons, but in case

of death, absence, or refusal of two of them, then to another, to join him that does act.—From a merchant to two of his clerks, to transact and manage commercial concerns. Containing such full powers as, we conceive, are but seldom granted to clerks, being the same as partners usually possess.

Releases—On payment of a sum of money owing on a bottomry bond which is lost, and covenant to deliver it up when found, and indemnify in the mean time.—From creditors (to one that took out letters of administration to the debtor) upon their receiving £.—in satisfaction of their debts, to be divided amongst them in proportion to their debts; and covenant from them to refund in proportion, in case any other debts of the deceased shall appear.

With respect to the *Appendix*, we have only to observe, that it appears to be a careful collection of cases, relative to bills of exchange, insurance, and shipping, decided in our courts of law, and taken from ancient and modern law-books, such as Term Reports, &c. or from such commercial works of long-established reputation as have recorded them under their respective titles; as the latter was the readiest mode of selecting these precedents, we find a reference to such authorities occasionally given. See, for instance, Appendix, page 5, *On Presentment of Bills of Exchange for Acceptance*; and p. 31, *On General Average*, under the head of *Insurance*, where the well known *Lex Mercatoria* of Wyndham Beawes is the acknowledged authority.

Cooke's Bankrupt Laws, Park's Law of Marine Insurance, and other publications of equal merit, have likewise been consulted, to form this useful compendium, which is brought down to the present time, and consequently includes some articles not to be found in any former commercial work. Such are the *Slave Carrying Act*, 40 Geo. III. p. 85. And the last *Smuggling Act*, p. 91. M.

A Defence of Public Education, addressed to the Most Reverend the Lord Bishop of Meath, by William Vincent, D. D. in Answer to a Charge annexed to his Lordship's Discourse, preached at St. Paul's, on the Anniversary Meeting of the Charity Children, and published by the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge. 8vo. 46 pages. Cadell and Davies. 1801.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

WE object, *in limine*, to this pompous display from the title of the Bishop's Sermon. But we apprehend he ought to have shown better. In our humble opinion,

opinion, none but Archbishops are entitled to assume so singular an epithet.

In our brief critique of the pamphlet before us, we hope to be clearly understood as by no means compromising our own particular opinion respecting the existing merits and demerits of public and private seminaries. That we do entertain a decided opinion upon the subject, we will not hesitate to declare; at the same time, and in the same breath, we assert, that this opinion lies still open to conviction, and that such conviction must ultimately depend upon the sole excellency of indisputable arguments and incontrovertible facts. The challenge, twice given, is, at length, accepted. The point is brought fairly to issue. The reputations and characters of no common men, of no common societies, are at stake:

— *ἡ δὲ ἰσχυρὴ, καὶ βραχὺν*
Ἀποδοῦναι, ὅτι τὰ κοινὰ ἔχουσιν ὑμῶν
ἀνδρῶν,
Ἄλλὰ πρὸς ψυχὰς ἑκὼν Ἐκδοῦναι ἰπποδάμοιο.

The question is not, now, whether public or private education, abstractedly considered, be preferable; we are not, now, to witness a calm discussion of the respective benefits appertaining to Westminster and Eton, St. Paul's and the Charter-house, Merchant Taylor's and Harrow, &c. &c. or the supposed superiority of such institutions to those of Dr. Valpy of Reading, Dr. Thompson of Kensington, Dr. Wanoostrocht of Cumberwell, or Dr. Burney of Greenwich. No, no. A blow, a deadly blow, is aimed at the very existence of all public schools. And it is aimed by whom? By "the most reverend the Lord Bishop of Meath," who takes his stand, in apparent security, behind the seven-fold shield of Dr. Rennell. We scorn to brand the attack with the mark of *inhomineus*; and yet, if Dr. Vincent's assertion be credited, [and who, that knows Dr. Vincent, shall dare to disbelieve it?] it is an attack that has very much of the complexion of a pre-meditated assassination. It is an attack, sudden and wholly unexpected, in the midst of a hollow seeming tranquility and the act of Pandarus, in the Iliad of Homer, is renewed. For this as it may, THE WAR IS BOLD; the whole literary world are interested, as spectators or as auxiliaries; and the welfare of all the rising generation in this great empire most essentially depends upon the termination of the controversy.

Dr. Vincent does not arrogate to himself the defence of any other discipline than that of his own extensive establishment. He observes, page xi: "What sene the Warden and Master of Winchester, or the Master of Eton, may have of this procedure, I know not; but they are men of abilities, and equal to their own defence. I have not communicated with them, because I had not the arrogance to offer myself as a champion in the common cause." In this, the Doctor has acted with propriety. All public seminaries are equally implicated in the indiscriminate sweeping accusation:—an accusation dispelled, by means of *The Society for promoting Christian Knowledge*, throughout the metropolis, into every county of England and Wales, into Scotland, Ireland, Germany, and the East Indies:—and every Head-Master of each seminary, so shamefully aspersed, is bound, by all the obligations of gratitude and honour, to vindicate the fame of his own peculiar foundation. Such dignities as Dr. Rennell and the Bishop of Meath would not lightly and unadvisedly attribute's groundless charges, and unbecomingly characters, high and low, to be preserved; and, as the joint authorities of the Society just mentioned, must fatally operate to depict the public esteem for public schools, unless very speedy and very effectual general resistance be made in time. The force of gravity, if we may be allowed to use the expression, adds greatly to accelerate the menaced ruin. But to return to Dr. Vincent's treatise.

We could have wished to have seen less fire in this short composition. If no injury has been experienced, or (as the learned writer trusts), can be experienced from the discussion, by Westminster School, surely Dr. Vincent need not have indulged in any contemptuous language against Dr. Rennell. The Bishop of Meath's quotation from the latter's discourse does not constitute a fresh act of aggression in Dr. R. And yet, speaking of this Gentleman, Dr. V. exclaims: "How he brought himself to think, that he was more invulnerable than others of his profession I know not!" Page i. "Dr. Rennell has published many sermons, and I question if his great name ever sold an edition of five hundred copies." Page i. "I believe that the zeal of Dr. Rennell

Rennell made him conceive that this was a splendid topic for his eloquence." Page x. "Dr. Rennell was bred at Eton, and has lived at Winchester; but he knows no more of Westminster than Tom Paine does of the Bible." Page xi. We abstain from further similar extracts. These are but specks in the sun. We must presume, however, to suggest, that since Dr. Rennell, by Dr. V.'s own statement, *was bred at Eton, and has lived at Winchester*, it is not impossible but he may be possessed of strong groundwork for his massy superstructure.

We decline, for reasons already stated, to enter fully into the merits of

the case at present. We shall only here observe, that Dr. Vincent has published a very affecting and excellent little treatise. It does honour to his head and to his heart. Passages in it there undoubtedly are, which we could have wished softened, at least; if not withdrawn. But Dr. Rennell's accusation, supported as it now stands by the testimony of a Bishop, is so oppressive, that his aged antagonist may justly excuse his warmth, by saying,

"Tu pascas, ego vapule tantum!"

We look, with anxious eyes, to the future prosecution of this controversy.

W. B.

Poverty, a Poem, with several others on various Subjects, chiefly religious and moral. By Charles A. Allsatt. Shrewsbury. Eddowes. 8vo. 1801.

We are willing to allow this Author the merit of a design to promote humanity and benevolence, morality and religion; but such poems as these, which are wanting in poetical requisite, are not likely to attract attention enough to effect good purposes.

The Valley of Llanherne, and other Pieces in Verse. By John Fisher, A. B. 1800. Hatchard.

"The Valley of Llanherne lies on the North Western Coast of Cornwall, a few miles below Padstow Haven. There is in it a seat of my Lord Arundel, at present inhabited by a community of Carmelite nuns." The beauties of it are here described in very pleasing verse, in the measure and in imitation of Dyer's *Grougar Hill*. We could have wished, however, that the Author had been more attentive to his rhymes; some of them, as *prey and enemy*, &c. are very faulty. The smaller poems are intitled to praise; but the parody on Ovid's *Confederes duces* deserves nothing but censure.

Peace. A Poem. Inscribed to the Right Honourable Henry Addington. By Thomas Dermody. 4to. Hatchard.

Mr. Dermody hails the return of peace, of which he displays the blessings, and prophesies the future advantages, in strains which certainly do him credit as a poet, and we hope will not derogate from his claim to the poetical character.

Adamina. A Novel. By a Lady. 2 Vols. 12mo. Vernor and Hood.

The incidents of this Novel have long been hackneyed in works of the like kind, and are not to be applauded for their adherence to probability. The plot is but little complicated, and the characters but faintly drawn. The work possesses, however, the merit of containing nothing offensive to religion and morality, and may be read not without some degree of satisfaction.

A Dictionary of Mohammedan Law, Bengal Revenue Terms, Sanskrit, Hindoo, and other Words used in the East Indies, with full Explanations; the leading Word of each Article being printed in a new Nustaleche Type. To which is added, An Appendix, containing Forms of Firmans, Perwannahs, Arizdashts, Instruments and Contracts of Law, Passports, &c. Together with a Copy of the original Grant from the Emperor Ferozshah to the English East India Company, in Persian and English. By S. Roufseau, Teacher of the Persian Language. 12mo. Sewell. 7s. 6d.

This is a most useful performance, and will contribute equally to the pleasure and advantage of those who may be hereafter employed in the service of the East India Company. By its assistance, the future servants of the Company will arrive in the country furnished with a portion of knowledge which heretofore, however necessary, could only be acquired by slow and difficult means. Prefixed is an introductory description of Bengal, Bahar, and Orissa.

A Sermon

A Sermon preached at Pristlerwell, in Essex, on the 20th of September 1801, upon the Prayer of Thanksgiving to Almighty God for the late abundant Crop and favourable Harvest, first directed to be used September 13, 1801. By the Rev. Sir Herbert Croft, Bart. Vicar of Pristlerwell. 12mo.

If, in our review of this article, and of the one which immediately succeeds, we appear to be more diffuse than the importance of single Sermons may be thought to require, we request our clerical readers to remember, that the name of HERBERT CROFT is too remarkable in the annals of literature to be ranked by us among those of the common preachers of the day.

An elaborate *Dedication* to his "old school-fellow," Mr. Addington, introduces this little tract to our notice. We were amused by the following whimsical assertion, which no man, we presume, can hesitate to believe: "I shall not aid the successor of the brave Abercrombie in driving the French out of Egypt."—The *Dedication* is accompanied by the *Prayer of Thanksgiving*; which fills up two whole pages, and is largely introduced into the texture of the Sermon, taken from xiii Matthew, 30. The discourse is well written. We thank God, the cause of alarm no longer exists which dictated the sentiments in pages 16, 17; but a passage therefrom cannot fail, even now, to gratify our readers:—"Should they [the French] come to this country, the blessings and riches of which they well may envy and covet; and, should they tell you of their LIBERTY AND EQUALITY, let them know that you possess more *real* liberty than they; and ask them whether they can boast *this* equality—whether those, who riot in the riches of the innocent, whom they have murdered; *dispense them with liberality, for the relief and comfort of the poor?*"—We could, with pleasure, make further extracts; but we proceed to Sir HERBERT's second discourse. W. B.

A Sermon, upon the Prayer, preached at Pristlerwell, in Essex, on the 14th of October 1801. By the Rev. Sir Herbert Croft, Bart. Vicar of Pristlerwell. 12mo.

This very little tract of *seventeen* short pages is not without two pages of *Dedication*, to the Bishop of London; informing his Lordship, that Sir Herbert esteems him highly, and that his Lordship's predecessor gave Sir H. a living of

1201. a-year!! The text is from Isaiah, xlv. 7.

Were we possessed of no other criterion of Sir Herbert's amiable disposition and extreme tenderness of heart than this slight work, we should not hesitate to declare our firm conviction, that a more benevolent character than its author does not exist. Other respectable publications may evince his talents as a scholar: this humble sheet of paper exhibits him as the Englishman, as the philanthropist, as the CHRISTIAN. We shall make no apology for embellishing our pages with two extracts.

"Alas! my friends, we are, all, too apt to take the good things of this world as mere matters of course; as things to which we have a right, an absolute claim: without at all considering the mighty hand from which every thing good or bad in this world immediately comes. The shades of night were dissipated, this morning, as usual; the sun, as usual, exhibited the gorgeous spectacle of his rising; but, because these things *are usual*, who, among us, hath attended to them? Who hath been grateful to the Author of the World, to the Father of all Nature, for a new day; which God could certainly have withholden, as easily as he has been pleased to grant it? How many are there among us, here assembled, who have said their prayers, this morning, on their rising from sleep, which is a temporary death, and thanked their Maker for waking again in this world? How many have even been at the trouble of repeating the short, but *extensive*, prayer which our Blessed Saviour taught us to address to our Father which is in heaven?"

"As soon, my friends, as the service is ended, I shall have to consign to this narrow house, in our church-yard, a young and deserving brother (for we *are* all brothers), only twenty-four years of age, who, last Sunday, did not seem any nearer his last home, than any one of us. Shall we quarrel with our friends and relations, in such an uncertain world as this? We have a common phrase in our language; and a more sublime one, perhaps, than any other language can boast. When all hopes of recovery are over, we say a person is *at Death's door*. My friends, we are, all of us, when in the fullest health, literally *at Death's door*. Death

has, never, any thing more to do, than just to open his door, and drag us in—shall we pass our time in quarrels with our friends and relations, when we are, every moment of our lives, at *Death's door*?

Upon such sentiments as these, all panegyric is vain. The God that in-

spired can alone reward. We earnestly recommend to our clerical readers the adoption of every opportunity for practical applications like the above. They “knock at the heart;” and none is so hardened as not to admit their purport.

W. B.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR, *Fakenham, Oct. 13th, 1801.*

YOUR having already favoured me with the insertion of a letter or two on the subject of farming, induces me to request the same indulgence to a few remarks relative to the much-debated question, Are large farms beneficial or prejudicial to the interests of the community?—I do not offer them as my own ideas, but acknowledge them to have been the arguments of a very shrewd and sensible man, who lately, in my hearing, combated the assertions of certain large growers in this neighbourhood with, I think, great success.

The arguments in favour of large farms were stated to be these.

1. A greater quantity of corn is grown on the same ground, and therefore a larger tribute is annually paid to the revenue.

2. A greater number of hands employed; therefore encourage population in greater proportion than smaller ones.

3. More experiments and greater improvements made in agriculture on a large farm than can be produced on a small-scale.

4. A greater proportion of cattle brought to market, exclusive of the benefit arising from a flock which cannot be kept in a small compass.

5. The occupiers of large farms are a more respectable set of men, more liberal in their ideas, better friends to the poor, better neighbours, &c. &c.

1. As to the first position. He doubted the fact of more corn being produced, *communis annis*, on a farm of one thousand acres, than on ten of one hundred each. The little farmer, he conceived, contrives so many more means of manure, and descends to so many humble methods of improving his land which a large grower would think beneath his notice, that he was inclined to believe the advantage was

on the side of the small occupier; but granting, for a moment, the position was true, he yet believed, that the waste committed on a large farm caused a large deduction from the quantity brought to market, while little or none was lost by the other.

2. The second he denied *in toto*. He reasoned thus. Each farm of one hundred acres requires one man servant, two boys, two labourers, and two maid servants, the year round, in all *seven*, i. e. on the ten farms, on the most moderate calculation, *seventy*; whereas on the large farm of one thousand acres are required, at the utmost, but three men, three boys, sixteen labourers, and three maid servants, in all but twenty five! Hareyst is not considered in either case.

3. Improvements and experiments are more frequently made by Gentlemen who occupy their own estates. Very rarely is a large farmer an experimental one; but who will say that small occupiers subscribe less readily to any new mode, as drilling, dibbling, horse hoeing, &c. than their brethren in more extensive situations?

4. That a larger quantity of fat stock reaches Smithfield from the large farm is, perhaps, true; but who supplies the butchers at home? It is granted, that flocks of these are more conveniently kept in extensive open fields; nay, perhaps, that it is impossible to keep a flock at all but on a large scale; yet still bounds should be placed to this idea, and it will be found, that neither *three thousand, two thousand, nor even so many as one thousand acres, are essentially and indispensably necessary to the rearing these excellent animals*. He wished to place in the opposite scale the advantages to society arising from a dairy of three or four cows on each of the small farms, the number of calves annually brought up, the great abundance of milk prepared for sale, the immense quantity of poultry, butter, eggs,

eggs, cheese, and milk, daily and hourly supplying both the London and country markets, the sources of which would be totally dried up, were these ten farms centered in one.

5. With submission and due deference to the company then present, he conceived it would be as well for society were these respectable members of it less numerous. He feared the times were past, never to return, which had seen their fathers, plodding industrious men, driving their own teams, or carrying their unambitious dames behind, and butter and eggs before them, to market, on long-tailed dobbin : men, whose utmost ambition it was to see their Vicar or 'Squire once a year at their hospitable board, while their elated spirits and hearty welcome shewed how highly they esteemed the favour conferred upon them. But now, *Quam, cheu, muscatus ab illis !* the grand polt-

chariot, the dashing curricle, the town-built gig, and sixty guinea hunter, bid defiance to all moderation, and stamp their towering possessors, *Gentlemen*. Is this the advantage to society ? Are they better neighbours or more conversible men ? Their self-sufficiency prevents the one, their education the other.

Such, Sir, were the objections my friend brought against the practice, too frequently introduced in this county at least, by Gentlemen of large landed property, of centering several little farms in one, and adding field to field. If they have any force in them, perhaps the offering them to the eye of the public may have a good effect, and tend to check a pernicious practice before it is too late.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

J. C.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

DECEMBER '26.

A CONSIDERABLE disturbance arose, and some alarm was occasioned, at Covent Garden Theatre, by the turbulence of the holiday folks.

As soon as the curtain drew up to commence the play of *Richard the Third*, a wine glass was thrown on the stage, but without exciting much observation. A few minutes after, a quart bottle was thrown from the two shilling gallery on the stage, and grazed the hat of Mr. Betterton, who was playing *Tressell* to Murray's *Henry VI.* The audience were thunder-struck ; the play stood still ; but soon a general burst of indignation broke out over the house, and " throw him over ! " " turn him out ! " were vociferated from all quarters. The villain was pointed out by his neighbours, sitting in the front row of the two shilling gallery, in the band on the King's side. He was seized, but held by the iron railing that guarded the front of the gallery, and refused to retire ; this provoked the resentment against him still more, and the cries of vengeance were loud and general. Three or four laid hold of him, and at last succeeded in taking him out of the Theatre. But the perturbation of the audience would not subside in a moment. Mr. Betterton took up the bottle, and walked off

with Mr. Murray, it being useless then to attempt concluding the scene. In a few minutes, Mr. Cooke made his appearance ; but the audience would not suffer him to proceed, till they were assured that the offender was in custody.

From the middle to the end of the play, however, a most riotous spirit prevailed in the galleries ; and it was with difficulty the drums and trumpets of the last act could be heard. After the play, the Farce of "*The Jew and the Doctor*" commenced ; but the loudest hissings and hootings broke out against it ; one part of the audience calling for "*The Review*," another for "*Salma and Azor*." Mr. Murray came forward, and explained, that, in consequence of the indisposition of Mr. Johnstone, *The Review* could not be performed ; and that the Managers had printed and circulated bills in the afternoon, posting them up and distributing them as the doors, announcing the necessary change. An attempt was again made to perform the Farce, but the growling and hissing were so loud, that the performers were forced to retire. Mr. Knight next came forward to negotiate a truce of peace and amity ; and, after much preliminary matter, consisting of bows and scrapes on his part, and shouts, roaring, and whistling, &c. on the part of the

the audience, he obtained a hearing. In answer to one Gentleman, who said that *Selima and Amor* was advertised in the newspapers of the day, Mr. Knight said, that that had been the entertainment first designed for the evening; but Mr. Incedon having, two days ago, sent notice of his being confined by a severe indisposition, it had been changed to *The Revue*. Mr. Johnstone sending notice that he was severely ill, *The Revue* had again been necessarily changed to *The Jew and the Doctor*. Mr. Knight assured the audience, that the Managers had done every thing in their power to accommodate the Public, and hoped for their indulgence. This address, however, was no better received than Mr. Murray's; the stage remained disengaged for some minutes; and, no resource remaining but to go through the Farce, it began again, amid the loudest hissing, yelping, groaning, whistling, screaming, &c. the Ladies in the boxes stopping their ears with their muffs and tippets, and many parties quitting the Theatre. The performers, however, proceeded; but all was, dumb show; and not one of the actors' voices could be distinguished. The tumult hitherto had been chiefly confined to the Galleries; the people in the Pit now stood up, and began to join in the chorus; orange skins proceeded from the Pit; next from both Pit and Galleries came whole oranges and apples, increasing as the performance went on, till they came down in showers. Mr. Emery received several pelts on the shins with apples and oranges from the Pit, which made him hop about, to the great amusement of the malcontents; Mrs. Dibdin received an orange skin in the face, which made her start and retie; Fawcett, in the Jew, kept in the back of the stage, holding up his hat before his face as a shield; Miss Edwards, coming out of a door in the back scene, was struck in the face by the stopper of a pint decanter. The Ladies were all put to this point, and none of them would appear. Knight kept the stage with courage, and turned Fawcett up to the front of the band; but the chief aim was taken at poor Emery, because he seemed to feel his danger the most, and danced about in the greatest trepidation, the three Performers, together with Emery, stood the brunt for ten minutes, in which the scene several times changed, and the Farce seemed to be perform-

ing. The scene dropped for the end of the first act, and the music played. The second act began amidst an increased tumult, and an increased shower of apples and oranges, till at last the stage was completely covered with them; the actors already named proceeded, the scenes shifted, and the Farce went on; but no Ladies would appear; in about ten minutes more, after several scenes being shifted, the actors running off and on, the green curtain dropped, the signal of the entire conclusion. The Farce, which would have occupied an hour and a half, did not take more than twenty minutes in representation, if representation it could be called. By this time the Boxes were nearly empty, the Pit about half empty; but the galleries remained to a man in close column, hissing, shouting, rattling sticks, and hallooing. The lamps in front of the stage were sunk, the lights round the lower part of the Boxes put out; still the Galleries, with about two hundred in the Pit, remained roaring, yelping, and whistling, during more than an hour. In this time several persons were taken into custody for throwing things on the stage. One man began to pull up the benches in the Galleries; when, seeing no end to the disturbances, and fearing it might end in the destruction of the Theatre, Mr. Brandon headed five soldiers, with their firelocks, into the Gallery, the majority of the soldiers having been suffered before this time to depart. At sight of the glittering of the bayonets in the almost darkened house, the gods took to flight, and General Brandon remained master of their intrenchments. In a few minutes the Theatre was cleared.

We cannot conclude without stating, what must have already appeared to the reader, that the slightest blame could not have been imputed to the Managers; and that many thanks were due to the performers for persevering, at the hazard of their lives, in pursuing the only mode left of preventing a serious riot. The Managers would surely have been justified in an earlier interference to disperse the rioters by force. Besides throwing apples and oranges, the rioters have been seen and punished. It was a cowardly, wanton, and unbecoming assault on the performers, and a gross insult to the throwing of the stones. No punishment can be too severe for such a riotous act. The Managers

were reduced to a distressing situation. Mrs. Billington was ill of a cold and hoarseness; Mr. Johnstone the same; Inledon was seized, in the beginning of the week, with a violent rheumatism in the head; Munden was seriously indisposed*; and Mrs. Mills in the same situation. Under these circumstances, it was with difficulty the managers could find any farce that could be represented.

28. A new Pantomime was represented at the above theatre, called HARLEQUIN'S ALMANACK; or, *The four Seasons*; invented, as we understand, by Mr. T. Dibdin.

The grotesque part of the *dramatis personæ*, in pursuit of *Harlequin* and *Columbine*, consists of the old father and mother, two clowns, and a black servant; these exhibited some novelty, and produced many laughable incidents. The stage was constantly crowded with a variety of objects, and the pursuit of the lover never suffered to slacken. Still, however, the beauty and brilliancy of the scenery constituted its chief merit. The following statement will shew its variety:—

The *Four Seasons* (as is not unusual in our climate) meet together in the commencement of the pantomime, and each of them selecting their favourite colour and produce, throws them into the vase of *Winter*, which, after some pleasant mock-magic ceremonies, renders them back in the shape of *Harlequin*, who then trips through a number of comic scenes, varied by the *Four Seasons*, who alternately take him under their protection, and defend him against the counteracting spirit and malice of the fiend *Blight*, the avowed enemy to the *Seasons* and their productions.

The scenery is, with one or two exceptions, perfectly novel.—In *Winter* we are shewn the Palace of *Winter*, and a beautiful scene of dissolving snow, painted by Whitmore—a Street, by moonlight and lamplight; *Pantaloön's* Chamber, the Canal in Hyde Park, and a Frozen Lake—all by Hollogan. In *Spring* and *Summer*, we have *Battersea Bridge* (Hollogan); *Greenwich* (Whitmore); *Kew Gardens*, and a *Sea and Fleet* (Cresswell). In *Autumn*, a romantic Landscape, Cottage, Temple of *Peace*, &c.; besides a variety of pleasing

and picturesque changes, &c. Among the principal mechanical transformations are—Lantern to a Fiend, Piano-forte to Covent Garden Theatre, Hand-sword to a Violin, Changeable Chairs, Rose Tree blighted, Sign post to Table and Chairs, &c. Quart Bottle to a Post, Table to a Prison, Stick to a Snake, Snuff-jar to a Giant, Snuff-box to *Harlequin*, Little Highlander, Greenwich Coach to a pair of Park Gates and Lodges, Silver Cup to a Pair of Handkerchiefs and Padlock, Wool-pack to a Sailing Boat, Sword to a Sickle, Kew Gardens to Sea and Fleet, Wig to Green-grocery, Dove-house to a Cupid in his Car, Broom to an old Witch, Sociable to Two Gigs.

Pieces of this nature seldom display any regularity of plot or construction, and are intended merely to divert, without any pretensions to mental entertainment. The present is certainly not inferior to most of the productions of the same nature that we have of late years witnessed; and it derives all requisite aid from the ingenuity of the mechanism, and the taste and variety of the music. In the representation, too, it receives all possible support. Bologna and Mrs. Wybrow appear to great advantage as the representatives of *Harlequin* and *Columbine*; Delpini and the senior Bologna are extremely diverting as the *Pantaloön* and *Clown*; and several of the vocal tribe contribute their exertions to render the entertainment complete. The piece was applauded throughout, and still continues to be much followed.

JAN. 4. At Drury Lane Theatre, a new Ballet was introduced between the play and the farce, called "THE FESTIVAL OF BACCHUS." It is the composition of Mr. Byrne, and exhibits to advantage the talents of his infant pupils.

11. The First Part of Shakspeare's *Henry the Fourth* was revived at the same theatre.

Mr. Palmer had been announced in the bills as intending to attempt the character of *Falstaff*. Whether he was incited to this by a suggestion of ours, near the close of the Memoir which accompanied his Portrait last month, we know not; but certain it is, that he went through the part with considera-

* His death was announced in the newspapers a few days afterwards; but we were happy to see it contradicted next day. He has since recovered his health, and returned to the theatre.

ble applause, and repeated it the following evening; since which, it has been several times repesented. An age, probably, may elapse before this arduous character will fall into the hands of so consummate a genius as was poor Henderson; but Mr. Palmer may think it no small prize, that, in our opinion, the part has not been more respectably performed than by him, since the death of that eminent actor. Many good comedians have attempted it, of whom some have been tolerated, while others have wholly failed; and the town are certainly obliged to Mr. Palmer, for having rescued *Old Jack* from a dramatic demise. The characters of Hotspur and the King, in the same piece, are performed in a masterly style by Messrs. Kemble and Houghton.

15. A Comedy, written by M. G. Lewis, Esq. M.P. (and previously published) was acted, for the first time, at Covent Garden, under the title of "ALONSO, KING OF CASTILE."

DRAMATIC PERSONA.

Alfonso	Mr. MURRAY.
Orsino	Mr. COOKE.
Cesario	Mr. H. JOHNSTON.
Father Paul	Mr. WADDY.
Ricquenez	Mr. BELFORD.
Ricardo	Mr. WHITEFIELD.
<i>Guards, Friends, Soldiers, Conspirators, &c.</i>	
Ameliosa	Mrs. H. JOHNSTON.
Otilia	Mrs. LICHFIELD.
Lucilla	Mrs. ST. Leger.
<i>Nauts, Female Attendants, &c.</i>	

PLOT.

Orsino, a nobleman, formerly the intimate friend of the king, who had preserved his life, and been the successful commander of the Castilian forces, is disgraced for some suspicions, thrown into a dungeon, and detained there for ten years in more. In that interval, his wife dies of a broken heart, and he loses Cesario, whom he supposes to be lost, returns to court; by his valour and merit he is at length promoted to the chief command of the army, and his birth is kept a secret. While in this situation, he engages the affection of Otilia, a lady of the court, who is desirous of wedding him, and he is provoked to poison the king, in order to smooth her lover's way to the throne. Cesario is himself enamoured of the king's daughter, Ameliosa, who returns his passion, and they are pri-

vately married. All this time, however, Cesario entertains and cherishes a most deadly hatred towards the monarch, who was personally his benefactor, and burns to revenge the wrongs of his father, and the premature death of his mother. Having attached the soldiers to his person, he puts himself at the head of a conspiracy to destroy his sovereign, and seat himself upon his throne; which Otilia learns at the same time that she makes a discovery more interesting to her, in the mutual attachment between Cesario and Ameliosa. This gives rise to a number of incidents, in which the several parties are placed in some very affecting situations. Orsino having been relieved from his confinement, retires to a hermitage, where he lives secluded from the world, till he is found out by the king, who, with great humility and contrition for what has passed, seeks for a reconciliation, but is haughtily repulsed by the offended and obstinate Orsino. His son having prepared every thing for the success of his ambitious views, and drawn also the king's son into his party, discovers the retreat of his father, and after revealing himself to him, in the height of the transports produced by so unexpected an event, discloses his projects of ambition and revenge. Here the spirit and loyal principles of the father are displayed, he reprobates the foul and traitorous proceedings of his son, who at length departs, as fixed in his determination as he was before. These designs awakening the former friendship, and arousing the loyalty of the father, he resolves to apprise the prince of the danger to which the monarch was exposed. Otilia, in the mean time, presses her lover to a marriage; which she urges so strongly, that, to get rid of her importunity, he tells her he is already married. This disclosure hurries on the catastrophe. For, as she is proceeding in a rage to make a full discovery to the king, Cesario begins his career of blood by stabbing her to the heart. About this time, Orsino discloses the conspiracy to the princess, who receives the intelligence with horror, and suddenly bursts in amongst the conspirators, at the moment when they were about firing a train of powder, by which the king was to have been blown up. She succeeds in arresting their progress for a moment; but at length the train is fired, and it afterwards appears

appears that the king was saved from the midst of the flames by his old friend Orsino, while the young rebel thinks him dead, and is elevated to the throne. During these transactions, the usurper's feelings are bitterly affected by the death of his wife, who dies by poison. Orsino collects a considerable force of the king's friends, with which, after being previously assured of his son's pardon, he attempts to restore the fallen monarch, and is involuntarily killed in the battle by his son, who, in an agony of remorse, immediately stabs himself, and falls by the side of his father, which concludes the piece.

The Scene lies in Burgos (the capital of Old Castile) and the action is supposed to pass in the year 1345.

There is no striking novelty of character in this tragedy; but many of its parts are sketched with ability and judgment, and there are scenes of considerable interest; yet, if we were disposed to rigid criticism, we think that, as a whole, there would be at least as much to condemn in it as to praise.

The language and sentiments are extremely unequal: in some instances being eloquent and impressive; in others, swollen, turgid, bombastical, and only memorable as illustrations of the Bathos. There are also great inconsistencies in the conduct of the piece; for instance, Orsino lives in a cave, at the door of which are hung his arms and ensigns; this cave is within a few yards of Burgos, yet for years he remains undiscovered: his son had there erected a monument to his murdered mother, and never once had gone to visit it: Cæsar's principle of action is to revenge his father, and he would rather sacrifice that father than, at his earnest entreaty, drop his designs: the royal tower is sprung up by a mine, and no one is hurt: the quantity of blood spilt is shocking—one woman poisons her husband and her prince, and wishes to assassinate her lover. According to the printed copy, Orsino was made to kill his son; but the author announced that this, being reckoned too horrid for the stage in the representation, was to be completely altered. How is the horror softened? The son kills the father, and then lays violent hands upon himself!!! To add to the horrors of murder and parricide, it thunders and lightens; and the audience are led to think, that Cæsar, according to a new plan, is to be

struck dead from heaven, and that Jupiter Tonans is to be made one of the *dramatis personæ*.

In the fourth act, we see Ortilia die from the effect of a wound given her by Cæsar; and afterwards the Princess comes and gives a detailed description of the very fact which had already been exhibited to the eye.

With all these faults, however, there was enough merit in the Tragedy to procure it an attentive hearing; and, having since been shortened an hour in the performance, it has been frequently repeated.

Messrs. Cooke and H. Johnston, Mrs. Lichfield and Mrs. H. Johnston, took infinite pains with their respective characters; and the dresses and decorations of the Piece are extremely splendid.

22. A new Musical Entertainment was produced at Drury Lane, called "URANIA; OR, *The Illuminæ*;" it is written, we find, by the Hon. Mr. Spencer, and the principal characters were thus represented:

An Armenian	Mr. POWELL.
Manfred, Prince of Colona	} Mr. C. KEMBLE.
Conrad, Count of Porta	
Inquisitor	Mr. HOLLAND.
Carlos, an Inn-keeper	Mr. MADDOCKS.
Pietro, Manfred's Valet	} Mr. PALMER.
Rodrigo, a Gardener	
Urania, Princess of Tarentum	} Mr. BANNISTER, junr.
Jaqueline, Carlos's Daughter	
	Mr. SUFTT.
	Miss DE CAMP.
	Mrs. BLAND.

The scene is laid at Tarentum, to which city the Prince of Colona comes, at the express injunction of his father, to seek his Princess in marriage. The young Prince is quite dejected; his mind is filled with the idea of a spiritual world, of immortal intelligences, of ethereal spirits, and supernatural agents, and there is no room in his heart for a being of a gross corporeal substance. The Princess of Tarentum, who had by chance seen and admired him, is apprised of this weakness, and from the plan which she adopts, in concert with his father, who had followed him to Tarentum, arises the interest of the piece. The father assumes the disguise of an Armenian magician, and is introduced to his

son on the moment of his arrival, and before he has seen the Princess. The magician promises every thing that could gratify his infatuation; but requires as the price that he shall renounce his father: the Prince, though a faithful disciple, spurns the terms with indignation, and the father, having thus put his filial affection sufficiently to the test, leaves him with threats of vengeance. He accordingly strikes the side of the room with his magic wand, and the Princess Urania presents herself in the clouds with a celestial globe revolving at her side. The Prince immediately supposes her to be an ethereal being, and pays his adoration to her as such. The magician retires; she descends in a cloud, and addresses the Prince, who is filled with love, rapture, and astonishment; she renews the proposal of the magician to the Prince, to renounce his father as the price of her love; but his filial duty still remains unshaken—she then leaves him, with an assurance that she will put his affection to some other test. He is accordingly arrested by the officers of the inquisition, upon a charge of holding converse with evil spirits, particularly one of the name of Urania.—The Princess having changed her dress, presents herself in a veil, and proposes, as the price of his liberty, that he shall renounce the spirit with whom he is in love; he swears he will not, though Urania were no spirit, but a corporeal being like himself. The Princess then throws aside her veil; he recognites his Urania, and feels his

love as ardent as when he thought her an ethereal essence.—She gives him her hand, and to complete his happiness, the Armenian conjurer throws off his disguise, and reveals that father who had received such proofs of filial affection.

In the construction of this little drama, the Author has evinced considerable skill. The character of Manfred, the main spring of the plot, though ridiculous to the enlightened mind, is far from being drawn with features of marked hyperbole; for such beings, and such dispositions, exist beyond all doubt, even in the nineteenth century, particularly in Germany, Italy, &c. If the lines of probability are in some instances forced, it must, at least, be confessed, that in no respect is any thing presented that is calculated to offend; and even the most fastidious critic, we think, will admit, that the licence usually granted in cases of this nature has in no one particular been exceeded by the Author. In the dialogue, there is a pleasing mixture of the serious and the comic, the philosophic and the romantic. The satire upon some of our modern botanical systems, and the supposed loves of the plants, is extremely neat, and produces a very happy effect.

The Music is partly by the Author's brother, and partly by Mr. Kelly; and a Prologue is delivered by Mr. Bannister.

The Piece was well performed throughout, and has been several times repeated with applause.

POETRY.

ODE FOR THE NEW YEAR, 1802.

BY HENRY JAMES FYE, ESQ. POET
LAUREAT.

Lo, from Bellona's crimson car
At length the panting steeds un-
bound,
At length the thunder of the War
In festive shouts of Peace is drown'd;
Yet, as around her Monarch's brow
Britannia twines the Olive bough,
Bold as her eagle eye is cast
On hours of recent tempest past;
Thine the rude wave and adverse gale,
When late she spread her daring sail,

Immortal glory's radiant form,
Her guiding 'load-star thro' the storm;
Directed by whose golden ray,
Thro' rocks and shoals she kept her steady
way; [guerdon claim,
" My sons," she cries, " can honour's
" Unsoil'd my parent worth, unshain'd
their Sovereign's fame;"]

Albion! tho' oft by dread alarms,
Thy native valour has been tried,
Ne'er did the lustre of thy arms
Shine forth with more resplendent pride,
Than when, while Europe's sons dis-
may'd,

Shrunk recreant from thy mighty aid;

Alone,

Alone, unfriended, firm you stood,
 A barrier 'gainst the foaming flood.—
 When mild and soft the silken breeze
 Blows gently o'er the rippling seas;
 The pinnace then may lightly sweep,
 With painted oar the halcyon deep;
 But when the howling whirlwinds rise,
 When mountain billows threat the skies;
 With ribs of oak the bark must brave
 The inroad of the furious wave;
 The hardy crew must to the raging wind
 Oppose the sinewy arm, the unconquer-
 able mind.

In ev'ry clime where ocean roars,
 High thro' thy naval banners flew;
 From where by Hyperborean shores,
 The frozen gale ungenial blew,
 To sultry lands that Indian surges lave,
 Atlantic Isles and fam'd Canopa's wave;
 Tho' from insulted Egypt's coast
 Thy armies swept the victor host,
 From veteran bands where British valour
 won [son]
 The lofty walls of Ammon's god-like
 Useless the danger and the toil,
 To free each self-devoted soil,
 Auxiliar legions from thy side,
 Recede, to swell the Gallic Conqueror's
 pride;

While on Marengo's fatal plain,
 Faithful to honour's tie, brave Austria
 bleeds in vain.

Not fir'd by fierce Ambition's flame,
 Did Albion's Monarch urge his car,
 Impetuous thro' the bleeding ranks of
 War;

To succour and protect his nobler aim.
 His guardian arm, while each Hesperian
 vale, [hail],
 While Lutanja's vine-clad mountains
 Their ancient rights and laws restor'd,
 The Royal Patriot sheaths the avenging
 sword; [Plenty smiles],
 By Heaven-born Concord led, while
 And sheds her bounties wide to bless the
 Sister Isles.

THE RETREAT TO THE COT- TAGE OF MON REPOS.

A PASTORAL IDYL.

BY JOHN, THE HERMIT.

(Continued from Vol. XL. page 445.)

EPITILE III.

From the same to the same.

OUR friend, sure, was tipsy, or else in a
 dose, [of Repose].
 When he named this bleak cabin the Cot

I've oft been in storms, but the storm of
 last night

Has put all my common ideas to flight!
 Last night, oh last night! what with
 wind and with rain, [again].

I thought that old Chorus was coming
 Arising in haste, I exclaimed, "What
 the deuce!" [broke loose!]

Sure all the young devils in hell are
 What roaring of chimneys! what rat-
 tling of shutters!

What whistling of doors! and what
 pouring of gutters!

Ah! soon this old hut, which stands sin-
 gle and bleak, [squeak!]

Will tumble to pieces, and make us all
 Six times did I start, in great haste, from
 my bed, [head]

Expecting, each moment, the roof on my
 Then groped my way back, and endea-
 voured once more, [wild roar].

To sleep, in despite of the tempest's
 When morning returned, I was happy to
 find [wind].

The rain much abated, as well as the
 When summoned to breakfast, my
 friend, with a sigh, [ed am I]

And look of despair, cried, "How wretch-
 You now may perceive what a place I
 have chose, [the snows!]

Exposed to the winds, and the rains, and
 A broad marshy valley, obscured by vile
 fogs, [less fogs]

Whose numberless ditches breed number-
 Accur'd be the reptiles! they croak all
 night long, [mel's song].

And drown the soft notes of poor Philo-
 Just step to the window, my friend, and
 behold [heart cold]

A scene that would make e'en the warmest
 The river already begins to run o'er,
 A presage of bliss which I've tasted be-
 fore! [torrents came down].

'Tis now three weeks since that such
 As threatened destruction to village and
 town. [such might].

The ice, and the water, approached with-
 That the bridge, tho' of stone, disappear'd
 in the night! [minute].

My poor little hut was o'erblown in a
 So the parlour I fled, for I could not live
 in it [and chairs].

With bookcase and with pictures, with tables
 Myself and domestics all hurried up
 stairs [fles surrounded].

With pots, and with pans, and with ket-
 I sat like an owl, and with rage was con-
 founded!

* The town of Rodwich, and the village of Sturry, in Kent, lie almost contiguous to each other.

'Half

Half crazy, I threw myself down on the
 bed, [head ;
 Invoking old Morpheus to quiet my
 But sleep was in vain, for, alas ! in
 my dreams,
 Appear'd ruined bridges, and flowings of
 streams ! [arole !
 I thought to my chamber the deluge
 I felt round my body the element close !
 Affrighted I woke !—to the window I
 ran,
 O'erturning full many a pot and a pan :
 Ah, what were my feelings whilst look-
 ing around ! [all drown'd ?
 What the devil (cried I) is the country
 Not a soul to be seen ! not a leaf, not a
 tree ! [spreading sea !
 It looks all the world like the wide-
 Go fetch me a dove (I exclaim'd), or a
 lark, [to Noah's ark !
 For the Cot of Repose is transformed
 My eyes casting down, I beheld my old
 boat [and afloat.
 Lashed fast to the pales next the street,
 My servant-boy George, who was sitting
 aftern, [to learn ;
 Was waiting (he told me) my orders
 And said, if I wanted bread, butter, or
 meat, [up street.
 He'd take to his oars, and procure them
 Just then a skiff passed, all as quick as
 the wind, [hind ;
 The Clerk sat before, and the Parson be-
 Then followed two boats, all becrowded
 with folks, [vered with cloaks.
 Some wrapt in great coats, and some co-
 Altonish'd, the colour flew into my
 cheek, [could speak.
 And five minutes passed ere I found I
 At length I exclaimed, Bring the boat to
 the door, [no more.
 Or soon will the softest of bards be
 See ! see ! my male neighbours are sav-
 ing their lives, [wives.
 Abandoning all but their children and
 Boy ! boy ! do you hear me ? fly, rascal !
 fly ! fly ! [I die !
 Or, 'midst my old furniture, here shall
 Call Betty, and Sally, and take them on
 board ; [ful Lord !
 —Protect us, O save us, most merci-
 Why, Sir (said the rascal) the folks that
 now pass [an ass ;
 Will return in an hour, or I'll own I'm
 Indeed, Sir, we shall not be left in the
 lurch,
 The people are only a swimming to
 church.
 Accurst be the place, boy, (I cried in a
 passion) !
 And wished myself any where else in
 the nation.

"But these things are trifles compared
 to the rest, [break !
 Already pale sickness prevails in my
 With agues and rheums my domestics
 are fled, [bed !
 And soon I expect to be nailed to my
 Tho' careless of fame, and regardless of
 wealth,
 I prize, next to heav'n, my bodily health,
 And think Madam Peace asks a price
 much too dear, [gering here.
 If her smiles must be purchased by lin-
 But I've bought the damned hole ! and,
 what's more to my cost, [lost !
 In ornaments useless what sums have I
 It stands isolated, like Edystone light-
 house, [th—te-house.
 So airy, withal, it would make a *sweet*
 Yes ! I've bought it ! and now, to the
 end of my life, [ing wife ;
 'Twill cling to me close as a dear, lov-
 Or, rather more aptly, it hangs like a
 log [drowning dog !
 That's tied round the neck of a poor
 I can't bear it long ! when I yield up my
 breath, [my death."
 I'll, dying, declare that this place was
 FRIEND.
 I hope, my dear boy ! spite of vapours
 and fears, [years.
 You'll still live among us for many good
 Never mind a few days of wet blustering
 weather ; [ther.
 Fate deals out her good and her evil toge-
 When spring shall return, and that god-
 dess you prize [ful skies,
 Restores her wain suns, and her beauti-
 A thousand soft bosoms will warble of
 love,
 And pleasure await you in every grove.
 Then, then, will our anchorite own him-
 self bless'd, [his breast.
 And scarcely believe what now tortures
 HERMIT.
 "Like all other Misses when smiling and
 fair, [care.
 Miss Nature was, once, my particular
 Whenever, assur'd by Sol, or the Hours,
 She put on her garment of verdure and
 flow'rs, [was mine,
 To steal from the dull formal town it
 And doat on the charms of my mistress
 divine. [song.
 I tinkled my lyre, and I swore, in my
 That Nature could charm me thro' ages
 along ; [night,
 That, either at morning, or evening, or
 She still could inspire me with endless de-
 light.
 Alas ! what an altered affection I find,
 Since to her, and her only, my days are
 consign'd.

To me all her beauties familiar are
grown.

And I find, what I once disbelieved—
she can frown. [the Nile,

Can frown? Why I wear by the sight off
'Tis now full two months since she
designed me a smile. [ire,

Now, whether her breast is inflated with
Or her bowels confine with volcanocal
fire,

I know not—but know that, of late, she
appears [tears! "

Or storming with rage, or dissolving in
FRIEND.

In courtship thus *Damon* repines thro'
the day, [ties away;

Which keeps him from *Delia's* soft beau-
What transports he proves when, in ma-
ny a kiss, [bliss!

He drinks—or he thinks so—an ocean of
And Mils, too, is always prepared with a
smile [while,

A d language so sweet, and so feeling the
That *Damon*, resolved to be happy thro'
lite, [wife.

At length makes angelical *Delia* his
The charm soon is broken! the angel
soon flies, [eyes!

And nought but the woman appears to his
This sad, we arose from our breakfast
at ten, [pen,

When John, to amuse himself, took up his
Whilst I, when let loose from the hair-
dresser's hands, [the lands.

Strolled out a few miles, and examined
To-morrow I'll write you again, and de-
tail, [the vale.

What further relates to our friend of
Sturry,

Wednesday Evening.

(To be continued.)

THE REDBREAST.

SEVERELY blew the northern blast;
The snow o'erlaid the plain,
Mute was the grove, and Nature sunk
In winter's icy chain.

When at my door the redbreast came,
In melancholy mood,
Beneath my roof, from Pity's hand
To employ a little food.

Pressed both by hunger and the cold,
He greatly wished to stay;
But fear within his throbbing breast
Oft whispered, Fly away!

Mankind, he knew, too seldom lent
To woo a friendly ear!

Grimalkin too, a deadly foe!

Perhaps was watching near.

But didst thou, little songster, know

How much I feel for thee,
Thou'dst leave awhile the leafless wood,
And winter here with me.

For here thou may'st in safety sit,
And plume thy dripping wing;
Or, while the tempests rage without,
Attune thy voice, and sing.

Then fearless come! thy cheerful notes
Have often charmed my ear;
For this, protection shalt thou find!
For this, thou'rt welcome here!

The crumbs which from my table fall
Thy daily food shall be;
The fire which blazes on the hearth
Shall warm both you and me.

And in return, when warmer suns
Recall thee to the plain,
To taste both love and liberty
With all thy tribes again;

I ask thee, now and then, to come,
At dawn, or setting day;
And charm, with thy accustomed notes,
My gloomy cares away.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EURO- PEAN MAGAZINE.

POETA NASCITUR, NON FIT.

WHEN Horace*, if we may believe
what he sings, [upon wings;
Thought he felt himself soaring to heav'n
When he swore that the feathers had
spread o'er his thighs, [told lies.

Not a Roman had courage to say he
Nay, so powerful is folly, that some, to
this time, [lime.

Admire the strange fancy, and call it sub-
Then what fame awaits me, who have
ventur'd to fly, [high?

In the regions of Fancy, at least twice as
That this is no bounce, all will own,
when they know it, [myself poet!

He thought himself swan, and I thought
"All the world now write poems, and
why should not I?" [to try."

Let me fail or succeed, I'm determin'd
Quite pleas'd with the doctrine, I sat my-
self down, crown,

And already the laurel encumber'd my
To the top of Parnassus I quickly re-
pair, [from my chair.

Tho', God knows, I have not yet stir'd
And many such faucets, all which I
could name, [same.

But every poor rhyme imagines the
Now, my reason and vanity held a dis-
pute, [suit.

What species of poem my genius would

* Od. 22, lib. 2. Non usitata, &c.

And reason this truth in a whisper let
fall, [at all.]

"My friend, recollect you've no genius
But Vanity bawl'd, and had so much to
say, [to give way.]

That Reason, poor Reason, was forc'd
"By your mother you always was
taught to believe,

Those that shap'd for a coat would be
sure of a sleeve; [to write.]

And though Virgil took years the *Æneid*
Heroics, like mushrooms, now rise in a
night." [well.]

Thus Vanity argued, and pleas'd me so
That old Homer I straightway resolv'd
to excel. [of man.]

But how vain are the best resolutions
For, alas! it is harder to do than to plan.
And on viewing Boslu, all such thoughts
I resign'd, [boundless my mind.]

For my patience had bounds, tho' quite
But though here unsuccessful, I still had
some hope, [Pope.]

If not equal to Homer, I might be to
Ode, Past'ral, and Sonnet, then courted
my Muse, [excuse.]

And each, in their turn, got a civil
For the ill-natur'd Satire I never was fit,
The Song wanted ease, and the Epigram
wit. [and terse.]

I next found that rhyme was too gothic
And resolv'd, like a Milton, to write in
blank verse. [means to dispense.]

Tho' thus with the rhyme I found
I could not, like some, do the same with
the sense. [with a lute.]

So at last like the smith who was pleas'd
In spite of the Mules, I scribbled off this;
And having been taught what I knew
not before, [no more.]

Shall try to squeeze blood from a turnip
Jan. 1802. ICARUS.

EPIGRAM.

"GOOD Sir! bestow your charity, I
pray," [say.]

To Harpax, once, I heard a beggar
A friend and wit, who, smiling, stood
hard by, [reply.]

Thus to the trembling pauper made
"Sir! you must mean to give my friend
offence," [sing sence.]

You might as well demand some Her-
His charity! Begone, and henceforth
know. [itow.]

That wealthy Harpax has none to be-
Jan. 1802. J. H.

SONNET TO AGRICOLA SNEL- LIUS.

A CHILD of woe, at evening's hazy
hour, [vale.]

Pensive and lonely wandered down the
Where he was wont his sighs and tears
to pour, [less gale.]

And strike his wild lyre to the heed-
The world regarded not his mournful
song! [unseen.]

Th' unfeeling world! when lo! a hand
As slow he trod his path forlorn along,
Wreath'd round his brow a sprig of
ever-green! [known.]

Hail "Fancy's child," to me, alas! un-
If e'er thy footsteps near my cottage
stray, [life's devious way.]

As, "woe-begone," thou tread'st
Come to my hearth, and breathe our all
thy moan! [ease, be mine.]

And tho' nor power, nor wealth, nor
Yet here shall *Pity* mix her sighs with
thine.

RUSTICIUS DELLIUS.

Cottage of Mon Repos,

January 3, 1802.

SONNET TO STELLA.

BY AMROSE PITMAN, ESQ.

Forma bonum fragile.

STELLA! tho' Beauty's Queen denies
To grace thee with exterior charms,
A ruby lip—and sparkling eyes—
Such as excite impure alarms;

Nature most bounteously has giv'n
A heart susceptible and kind;
And more—the choicest gift of Heav'n!
A virtuous and enlighten'd mind.

These, STELLA! are possessions far
Surpassing all exterior grace;
The charms of Beauty transient are—
Witness old CHLOE's painted face.

Ah! what are lips and eyes we courteous
call— [them all.]

VIRTUE and SENSE, like thine, exceed
Dec. 30, 1801.

EPITAPH

IN THE CHURCH-YARD AT DATCHET,
NEAR WINDSOR.

HERE lies the body of John Bidwell,
Who when in life with'd his neigh-
bour no evil:

In hopes up to jump,
When he hears the last trump,
And triumph over Death, and the Devil,

JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

SECOND SESSION OF THE FIRST PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

(Continued from Vol. XI., Page 451.)

HOUSE OF LORDS.

FRIDAY, NOV. 27, 1801.

The Amended Lottery Bill, Militia Bill, and Exchequer Loans Bill, were read a third time, and passed.

MONDAY, DEC. 1.

Several private Bills were brought up from the Commons.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 3.

The Militia Bill, and the Foreign Correspondence Bill, were brought up from the Commons, and read a first time.

MONDAY, DEC. 7.

Mr. Alexander brought up from the Commons the Bill for funding the outstanding Exchequer Bills; the Bill for raising Five Millions by Way of Loan or Exchequer Bill, for the Service of the Year 1802; the Bill continuing the Act for prohibiting the Exportation, and permitting the Importation of Corn and other Articles of Provision; and the Bill relative to the Sale of Prize Goods. They were read a first time.

TUESDAY, DEC. 8.

The House in a Committee. Lord Wellington moved for an amendment to the Militia Bill, and it was reported.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 9.

The Foreign Correspondence Bill, and Militia Bill, were read a first time.

The Exchequer Loans Bill, and Provision Bill, were read a first time through a Committee.

The Exchequer Loans Bill as amended, and the Irish Whiskey Bill, were read a first time. The Irish Whiskey Bill, and the Provision Bill, were brought up from the Commons, and read a first time.

The Exchequer Loans Bill, and the Provision Bill, were brought up from the Commons, and read a first time.

MONDAY, DEC. 12.

His Majesty's assent was given, by Commission, to the Militia Bill, Foreign Correspondence Bill, Lottery Bill, Corn Importation Bill, Naval Stores Bill, Exchequer Bills Pending Bill, Exchequer Bills Loan Bill, five Inclosure and Road Bills, and eight Bills of Naturalization.

MONDAY, DEC. 14.

Read a third time, and passed, the Organising Silk and Flax Bill, the Rice and Potatoe Starch Bill, and the Irish Distillery Bill.

TUESDAY, DEC. 15.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge was introduced with the usual ceremonies, by his Royal Brothers the Dukes of York and Clarence, and took the oaths and his seat.

The Commons being in attendance below the Bar, his Majesty's assent was given, by commission, to the Organising Silk and Flax Bill, the Irish Distillery Bill, the Rice and Potatoe Starch Bill, and one private Bill.

The Commissioners present were, the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Duke of York, and the Duke of Clarence.

MONDAY, DEC. 21.

Lord Holland gave notice, that shortly after the recess he meant to bring forward a motion, the object of which should be, to indicate an inquiry into the conduct of his Majesty's late Ministers, for having so long withheld the benefits of peace from the people.

MONDAY, DEC. 21.

A Petition was presented to the House to dissolve the marriage of Charles Woodcock, Esq. with his now deceased wife, in consequence of the nullity of the same, on account of the contracted nature of the marriage. The Petition was read, and the Petitioner was allowed to lie upon the Table.

MONDAY, JAN. 4.

Lord Walsingham brought in a Bill to dissolve the marriage of Charles Brydges, Woodcock, Esq. with Ann, his now wife, late Ann Crossie, and to enable him to marry again, and for other purposes therein mentioned, which he moved be now read a last time.

In reading the Bill, the Lord Chancellor particularly read the preamble thereof, which in substance set forth, that the parties, Mr. and Mrs. Woodcock, were married in the course of the year 1790; that some time in 1794, in consequence of their not agreeing well together, a deed of separation was mutually executed. That at some time after, it was alleged, an unlawful intercourse was carried on between her and Mr. Hutchinson who, it was asserted, had shortly afterwards been sent to the country, from which he was absent several years, and in consequence of such Petitioner stated, he was obliged to an action for damages could not regularly be brought against Mr. Hutchinson in the Courts below, but that, in the interval, the necessary proceedings had been instituted in the Ecclesiastical Court, where the usual sentence of divorce between the parties was pronounced in favour of Mr. Woodcock, &c.

On the question for the second reading of the Bill,

The Lord Chancellor quitted the Woolsack, and deemed it incumbent upon him to offer to their Lordships an observation upon the title, which he thought one of a rather singular nature, and requiring a degree of serious consideration. The brevity with which their Lordships had just heard read, afforded them an outline of the facts. What he should feel free to add, the attention of the House to, in the present instance, was the circumstance, that recurrence was not had to his Majesty's Courts below, as was the regular custom in all such cases. The reason alleged for this was, the absence of the offending

party from the country. It was certain that their Lordships had no positive order against entertaining Bills of Divorce, on the subject of which a verdict of a Jury of the Country was not recurred to, on the question of, Whether the party was entitled to damages? But at the same time, it was equally well known that their Lordships were not in the habit of receiving Bills in which such an omission had occurred. There was no another circumstance, of still more important consideration in the present case, namely, that the parties had, prior to any decided ground for the present motion, been taken place, entered into a deed of separation. With respect to this point, their Lordships would recollect, that it was lately held in the Court of Westminster Hall, that such a voluntary proceeding, intended to operate as grounds of having no doubt, in such cases, was not admissible, so that the Petitioner's party were *judges* in claiming; for the notwithstanding the reputation in the way of divorce was obviously given. Their Lordships, under circumstances so forcible, since then as requiring some serious consideration, and a rather longer pause than usual, on the part of the House, to consider his impetition, he thought the first day of next month could not be deemed too late a period for the second reading of the Bill, which the House and he deemed Lord then regularly say it could be presented before the second reading of the Bill, and which was ordered accordingly.

The usual orders were then made for the attendance of the parties, for on the day fixed for the second reading of the Bill.

The Earl of Canning, on the Scots Representative Peers, withdrew, and took his seat.

Some business was then disposed of, after which, the House, on the motion of Lord Walsingham, adjourned till Thursday the 14th.

* HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THURSDAY, NOV. 26.

MR. NEWBOLD had leave to withdraw his Overseers Poor Relief Bill, in consequence of the imperfect state in which it was presented, and to bring in a new one, in a correct shape.

Mr. Newbold then brought up the new Bill, which was read a first and second time, and after a few words from Sir W. Elford and Mr. Shaw Lefebvre, was ordered to be committed to-morrow.

Mr. Sheridan, adverting to Sir Francis

Mr. Burt's notice of a motion for a Committee to enquire into the conduct of Ministers, which stood for the day, wished it might be postponed till after the recess. There was a motion which, from its great importance, would require the fullest attendance, but many Gentlemen of the town, supposing that in the forenoon, the Committee would not be of great importance, brought forward a motion, except the presence of the Lord and the Princes. Mr. Burt then said that he understood, by the report, the wish of the House, to be postponed to his motion. He then moved, that the House should adjourn till the next day, or the day after, for the purpose of bringing a resolution to the House, he should expect the day for his motion, which should appoint in early

the House, Mr. Burt moved at the House, and presented a petition from the Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, praying that the Act for the relief of the Bankers, should be amended. The petition was ordered to be read on the 11th.

Mr. Alderman Curtis rose, pursuant to notice, to move for leave to bring in a Bill for repealing two Acts of the 31st and 38th of the King, relative to the Assize of Bread. He stated, that since the Benchers, from the two Acts, the great object had resulted. The price of bread was regulated by the price of wheat, upon the assumption of a certain restriction, and the House should be obliged to make bread of a certain weight and quality. He concluded by moving, that leave be given to bring in a Bill to repeal the said Statutes.

Mr. John Anderson seconded the Motion. The price of flour, to his certain knowledge, had been regulated by the price of bread, instead of the price of bread being determined by that of flour. Leave was given.

The House went into a Committee of Supply. The estimates for the service of the army in Ireland, and the estimates for the miscellaneous services for Ireland, were referred to the Committee.

The House then resolved into a Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Addington moved, that a sum

not exceeding £1,000,000, be raised by means of Exchequer Bills. Agreed to.

Mr. H. Addington brought in a Bill prohibiting the Exportation and allowing the Importation of Coin and Provisions into Great Britain and Ireland, which was read a first time.

THURSDAY, DEC. 1.

Mr. Alexander brought up the Report of the Committee of Supply, which was read a first and second time.

Mr. Alexander then brought up the Report of the Committee of Ways and Means.

Upon motion of Mr. Addington, that a Bill be brought in agreeable to the Resolution,

Mr. John Russell wished to be informed with regard to the supply for Ireland. Mr. Addington stated for that day, and that he was desirous to know whether it was intended that a second should be provided for out of the general provision for the public service.

Mr. Addington said, that the sum in the Report was not a loan. It was proposed that one million, raised by Exchequer Bills, should be applied to the service of Ireland. The Resolution was then agreed to.

Lord Glenbervie moved, that leave be given to take off petitions upon correspondence by letter between persons residing in Great Britain and Ireland, and those in foreign countries. Leave given. The Bill was then brought in, and read a first time.

Mr. Alderman Curtis brought in a Bill to repeal two Acts of Parliament, one of the 31st Geo. II. and the other 38th Geo. III. relative to the Assize of Bread. Read a first time.

Mr. Addington, after enlarging upon the points of the Bills as they would affect the bakers and the public, concluded by declaring for the second reading. The Bill was then read a second time.

The Report of the Poor Badge Bill was taken into farther consideration, and after a short debate was agreed to.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 2.

Read a third time, and passed, the Poor Badge Bill.

Mr. Claudius Beresford gave notice, that, after the recess, he should move for leave to bring in a Bill, which was very necessary, in his opinion, for the commercial interests of this kingdom, he meant to amend the Bankrupt Law. The House must be aware, that when a

man became a bankrupt, those who held his acceptances could not prove their debts, unless the Bills were due. The object of the Bill, therefore, which he had in contemplation, would be to amend the law, so as those debts might be proved.

The House resolved itself into a Committee upon Alderman Curtis's Bill for amending the mode of regulating the Assize of Bread within the City and Vicinage round London, Ten Miles from the Royal Exchange.

Several amendments moved by Alderman Curtis were agreed to.

But upon his moving an amendment, for allowing 4d. per sack to the baker for salt, to be continued until the salt duties were repealed, and no longer,

Mr. G. Rose observed, that the amendment was unnecessary under the law as it at present stood. The Magistrate regulating the Assize of Bread was armed with the power of making such allowance. But there was an evil, in his mind, of the most serious kind, to which no part of the Bill seemed to apply any remedy. It was the enormous disproportion between the price of wheat and that of flour, owing to a regulation which allowed six bushels of flour to be equal to the quarter of eight bushels of wheat, thus making to the miller the enormous allowance of two bushels to the quarter. This was the cause of the evil which pinched the poor most severely, and called loudly for remedy.

Mr. Alderman Curtis observed, that under the former law allowance was made for 5d. per sack for wheat for salt, but no stipulation was made for flour. As to the present Bill, it was a Bill rather to repeal laws already enacted, and found ineffectual, than to enact any new principle; and therefore the evil alluded to by the Honourable Member might form the subject of another Bill. He was ready to allow it was an evil which called for regulation.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer having, he said, already troubled the House at length upon this subject, should not now trespass at any length on the attention of the Committee. The present Bill he considered only as a preparatory step towards a measure which, the more he considered it, the more he thought it necessary; namely, the complete disembarassment of the baker from any settled assize of bread,

and the opening of a fair competition; for, the true principle, in his mind, in which articles of general consumption were most likely to find their fair level, was to disembarass them from restriction, and competition would do the rest. He was convinced it was the best mode to free the baker in this case from the extortions of the miller and mealman; and that it would be the best for the public. The only question with him was, whether the public mind was prepared for the change, which he thought would come much better when the public would have less cause to be anxious on the subject.

Mr. Alderman Curtis fully agreed; and hoped the time was not far distant when the public mind would have fully considered the advantage of such a regulation, and be prepared to receive it. At present, the principle of the Bread Assize Law, instead of regulating the assize by the price of wheat or flour on the last market-day, had retrospection for two weeks, and was productive of the most vexatious misunderstanding in the public mind;—for instance, this very day corn had fallen in the market above 6s. the quarter since the last market-day, and yet the Chief Magistrate was obliged by law to fix the assize by the average price a fortnight since; and thus the public conceived, that at the moment when there was a fall in the price of corn, there should also be a fall in the price of bread, and that the Lord Mayor was doing them injustice. The principal impediment he found to the salutary operation of this Bill, was the state of dependance to which the difficulties of the times, and the enormous fortunes accumulated by millers and mealmen, had enabled them to reduce that honest and industrious body of men, the bakers. For he truly believed, that of 3000 bakers within the district of this Bill's operation, 250 were rendered dependant on the millers and mealmen; and until some measure could be suggested effectually to cut up that dependance, he feared the public would never experience adequate relief, which, if effected, would reduce the quarter loaf to eight pence; at which it should be justice stand this day, instead of one shilling.

Mr. Dent observed, the worthy Alderman undoubtedly had a right to advocate the cause of his constituents, and come forward with measures for their relief, but surely he would not deny

deny to other men a right to be equally anxious for their constituents. The evil of which the worthy Alderman complained in London was felt with infinitely greater severity in remote districts. He could, therefore, have wished to see the provisions of the Bill extend much wider—there were many places in the Northern Counties where the evil was much more severely felt.

Mr. Alderman Curtis answered, that the Honourable Member seemed to forget this was a Bill merely for the Repeal of two other Bills, operating locally within the same district; otherwise if it could admit of a more general operation, he had no objection that it should extend to John o'Gaunt's house, or as much farther North as the Honourable Gentleman wished.

Mr. Speaker rose to account for the very great difference between the prices of flour and wheat, which, he said, he had an opportunity of learning in a professional way, some years ago, when applying, on the part of certain millers, to the then Attorney General, for a charter for the Albion Mill Company. the cause was, he said, that a very great part of the wheat, sold in London, was bought by millers at a great distance, perhaps thirty miles, or more, from town; and it was taken by them home, to be reduced to flour, and then returned to the market where it was bought. Thus the flour became chargeable, not only with the operation of grinding, but with the expences of a circuitous carriage of sixty or more miles.

Mr. Tierney observed, that though on all sides the Committee seemed to agree, as he himself certainly did, that to disembarass the baker from any restriction of assize was the best mode to advantage the public; yet between the unwillingness of one set of Gentlemen to precipitate any such measure until the public should be better prepared for it, and the indetermination of another set, as to what period and state of things would be most eligible for such a change, nothing was left to be done for the public. He agreed with a Right Honourable Gentleman (the Chancellor of the Exchequer), that the best time for such a change was when the public mind was least anxious on the subject; and he suggested, that clause might even be inserted in the Bill, purporting that whenever the price of corn should have fallen to a certain

low price, and continued there for a certain definitive time, then all regulation in the assize of bread should cease.

As to the cause of difference between the price of wheat and flour, suggested by another Right Honourable Gentleman (Mr. Speaker), they could only operate in time of scarcity, when the miller could not find corn enough in his district, and was obliged to be supplied by importation from abroad through the medium of the metropolis. In the former case, the grain of the country was brought in the first instance to the metropolis in the shape of grain. In the latter only it could be liable to the expences of a circuitous carriage.

Mr. Tierney's suggestion, however, was not for the present adopted; and the Bill being gone through was reported, and on the Motion of Mr. Alderman Curtis, to give the parties concerned full notice of its contents, it was ordered to be printed, and taken into further consideration on Monday next.

THURSDAY, DEC. 3.

The Foreign Letter Correspondence Bill was passed, and ordered to the Lords.

The Report of the Annuity Satisfaction Exchequer Bills Bill was received.

The Militia Bill was read a third time, and passed.

FRIDAY, DEC. 4.

Mr. Jeffries gave notice that, after the recess, he should submit a motion to the House for augmenting the allowance of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales.

Mr. W. Dundas gave notice of a motion, after the recess, relative to the East India Company.

On the motion of Mr. Vansittart, a Bill was brought in to prohibit the Distillation of Spirits from Wheat in Ireland, which was read a first time.

The Exchequer Bill, Annuity Bill, and the Provision Bill, were severally read a third time, and passed.

SATURDAY, DEC. 5.

Mr. Robert Thorne presented a Petition from the Corporation of Kingston upon Hull, against the opening of the Distilleries. The Petition stated the beneficial effects experienced from the present prohibitory law, and prayed its continuance. Ordered to be laid on the table.

A Petition was presented from the Debtor's

Debtors in York Castle, and ordered to be laid on the table.

The Five Millions Exchequer Loan Bill was reported.

MONDAY, DEC. 7.

The Five Millions Exchequer Bills Bill, and the Prize Goods Bill, were severally read a third time, and passed.

The House, in a Committee, agreed to a Resolution, "That it was expedient, for a time to be limited, to permit the importation into Great Britain, duty free, of starch manufactured from Rice or Potatoes in Ireland."

TUESDAY, DEC. 8.

The Sheriff of the City of London presented a Petition from the Corporation of the City of London, stating, that the means which had been used to ascertain the amount of the crops of grain had failed, and praying the House to adopt some measure upon the subject. Ordered to lie on the table.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer brought up the Returns made under the Population Act, which were ordered to lie on the table.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 9.

A Message from the Lords announced to the House, that their Lordships had agreed to the Mintia Regulation Bill, the Foreign Correspondence Bill, and to the Nival Stores Importation Bill.

Mr. Alexander brought up the Report of the Potatoc Starch Bill. The Report was agreed to, and the Bill ordered to be read a third time before the rising of the House, if engrossed.

Mr. Alexander brought up the Report of the Irish Wheat Distillery Prohibition Bill.

Mr. Vanhittart having moved a clause, that the Act might be repealed or altered during the present Session of Parliament, some conversation ensued, when the clause was added, and the Bill ordered to be read a third time.

The Potatoc starch Bill, and the Irish Wheat Distillery Prohibition Bill, were then severally read a third time, and passed.

FRIDAY, DEC. 11.

Mr. Simeon gave notice, that after the recess, he should move for leave to bring in a Bill for the better executing the Poor Laws, upon the principle of the 43d of Elizabeth.

MONDAY, DEC. 14.

Mr. T. Jones gave notice, that upon

the first day after the recess, he should bring forward a Motion relative to the Income Tax.

Mr. Burton moved, *pro forma*, that the several Petitions presented against the opening of the Distilleries, and the Act prohibiting the Distillation of Spirits from Grain, should be read. The Petitions and the Act were then read.

Mr. Burton said, in conformity to his own opinion, and that of his constituents, he should move for leave to bring in a Bill to continue the Act prohibiting the working of the distilleries for a time to be limited. He was fully confident, that notwithstanding what had been said by the Right Honourable Chancellor of the Exchequer, that such Bill as he had declared his intention of bringing forward would meet the sincere wishes of the country. The quantity of barley used in one year by the distilleries was about 600,000 quarters, and this quantity he had been told was not equal to 300,000 quarters of wheat; but it ought not to escape the recollection of the House, that a quarter of wheat is the quantity generally considered as the consumption of one man for a twelvemonth. Distillation was allowed lately from molasses: why could that measure not be persevered in? It certainly was preferable in every respect to allowing the use of grain. He contended that the revenue could not be injured by the molasses distillery. The prohibition would operate as an encouragement to the importation of spirits, by the duties upon which the revenue would be improved. The Petitions which had been presented to the House came not from the lower orders, but from disaffected, sober-minded people, fully aware that the revenue of the country must be kept up by some means or other. This was saying, in other words, that we feel the distresses of the poor, and are willing to contribute towards an alleviation of their miseries. By continuing the prohibition of the distilleries, 600,000 quarters of barley alone, equal to 300,000 quarters of wheat, are left for the food of man. He therefore hoped that, upon mature deliberation, the House would be induced to accede to the motion he meant to make. He then concluded by moving, that leave be given to bring in a Bill to continue, for a time to be limited, the Act prohibiting the Use of Grain in Distillation of Spirits.

Mr.

Mr. Peters, in a short speech, seconded the motion.

Mr. Dent contended, that there were several strong reasons against opening the distilleries, and thought, in the situation the country was, that distillation from molasses was infinitely preferable to distillation from grain.

Mr. Wilberforce spoke at some length in favour of the motion.

Mr. Addington said, he should do injustice to his own feelings, if he did not state, that the Petitions were such as to deserve very important consideration. He regarded many of them as coming from men strongly impressed with the sentiments they conveyed. Among them, however, were several which must excite suspicion. He then entered into a detailed consideration of the question as it applied to England, Ireland, and Scotland. He also quoted the opinion of the Committee, that butchers' meat must inevitably rise if the prohibition took place, from the loss to the public of the hogs and other animals fed by the refuse of the grain employed in distillery. The Hon. Gentleman then described the particular facilities which Ireland and Scotland afforded for clandestine distilleries, the produce of which, together with the smuggled foreign spirits, would find their way into this country, to the material injury of the public revenue; and, if the question of morals was to be considered, he argued, that the depravation must be much greater from the encouragement of private distilleries. He concluded with some compliments to the fair and honourable character of the malt distillers.

Mr. Robson maintained, that one-third of the people of this country live on barley; and in support of this statement, quoted a variety of calculations from the Report of the Committee on the high price of provisions. He considered the opening of the distilleries as depriving 300,000 people of their subsistence. The people had already suffered severely; they had hardly got over the Brown Bread Act; and were now drinking a poisonous beverage, made up of every thing except malt. The Act of last Session had a clause, authorizing the Privy Council to open the distilleries at their pleasure. Why not leave the business upon that footing? In that way, if any mischief arose, it might be more suddenly put a stop to.

A division then took place. The motion was negatived by a majority of 82 to 20.

TUESDAY, DEC. 15.

At three o'clock the speaker was summoned to the House of Peers. Upon his return he informed the House, that the Royal Assent, by Commission, had been given to the Irish Wheat Distillery Prohibition Bill, Potatoe Starch Bill, to the Thrown Silk, Flax and Flax seed Importation Bill, and to one private Act.

MONDAY, DEC. 21.

Ordered, on the motion of Mr. Wilberforce, that there be laid before the House an account of the quantity of Grain, Flour, Meal, and Rice, imported into Great Britain, from the 1st of October 1800, to the 1st of October 1801; distinguishing the names of the ports into which the same had been imported, with the quantity each had received.

A new Writ was ordered for the City of Cork, in the room of the Hon. Sir J. Hely Hutchinson, who had been called up to the House of Peers.

Mr. Windham wished to know, whether that Article in the Preliminaries, which related to the integrity of Portugal, had been yet satisfactorily explained, and whether it could be communicated to the House. It would be remembered, that while the negotiation between this country and France was pending, Bonaparte concluded a Treaty with Portugal, without our knowledge, by which the territories of Portugal in Guiana were to be considerably reduced. When this circumstance was mentioned, on a former occasion, the Noble Secretary of State said, that such a Treaty would not be confirmed by France; but a French official newspaper, which arrived immediately after, contained intelligence directly contradictory to that assertion. He wished, therefore, upon a subject of such importance, to be informed by Ministers as to the real fact. If, however, they should say that the question was still under discussion at Amiens, and that it would be inconsistent with the interest of the public service to give the information he desired, he should most readily acquiesce.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, he was perfectly satisfied that his Right Hon. Friend would be unwilling to put any question that might embarrass his Majesty's Government, or in-
jure

jure the public service. However, on the present occasion, he had no hesitation in stating, that the Treaty of Badajos was that which alone was in force respecting Portugal; and that the Treaty of Madrid, which settled the limits of the French and Portuguese territories in Guiana, was annulled.

The Committees of Supply and Ways and Means were deferred to Monday next, to which day, on the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the House adjourned.

MONDAY, DEC. 28.

A new Will was issued for the Borough of Hivertordwest, in the room of Lord Kensington, deceased.

Mr. William Dundas presented Petitions from Bedford, Montrose, Dundee, Annan, and Dunbarton, against the opening of the Malt Distilleries. They were severally ordered to be on the Table.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer rose, and said, that it was a matter of infinite concern to him to be again under the necessity of moving a short adjournment; the more especially as, at this season of the year, Gentlemen very naturally expected a relaxation from their public duties; being a time when their private concerns called them to their respective mansions in the country, to pursue their several objects of business or amusement, circumstances, however, rendered it most expedient that Parliament should not be adjourned at present to a more distant day than Monday next. How much sorer he had to regret that expediency, still he was consoled in believing, that Gentlemen were persuaded, when he said thus much, that prudent motives alone could induce him to name that early period for the next meeting. He then concluded with moving, "That the House at its rising should adjourn to Monday next."

THE BREXIT FLEET.

The Right Hon. Thomas Grenville immediately observed, that upon a former occasion he adverted to the conditions of the Preliminary Treaty, many of which met his decided and unqualified dislike; he avoided then giving his opinion till the signature of the Definitive Treaty took place; because, unwilling as he always was, and ever should wish to be, to throw any obstacles in the way of his Majesty's Ministers, much less in the way of the

definitive object as Peace, he would not be the man, who, by any act of his, or by any thing that should fall from him in that House, might seem to appear thwarting the one or opposing the other. But whatever might then have been his intentions, or whatever were the conditions of the Preliminaries, or now those of the Definitive Treaty, all these had nothing to do with an event which his duty in a paramount way called upon him to have explained by the Right Honourable Gentleman opposite to him (the Chancellor of the Exchequer). He was not in the habit of claiming much the attention of the House; nothing, therefore, but circumstances of import should at this season claim it now. But the subject was of such magnitude, that he could not resist both the impulse of duty, and, in this instance, of inclination, in looking for a fair and unequivocal answer to the questions he should put thereon; not but he hoped that such a communication would have been made concerning it as would have rendered it wholly unnecessary for him to say one word on the subject. That, however, not being the case, he was the more impelled to declare himself.—A report for some days had got into circulation, that the Brexit Fleet had failed: this, as a report, might have been idly propagated, and he gave little or no credit to it; but last night having understood that it was confirmed, he was desirous of being acquainted with the fact, and of the country being also acquainted with it; and although he had proposed leaving town this morning, yet consistent with his duty, and consistent with what he owed his conscience, he could not depart without satisfying both in this instance. As this, therefore, was a matter of the utmost apprehension and alarm, he desired to know the facts whether or not the Brexit fleet, consisting of sixteen sail of the line, with transports, and 10,000 troops on board, had actually sailed for St. Domingo? If it be the case, and they were suffered to go, he begged Gentlemen would seriously reflect, and feel the situation the country must be in should the Definitive Treaty not be signed. He begged of them to reflect what a prodigious force was permitted to proceed to the neighbourhood of the most vulnerable, yet most valuable part of our empire, and that in every point of view, which he had an opportunity

portunity of considering this, his fears, his apprehensions, and his alarms, were awakened and increased, and nothing could allay them. He believed he could with truth aver, that at no time in the history of the warfare of modern Europe, such a circumstance as this had occurred between the signature of Preliminaries and the completion of a Definitive Treaty of Peace; and how to account for so strange a deviation from custom and from common sense, he could not even guess. The time between signing Preliminaries and completing a Definitive Treaty, was always considered an honourable truce, in which neither of the Belligerent Parties attempted any military movement whatsoever. For this reason, he considered this step, if it be true, as one menacing the most alarming danger; he wished to be understood in describing that danger; he did not mean to suppose that France would be desirous of breaking a Preliminary Treaty, abounding as this does with so many advantages in her favour: but without any such supposition, he might apprehend the danger which such a superiority of strength must afford her in the West Indies, which may hereafter bear so much on all the questions that arise at Amiens, and the changes it may work there. Can that respected Nobleman, whom we have sent there for the purpose of making Peace, say, should such changes occur, "I'll not go on with the Definitive Treaty?" Can he say so, and how must he act? Can he even now say, I would go on with the Definitive Treaty if that armament had not failed? He was inclined to think he could not; and therefore, as a Soldier and a Statesman, he must find himself in a dilemma; but he hoped that would be the worst; and that no greater inconvenience would arise from it. Supposing for a moment that there had been an additional article set to the Preliminaries to the effect of this event, and that it had been specifically stated that sixteen sail of the line, with 10,000 men, were to be sent by the French Government to the West Indies pending the Negotiation, would any man in that House agree to such an article? Would he not rather suspect the whole? This he thought a fair way of putting the question now, and in that shape he would leave it with the House, as he did not

mean to follow it up with any motion whatsoever, his sole motive being the discharge of his duty, wherein was comprised two leading objects: the first, as it would render a service to Government, by enabling them to contradict the report, if unfounded; and most glad he should always be to become the medium of affording them any opportunity of throwing off from their shoulders the *corpus delicti*, if they could. The second object was, if the fact be true, to draw from them such a consolation for the public mind as they can offer and will satisfy. Added to these, a third object proceeded from the consideration of the other two, and that was, if they neither could contradict the fact, nor afford that consolation so desired, then that the House and the Country should lose not a moment in presenting an attitude, safe and respectable.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied, that he well knew how difficult it was to set limits to observations and inquiries made, when topics of such a nature were started; but the Right Hon. Gentleman must admit, that he enjoyed a very liberal permission on this occasion, when, by his own account, he rested wholly on rumour. The Right Hon. Gentleman, however, desires to know the fact whether the fleet he alludes to sailed from the harbour of Brest or not, and a full and fair answer he shall have: Government, certainly, has not yet received the regular and official information on that head, but that it has taken place there is no doubt. But whether that Right Hon. Gentleman claims this information as matter of right is a very great doubt. But still whether any communication further should be made thereon, he trusted no Gentleman would require him to state; or whether Government had or had not taken any measures, which by possibility might be deemed precautionary or not, would be still less required of him. At all events, he had the satisfaction of declaring, that nothing has happened which can interfere with the language that the Noble Lord may use at Amiens, or the nature of the trust reposed in him.

Mr. Brooke rose to enquire, whether it was intended again to introduce the Bill which had been under discussion in the course of last Session, for assimilating.

lating the proceedings of the Irish Courts of Judicature to those of this Country.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, he understood it was the intention of the Gentleman by whom the proposition alluded to had been originally introduced, to bring it forward again in the course of the present Session. He added, that with respect to the motion of adjournment, the prudential motives he had mentioned had no reference whatever to the sailing of the *Brest* fleet.

After some further observations by Mr. T. Grenville and Mr. Addington, the House adjourned till Monday.

MONDAY, JAN. 4.

Mr. Garthshore brought up two Petitions against opening the Distilleries,

The Solicitor General brought up a Petition from the Prisoners confined for Debt in the Goal of Anglesey, praying for relief. Ordered to lie on the Table.

Sir F. Knatchbull presented a Petition from several Persons residing in the City of Rochester against the Rochester Gaol Bill. It was ordered to be referred to the Committee on the said Bill.

Mr. Conry brought up an account of the amount of the *ex post facto* duties, for the last five years. Ordered to lie on the Table.

Mr. Conry said, he took this oppor-

tunity of giving notice, that as soon as public business was resumed, he should beg leave to call the attention of the House to this subject.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer then rose, and moved an adjournment nearly in the following words: "Sir, On the last occasion when this House was assembled, I thought it my duty to propose an adjournment only for a short period. The considerations which at that time operated upon my mind, are, to a certain degree, now in force, at least to a sufficient degree to induce me to make nearly a similar proposition; at the same time I have the satisfaction to state, that the force of these circumstances is so far diminished, as to convince me that it will not be necessary for me to detail them to the House. I shall therefore move to adjourn to Thursday se'nnight, at which time I shall probably have to move to adjourn to the period at which it was originally intended to propose an adjournment for the Christmas Holidays." He concluded with moving, that the House should, at its rising, adjourn to Thursday se'nnight. Agreed to.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer then moved, that the Orders of the Day should be read, which was also agreed to, and the Committees of Supply and Ways and Means were put off till Friday se'nnight.

Adjourned to Thursday se'nnight.

STATE PAPERS.

MEMORIAL PRESENTED BY HIS SERENE HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF ORANGE TO LORD HAWKESBURY, PREVIOUS TO HIS LEAVING THIS COUNTRY.

THE Prince of Orange being informed that the Ratifications of the Preliminary Articles of Peace between his Britannic Majesty and the French Republic, signed on the 1st instant, have been exchanged on the 10th; and those Articles, as published by Government, having thus come to his knowledge, thinks he ought not to delay any longer, in a conjuncture so important to his interests, and those of his House, to express, without reserve, his sentiments and his wishes to his Majesty.

The unfortunate circumstances which obliged the Prince of Orange and his family to repair to England in the year

1795, are too well known to make it necessary to renew the statement of them in this place.

After having been received by his Majesty with the most affectionate kindness, the Prince of Orange experienced no less convincing proofs of his Majesty's goodness towards him during his stay in this country, where he has constantly been treated with the most generous hospitality. On every occasion he received unequivocal assurances and marks of the unvaried interest which his Majesty and his Government continued to take, not only in what related to himself and to his family, but also to the numerous and faithful adherents of the House of Orange, and the ancient Constitution of the Republic of the United Provinces. These marks of interest

interest had so often been repeated, that the Prince of Orange has not even conceived it to be necessary for him to make any formal demand, founded upon the solemn engagements by which Great Britain guaranteed, in 1788, the Stadtholderate, and the other dignities hereditary in his House.

The Prince of Orange has seen with great concern the course of events lead gradually to a state of things very different from that under which those engagements had been formed, and by which the probability of their being completely fulfilled was from day to day diminishing. Nevertheless, as long as the war continued, he could never prevail upon himself to give up that hope entirely; but he awaited in silence the final issue of events. Now that the Preliminaries of Peace are concluded on the conditions known to the public, without the Prince of Orange having received any information that any thing has been stipulated with respect to himself, he thinks himself under the obligation of breaking the silence he had hitherto thought fit to observe, and considers it as his indispensable duty to recommend in the strongest and most pressing manner to the King's solicitude and powerful protection, at the approaching Conferences for the formation of the Definitive Treaty, his own interests, those of his house, and of a considerable number of his countrymen, who are become the unfortunate victims of their unshaken zeal for his person and his cause—of their tried fidelity to the ancient Government of their native country, and of their attachment to that system which has so long and so closely united the Republic of the United Provinces to Great Britain.

The Prince of Orange thinks it would be injuring the generous feelings of his Majesty and his Government to dwell upon the motives which induce him to make this request. He has no doubt of his Majesty's finding them in his own Royal Breast, and he flatters himself that the dispositions he hopes to find on this subject will add still more to the manifold obligations he owes to the King, and of which he will never lose the grateful remembrance.

The Prince of Orange requests Lord Hawkesbury to lay the present Note before his Majesty, and to inform him of his Majesty's intentions with respect to its contents. He takes this oppor-

tunity to assure Lord Hawkesbury of his perfect consideration.

Hampton Court Palace, 13th of Oct. 1801.

(Signed) W. PRINCE OF ORANGE.

LETTER FROM THE KING OF PRUSSIA
TO THE KING OF ETRURIA.

"Sir, Brother, and Cousin,
"Before I received the letter of the date of the 27th of August, which it has pleased your Majesty to transmit to me, I was informed by a communication from the First Consul of the French Republic, and the King of Spain, of the new dignity which is connected with the Sovereignty of Tuscany, and I did myself the pleasure to testify my friendship and esteem for your personal qualities, by immediately complying with your wish, by acknowledging your new dignity. Nothing remains for me but to congratulate your Majesty on your accession to the Throne and Government, which has been allotted to you by the Treaty of Lunéville, and, at the same time, to express my sincere wishes for the prolongation of your life, the prosperity of your government, and the happiness of the people committed to your care. Gratified with the proof of confidence and friendship which you have given me, I entreat you to be convinced, that I shall with pleasure avail myself of every opportunity to express the perfect reciprocity of my sentiments towards you, and assure you that I shall always be ready to render you every service as far as may depend upon me. To these sincere declarations I add the assurance of the high esteem with which I am,

"SIR, BROTHER, AND COUSIN,
"Your Majesty's good Brother and Cousin,
"FREDERICK WILLIAM."

LETTER OF THE STATE AND CABINET
MINISTER HIS EXCELLENCY COUNT
COBLENTZ, TO COUNT STADION,
THE IMPERIAL MINISTER AT BER-
LIN.

Vienna, Oct. 14.

Yesterday intelligence was received that his Royal Highness the Archduke Anthony was unanimously proclaimed Archbishop and Elector of the Electoral Archbishopric of Cologne, by the Electoral Cathedral Chapter of Cologne, in a free Canonical Electoral Assembly.

While your Excellency will not fail

to make the friendly communication of this event to his Prussian Majesty's Ministry, your Excellency will, at the same time, in the most efficacious manner, repeat those declarations which his Majesty the Emperor and King caused to be made subsequent to the election of Munster.

Your Excellency will assure his Prussian Majesty's Ministry, that with respect to the Electorate of Cologne, the election of an Archduke may be considered as indifferent, as the natural course of the accomplishing of the indemnities by means of secularization, will not be altered from personal consideration, or secondary views. Hence then the Court of his Prussian Majesty may rest perfectly convinced, that as the Imperial Court, from love and regard to the old Constitution of Germany, according to its internal conviction, can never forbear insisting on the maintenance of the three spiritual Electorates, the personal consideration of the Archduke having been elected to the Election of Cologne, cannot have the smallest influence on this conduct of the high Imperial Court.

On this occasion your Excellency will also disclose in confidence to Count Haugwitz, that although the Cathedral Chapter of Munster earnestly pretends that his Royal Highness the Archduke Anthony may return to Munster, and take upon himself the Government, yet his Imperial Majesty, as the Head of the House, has not yet given to his Royal Highness permission for this purpose, but has rather intimated to the Cathedral Chapter, to continue the Government in the mean time, in all respects in the same manner, as if the See was vacant.—*See Impedim.*

His Royal Highness, beyond all doubt, is in all respects entitled to the formal assumption of the Government, and might without contradiction put himself in possession of this Ecclesiastical Electorate, which at this moment has as much right to its existence as other Ecclesiastical Electorates.

It is also not to be denied, that his Imperial Majesty, in this moderation which he has shown, could have no other view, than thereby to give a proof, that in this respect he has been guided by no personal interest.

(Signed)

LEWIS COBENTZEL.

NOTE OF COUNT HAUGWITZ TO COUNT STADION.

Berlin, Oct. 26.

After re-stating the substance of the communications contained in the above letter, Count Haugwitz answers them as follows:—

“ If the Elections of Munster and Arensburg are to be considered as mere formalities, the King was obliged on his part to pursue those formalities which the then present circumstances pointed out, to preserve the general rights; and with this view his Majesty caused his well-known protestation against the Munster Election to be delivered to the States of the Empire, which by anticipation also concerned the Election of Arensburg, in case such should take place.

“ His Majesty does not the less approve the wise resolution of his Imperial Majesty, to postpone the further steps which one or both of the Chapters might wish to adopt with respect to the introduction of the Archduke Anthony; and if the business on both sides is thus to remain in uncertainty, the King will in like manner abide by the preliminary measures which he has hitherto taken.

“ But even if his Majesty were agreed on the last point with the Court of Vienna, yet he could not grant his approbation to the principle of the future maintenance of the three Ecclesiastical Electorates. This principle is in direct contradiction to those which his Majesty has at all times expressed in perfect agreement with the French Government as one of the Contracting Powers, and which are founded on the contracts which are now to be put into execution.

“ In these is to be found the express and essential determination, that the losses of the suffering parties are to be made up by means of secularizations, and that, in these, the losses of the suffering parties must be reckoned.

“ 1. According to the 7th Article of the Treaty of Luneville, the Hereditary Princes who have lost their possessions, either in whole or in part, on the left bank of the Rhine.

“ 2. According to the 5th Article of the same Treaty, the Grand Duke of Tuscany, and

“ 3. The House of Orange, in which Prussia and France had insured a suitable Indemnity, by a Convention concluded much earlier, on the 5th of August, 1796, which incontestibly makes the rights

rights and pretensions of the House of Orange equal to those of the House of Tuscany. From the obligations contained in those Treaties, it follows that the Powers interested must endeavour to regulate and to liquidate the mass of the real loss, and to bring it into proportion with the objects which are destined to produce an equivalent for the same. As the indemnification for the claimants, pointed out in the above-mentioned Treaties, must be complete, to make it be carefully examined before-hand, how far the mass arising and presenting itself out of the Secularization is sufficient to indemnify the parties who have sustained losses. If after a calculation made, funds sufficient were found to raise or to restore one or more of the Ecclesiastical Sees, to which the Electoral dignity is applicable, the King, far from opposing it, would take measures to support in this respect the wishes and views of his Imperial Majesty; but it would be a contradiction in principle at this time, and before the mass of the losses can be weighed against the mass of the objects of indemnification, to decide before-hand, or to pre-judge on the maintenance of the present Ecclesiastical Electorate.

"As the King is accustomed, in all his declarations against the Court of Vienna, to be very free, so it is agreeable to him to strengthen anew the principles which he shews in all his transactions, and which he has invariably laid down as the ground of his conduct. His Majesty has therefore authorized the undersigned to lay them again before Count Stadion in the present Note. He fulfils this duty, and repeats to the Count the assurance of his high consideration.

(Signed) "HAUGWITZ."

RATISBON, Dec. 14. —The following is the substance of the Declaration transmitted, according to one of our Gazettes, by the Court of Vienna to that of Berlin, and which establishes, in a positive manner, the reconciliation of the two Powers: —"His Imperial Majesty learns with pleasure, that the King has done justice to his sentiments. As head of the Empire and protector of the church in Germany, he could not act otherwise upon the subject of the Elections of Munster and Arensberg. The dignities there conferred upon him have imposed upon him duties from which he will never swerve. The Articles 5 and 7 of the Treaty of Luneville treat of Indemnities—the first of these Articles

concerns the Indemnities of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, and the second those of the Lay Princes, whose possessions on the left bank of the Rhine have been ceded to France. These indemnities ought to be effected by means of secularizations, as has been already agreed upon at the Congress of Rastadt; but it is just that nobody should receive more than he lost. From this manner, it will not be necessary to generalize the measure of the secularizations. The Treaty of Luneville besides, has made no mention of it. The business may be begun by secularizing the small Chapters, and thus there will be no need to attack the Ecclesiastical Electorates, the preservation of which is of the greatest necessity for the maintenance of the equilibrium, and of the Germanic Constitution, established by the Treaty of Westphalia.

"The indemnification of the Grand Duke of Tuscany received the assent of the King at the same time with the Treaty of Luneville. That of the Prince of Orange is not, in truth, designated in this Treaty, but, in consideration of the friendship that exists between his Imperial Majesty and the King, he offers to contribute with all his power, that that Prince, as well as those in favour of whom the King shall interest himself, shall receive suitable indemnities. The Emperor states himself, that the friendly relations which subsist between his Imperial Majesty and the King shall give to the present affairs the result desired."

UKASE OF THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

I have learned, to my extreme sorrow, that on occasion of the frequent fires in the city of Catan, a Citizen of that place, on whom suspicions had fallen, was arrested and examined, and as he did not confess, a confession was extorted from him by the rack, and he was delivered over to justice. During the course of the legal investigation, where it was possible he retracted the confession so extorted, and asserted his innocence, cruelty and prejudice did not listen to his voice, but condemned him to public punishment. During the execution of the sentence, when he could no longer save himself by a false declaration, he appealed to God to witness his innocence, in the presence of all the people, and died in asserting it. So crying an act of cruelty, so oppressive an abuse of confided power, and the violation of the laws in to

essential and important an object, induced me to wish to be satisfied of the truth of this occurrence, by a circumstantial examination on the spot, and for that purpose I dispatched express to Calan my Adjutant, Colonel Aledyhl, with instructions minutely to examine all the circumstances of the case with his known impartiality. His report, grounded on ocular demonstration, has, to my extreme grief, not only confirmed the accounts I had received, but assures me, that such inhuman and illegal measures have been frequently adopted by that Government. I lay this report, and all the proofs on which it is founded, in the original, before the directing Senate, and recommend to them immediately to enter upon the examination of them, and to try with the utmost severity of the laws all those who, upon this occasion, shall be found guilty of an abuse of power, either in giving such orders, or in the execution of them, or of manifest partiality; to have no respect to the person of any man, and to proceed to the suspension of

the parties from their offices: to propose candidates for the places which depend upon our confirmation, and to fill the remainder according to the established order, with deserving persons of rank. The directing Senate, sensible of the importance of this abuse, and to what degree it violates the first principles of the administration of justice, and is subversive of all civil rights, will not neglect to inculcate generally, in the strictest manner, that no one, in any respect, either among the inferior or superior Officers of Justice, shall order, permit, or put in execution, punishments under threats, or the terrors of an insupportable and cruel infliction, that the Ministers of Justice, to whom the revision of criminal proceedings lawfully belongs, shall take the personal examinations of the accused according to legal principles; that there be no partial infliction during the examination, and lastly, that all punishments by torture shall be forever rooted out of the minds of the people, as a disgrace and a reproach to mankind.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.]

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, NOV. 21.

Copy of a Letter from the Right Hon. Lord Keith, K. B. Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Mediterranean, to Evan Nepeau, Esq. dated on board the Frigate, off Alexandria, the 28th of August 1801.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour of continuing a report of such captures made by his Majesty's ships under my command, as have reached me, since my last return on the 17th February, and am, Sir, &c. &c.

KEITH.

[The list referred to by his Lordship, states the following vessels to have been captured, destroyed, or detained, &c. by his Majesty's ships Foudroyant, Diadem, Dragon, Gibraltar, Hector, Theseus, Genereux, Minotaur, Renown, Phoenix, Phoebe, Bonne Citoyenne, Caroline, Greyhound, Modeste, La Minerve, El Carmen, Santa Teresa, Pearl, Penelope, Mercury, Mermaid, Flora, Port Mahon, Antine, Pique, Determinée, Peterell, El Soudy, Victorieuse, Pigmy,

Minoica, Gorgo, Salamine, Vincego, Netley, Mondavi, and Albenaile.

Spanish armed vessels taken, 5.—French armed vessels taken, 12.—A pirate of eight guns cut out.—English ships recaptured, 4.—French vessels of various descriptions taken, 24.—Spanish taken, 24.—Scuttled, &c. 3.—Imperial ditto, 6.—Cisalpine, 4.—Neapolitan, 3.—Danish and Swedish detained, one frigate and 25 others.—American detained, 1.—Genoese taken, 5, ditto Turk, 1.—Russian taken, 1.—Greek vessel destroyed, 2.]

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, DEC. 2.

Copy of a Letter from Rear-Admiral Sir John Borlase Warren, Bart. and K. B. to Evan Nepeau, Esq. dated at Porto Mahon, 24th Oct. 1801.

SIR,

I have enclosed to you the copy of a letter relative to the transactions that have taken place at Porto Ferriajo, which I request you will be pleased to lay before my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

I have the honour to remain, &c. &c.

JOHN BORLASE WARREN.

SIR,

SIR,

Porto Ferrajo, Oct. 11.

In my letter of yesterday I had the honour to report to you, that the enemy had shewn lately some disposition to advance and take ground nearer our works, and this morning I found they had thrown up an intrenchment of earth and gabions upon a peninsula or tongue of land within two hundred yards of our works.

I immediately determined to destroy the works, and dislodge them before they could have time to bring any guns upon it; I appointed De Bercy's corps for this service, with a party of peasants to destroy the work, and the Maltese corps, under Major Weir, to support and cover them; about eleven o'clock they crossed the ditch, drove the enemy from the ground, and destroyed the work.

The enemy made two or three attempts to advance in force, but were completely kept in check by our grape shot from the batteries, which were admirably well served, their batteries kept up a very heavy fire of round and grape shot, which did us very little harm. The business being completed, the troops returned into the works, having suffered considerably in numbers, though we have to lament one officer killed and three wounded.

I was a good deal inclined to have kept possession of the ground, but upon consideration of the weakness of our force, I thought it scarcely tenable, so close to the enemy's works, more especially as we were advised this morning of their having got a reinforcement of two hundred men from Pionbino, two or three nights ago. I flatter myself, however, they are equally convinced of their inability to keep post so near us.

The enemy admit between sixty and seventy killed and wounded, and three officers; and from what we could see ourselves, I am persuaded they are within the mark in this calculation.

I subjoin a list of killed, wounded, and missing.

I am, &c.

GEO. AIREY.

*Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing,
at Porto Ferrajo, Oct. 11.*

Maltese.—1 officer killed; 7 non-commissioned officers and privates wounded.

De Bercy's Corps.—1 officer, 3 non-commissioned officers and privates, killed; 2 officers; 5 non-commissioned officers and privates, wounded; 1 non-commissioned officer or private missing.

Artillery and Marines.—1 killed, 3 wounded.

Peasants.—1 killed.

Total.—6 killed, 18 wounded, 1 missing.

Names of Officers killed and wounded.

Maltese Corps.—Ensign Bartoli, wounded.
De Bercy's Corps.—Ensign De Launois, killed; Capitaines Marloin and Barbain, wounded.

(Signed) GEO. AIREY.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, DEC. 19.

Copy of a Letter from Lieutenant Wooldridge, commanding the Pasley Hired Brig, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated at Gibraltar, Oct. 31.

SIR,

I beg leave to inclose, for their Lordships' information, the copy of a letter to my Lord Keith, giving an account of an action and capture of a Spanish privateer ship by his Majesty's brig under my command; and have the honour of being, Sir, &c.

W. WOOLDRIDGE.

*His Majesty's Armed Brig Pasley,
MY LORD, Gibraltar.*

I have the honour of informing you, that, in execution of your orders, on Wednesday the 28th inst. Cape de Gat bearing W. N. W. twenty leagues, I fell in with a Polacca ship, who immediately gave chase, and, from her being to windward, we very soon neared each other, and commenced the action, which continued for an hour, when, finding her guns much too heavy, and the galls, most of the stays and main rigging shot away, the only alternative was to lay her on board, which was done by running across her bow, and lashing her bowsprit to the captern. The contest now became severe; but, from the intrepidity of the Pasley's ship's company, notwithstanding the very great superiority of numbers on board the enemy, she was carried in about a quarter of an hour, and proved the Spanish ship privateer El Virgine del Rosario, pierced for 20 guns, but only 10 mounted, viz. two long 24-pounders, and eight long twelves, with a complement of 94 men, belonging to Malaga, on a cruise, out twenty days, but had taken nothing.

I beg to inclose a List of the Killed and Wounded; and am, &c.

W. WOOLDRIDGE.

Admiral Lord Keith, K. B. &c. &c.

Officer

Officer and Seamen killed on board the Pasley.

Mr. James Pooke, Gunner.—Two Seamen.

Officers and Men wounded.

Lieutenant W. Wooldridge, Commander, shot through the left shoulder.

Mr. Ambrose Lions, Master, wounded dangerously in the head.

Mr. George Davie, First Mate, shot through the thigh.

Five Seamen.

Officers and Seamen killed and wounded on board the Tempy.

First and Second Captain, Second Lieutenant, two Prize Masters, the Gunner, and fifteen Seamen, killed.

Thirteen Officers and Seamen wounded.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, DEC. 22.

Captain's Letter from the Right Honourable Lord Keith, K. B. Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Mediterranean, to Lord Nelson, Esq. dated at Sea, the 24th of Sept. 1801.

SIR,

It is with great concern that I acquaint you, for the information of your Lordship, of the capture of his Majesty's ship the *Swiftsure*, by Gantheaume's Squadron on his return to France, after his unsuccessful attempt to debark troops on the coast of Egypt; I enclose a copy of Captain Halliwell's communication of this unfortunate event; and have the honour to be, Sir, &c. &c.

KEITH.

On board L'Indivisible, in Toulon

MY LORD, *Receiv. 24th July, 1801.*

It is with infinite concern I have to inform your Lordship, of the capture of his Majesty's late ship *Swiftsure*, by a Squadron of French ships under the command of Rear-Admiral Gantheaume.

Having separated from my convoy, consisting of catches and light transports, on the 22d ultimo, I was making the head of my way to Malta, when on the morning of the 24th, at half past three, the wind at N. W. Cape Derne bearing S. W. did not about seven leagues, we discovered five sail to leeward of us, nearly hull down.

As Lieutenant Sheppard, of the Pigmy cutter, had informed me on the 19th that an enemy's Squadron had quitted Durazzo on the 7th, where they had attempted to land their troops, I concluded the ships in sight were those of

which he had given me intelligence, and made all the sail possible to get from them: at sun-rise my suspicions were realized: we clearly distinguished four of them to be of the line, the other a large frigate, and their signal-flag soon pointed them out to be enemies. At half past five, two of the line of battle ships tacked, by signal, and stood on till they fetched into our wake, while the other two and the frigate stood upon the same tack with us. At eight o'clock, the two ships and frigate having fore reached considerably on us, tacked and stood towards us until they got on our lee-quarter, when they tacked again. From their great superiority of sailing, they closed with us so fast as to be nearly within gun shot by two P. M.; and as the ships a-stern were coming up very fast, I determined on bearing down and engaging the two ships and frigate to leeward, hoping to disable one of them before the whole Squadron could be brought into action, and thereby effect our escape by getting to leeward of them. At three o'clock, I bore up and steered to pass a-stern of the sternmost ship, all our steering-sails set on the starboard side, when the enemy tacked and stood towards us: at half past three the Indivisible, of 80 guns, bearing Rear Admiral Gantheaume's flag, and the *Dix Adont*, of 74 guns, being in close order, and within half gun-shot of us, opened their fire, which was instantly answered, and a warm action ensued. Their great superiority in point of sailing gave them every advantage of position, and baffled all our attempts to get to leeward of them. At thirty seven minutes past four, the *Jean Bart* and *Constitution*, of 74 guns, being within gun shot, and closing upon our starboard quarter very fast, the Indivisible almost on board of us on our larboard bow, and the *Dix Adont* on our larboard-quarter, our fore-mast and fore-top-mast-yard shot away, all our running and part of our standing rigging cut to pieces, the fore-mast, mizen-mast, and main-yard badly wounded, our deck lumbered with the wreck and tails, all hopes of making our escape or falling in with any succour being cut off, and only one of the enemy's ships apparently much damaged, I thought farther resistance, in our crippled state, would be exposing the lives of valuable men, without any advantage to their country resulting from it, with pain, therefore, I ordered his Majesty's colours to be struck, after an action of one hour and seven minutes.

Most sincerely, my Lord, do I lament our

our having been opposed to so very superior a force, as from the steady and gallant conduct of the officers and men I had the honour to command on this occasion, and with whom I had been acting nearly four years on various services, I have not a doubt of what would have been the issue of a contest on more equal terms. Our loss has been principally in masts, yards, sails, and rigging, having only two men killed, Lieut. Davis, and seven men wounded (two of whom are since dead of their wounds), the enemy's intention being to disable us in our rigging, in which they succeeded too well. At the commencement of this unequal contest, we were eighty-six men short of complement, and had sixty-nine sick, those who returned from the army before Alexandria having introduced a bad fever into the ship.

Four hundred men were put on board the *Savillure* on the evening of her capture, many of the prisoners removed, and the ship in so crippled a state as to render it necessary to take her in tow; the next day, carpenters and seamen from all the ships were sent on board to repair her damages, and soldiers to complete her number to seven hundred; and with all their exertions, and the advantage of smooth water, it was six days before they were able to make sail.

On the 4th of July, between Lampedusa and Pantalura, they fell in with and captured the *Mohawk* letter of marque, from Bristol to Malta, laden with various articles of merchandize, on the 22d, they anchored in this road, in general, very sickly, without having landed any part of their troops on the coast of Egypt or Barbary, although they attempted a debarkation at Heine, on the 23d ult. but from the hostile appearance and reception of the natives, they did not persevere, and returned to their ships without landing a single person.

I feel it a duty I owe to Admiral Ganthacme to mention to your Lordship the handsome manner in which we have all been treated by the officers of his squadron, and by him in particular; the strictest orders have been issued to preserve the property of every individual, and he has done every thing in his power to render the situation of the officers and men as comfortable as possible.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord, &c.

(Signed) BEN. HALLOWELL.
Right Hon. Lord Keith, K. B.

&c. &c. &c.

VOL. XLII. JAN. 1804.

DOWNING-STREET, JAN. 2.

A dispatch from the Resident of the Hon. East India Company at Amboyna, dated 6th July, 1801, of which the following is an extract, has been received by the Court of Directors of the East India Company, and communicated to the Right Hon. Lord Hobart, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

I do myself the honour to congratulate your Lordship, in Council, on the important event of the surrender of Ternate to the British arms, which was delivered over, by capitulation, to Col. Burr on the 21st ultimo.

The Dutch Governor made a most resolute resistance, having defended the place with uncommon firmness for 52 days, though, I am sorry to add, at the expense of the poor inhabitants, who perished by famine, from ten to twenty a day, from our strong blockade by sea and land.

During this excellent disposition of our military and marine forces, the latter under the command of that gallant Officer, Captain Hages, the annual supplies for the enemy were intercepted through his vigilance, which certainly contributed, in a high degree, to the ultimate success of the enterprise. The value of the captured property taken by the Squadron amounts to a lack and fifty thousand dollars.

The difficulties the Hon. Company's forces by sea and land had to encounter on this arduous service, and the spirit and intrepidity which they manifested during a siege of nearly two months, do them infinite credit, and have seldom or ever been exceeded in this part of the globe. The accounts we have received of the strength of Fort Orange, and its numerous detached batteries, proved exceedingly erroneous, in so much that Col. Burr declares the place to be extremely strong by nature, and most excellently improved by art, with a powerful garrison, and well provided with arms and ammunition, as to throw difficulties in the way of our force, which were as distressing as unexpected; they, however, persevered and kept their ground with so much bravery and resolution as to compel the enemy to surrender their different strong holds, one after the other, until the principal fort and town were to completely blockaded both by sea and land, and so reduced by famine, as to make them sue for conditions, which, I understand, are very satisfactory.

Yours

I am

I am happy to inform your Lordship, in Council, that, arduous as this service was, and much as our forces were exposed to the repeated attacks of the enemy, the loss of killed and wounded of the troops does not amount to above nine or ten; that of the marine does not exceed 12 seamen.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, JAN. 23.

Copy of a Letter from Rear-Admiral Montagu, commanding Officer of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels at Jamaica, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated at Port Royal Harbour, the 19th of November, 1801.

SIR,

Enclosed I have the honour to transmit two letters from Francis J. Nott, Esq. Commander of the Cutagor, giving an account of an action between his Majesty's armed tender Pickle, and a Spanish schooner.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

ROB. MONTAGU.

*His Majesty's Ship Cutagor,
Carriacou Harbour, Oct.
21, 1801.*

SIR,

I have the honour to enclose a copy of a letter received from Mr. Robert Hayer, Master's Mate of his Majesty's sloop Cutagor, under my command, and serving on board his Majesty's Armed Tender Pickle, attached to that ship.

I beg leave to inform you that the Pickle has been refitted, and sailed upon a cruise.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

FRANCIS JOHN NOTT.

Rear-Admiral Montagu.

*His Majesty's Armed Tender
Pickle, Carriacou Harbour,
Oct. 13, 1801.*

SIR,

I beg leave to inform you, that on the 25th ult. eleven A. M. Isle of Ash (St. Domingo), bearing N. W. distance five or six miles, being on the starboard tack, a strange sail was discovered under the land bearing down upon us, with an English ensign flying.

When within pistol-shot of the Pickle, the enemy hoisted Spanish colours, and commenced an action which continued with a brisk fire from both sides for an hour and a quarter, when they attempted to board, but without effect. Finding themselves foiled in this, they hauled their wind, and made sail from us: we wore and stood after them, but, to my great mortification, they were so much our superior in sailing, that, after

a chase of one hour and a half, I found it fruitless to continue it.

It is with extreme regret that I am to inform you, Lieut. Greenfields was killed forty minutes after the commencement of the action, having received a musquet ball through his body.

Our sails and rigging have suffered a good deal, and I am sorry to add that Mr. Pearce, Midshipman, with seven men and myself, were wounded.

From the great superiority of the enemy's force to ours, the Pickle only having 35 men, (including Officers and boys, and of these three were rendered unserviceable through sickness) I hope the exertions used during the action, as well as those made to come up with the enemy, will meet your approbation.

The enemy was a large schooner-rigged vessel, mounting two twelve and two nine pounders, and manned with about 70 men, and I imagine must have been a French or Spanish privateer.

I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

ROBERT HAYER

*Francis John E. Nott, Esq.
Commander of his Ma-
jesty's Sloop Cutagor.*

[FROM THE OTHER PAPERS.]

PARIS, Dec. 21.—The Official Journal announces, that the squadrons at Brest, L'Orient, and Rochefort, got under sail on the 14th of December for St. Domingo. The fleet consists of 23 ships. There are on board these, and the transports that accompany them, 25,000 men well equipped. The Spanish General Gravina goes with the expedition: it is said, he is appointed Governor of the Havannah.

Dec. 28. The squadron fitted out in the Texel sailed on the 16th. It is certain, that the Rochefort and L'Orient division put to sea on the same day as the Brest fleet; the former consists of eleven sail, five of which are of the line; the latter of one sail of the line, and four smaller ships. General Leclerc, and the Counsellor of State, Benezech, who are gone to St. Domingo, returned thanks, before their departure, to the Council of Commerce of Bordeaux, by which they had been complimented upon their respective appointments in the grand expedition. "To re-establish a good administration in that colony," says Benezech, "give activity to cultivation, and protection to commerce, are the intentions of the Government."

Dec. 30.—The great number of poor, and the evils resulting therefrom, have determined a benevolent Committee to propose the following question: "What are the best means of extirpating poverty from the soil of the French Republic?" The best work on this subject will receive the reward of a gold medal, value 200 francs. The two next, in point of merit, will receive a medal of silver.

The National Institute, in the sitting of the 5th Nivose (Dec. 25), elected Mr. Jefferson, President of the United States of America, to be an Associate Member of the Clais of Moral and Political Science. The votes were, for Jefferson, 264; for Major Rennel, 157; for Count Rumford, 169. In the same sitting of the Institute were named, as Foreign Associates for the Clais of Physics and Mathematics, Sir Joseph Banks, President of the Royal Society of London; and for the Clais of Literature and the Fine Arts, M. Haydn.

A letter from Lyons, Dec. 28, says, Citizen Talleyrand arrived here on the 2, th. The Cisalpine Deputies have been presented to him. This day he gave a grand dinner to the principal Notables, the Archbishop of Milan, aged eighty-two years, in good health and spirits, sat on his right. Soon after he sat down, he turned to Talleyrand to speak to him; and at that very moment he fell dead in his chair. Citizen Molcati, a celebrated physician, who was at table, attempted in vain to recover him; his heart had ceased to beat. The Archbishop of Milan had come specially to Lyons to see the Chief Consul, whom he had known in his first campaign in Italy, and with whom he had ever since been on the best terms.

The Seine has risen within these three days in a most alarming manner. The water now covers all the Esplanade belonging to the Hospital of Invalids, the Champs Elysees, and the plain of Ivry.

They write from Cuen, under date of the 30th of December—"The plain which environs our Commune is covered with water to the depth of five or six feet. This inundation extends for a league around. We are in great apprehensions for the city."

The Scheldt has risen so high, that it has inundated several villages, and a large extent of country. In Italy, the damage done by the swelling of the Po is almost incalculable. The following extract of a letter from Parma presents a melancholy picture of part of it. It is dated

the 17th November.—"We are under the greatest uneasiness on account of the extraordinary rise of the Po. The bed of this river, from Placenza to its junction with the Adriatic, is eight or ten feet higher than the level of the adjacent country, and would constantly lay it under water but for the works raised by art. In the months of October 1791 and 1792, there was a great inundation of the Po, because the mound on its left bank broke two leagues above Placenza. The waters inundated several villages in an extent of eight leagues; threw down houses, laid waste the manufactures, and divided the road from Milan to Placenza. This misfortune, though a very great one, was still inferior to that which took place in 1705; but the violent and incessant rains that prevailed from the 27th ultimo to the 3d instant; and those which have succeeded since at intervals, have produced a rise of twenty inches beyond that which took place at the beginning of the last century. Frightful has been the desolation! the three Borgos of Mezanci, situated between the river of Parma and the Po, have been 12 feet under water. Coperino, one mile below Collerno, inhabited by the Infant, has also been under water. Lazari has been inundated, and all the rivers which usually empty themselves into the Po have quitted their beds, and overspread the plain. The town of Guastalla is in the midst of an inundation, which the Crostolo threatens still to increase. This dreadful state of affairs lasted a week, during which time all communication from one side of the Po to the other became impracticable, and our peasants were occupied in preventing the breaking of the dykes in other parts, and in saving the inhabitants and the cattle; but yesterday morning the river began to fall, and in the evening we could go from Milan to Placenza. We learn also that the Milaneze has experienced great damage by the overflwing of the rivers. What we know already of the injury done to the Insubrian States, makes us fear for the other parts of Italy. This evening the wind, which had been at west, changed to the east, and threatens us with rain. We began yesterday public prayers at the cathedral, to implore of Heaven the cessation of so formidable a scourge."

A short time ago, a dreadful insurrection it was thought had broken out against the Dey of Algiers. A grand fête was given, and the Dey had gone to the

the mosque with his suite. In the mean time, a Mahometan of low extraction penetrated by force into the apartment of the Dey, and took possession of the seat of Government. The people, who concluded that this step was connected with a vast and well combined plan of revolution, were ready to submit to the rebel, who instantly put a price on the Dey's head. The Monarch, informed of this, caused the gates of the mosque to be shut, and dared not return to his palace. The rebel immediately found a party to support him, which rapidly gained strength, till a person of rank and influence in the country, a friend of the Dey's, had the courage to disperse the rabble, and the revolt vanished, without any other consequence than the punishment of the chief rebel.

AMIEKS, Dec. 13.—On the 9th inst. Joseph Bonaparte and Lord Cornwallis exchanged their full powers; and, on the 10th, the Burmese Ambassador, Citizen Schimmelpenninck, had a long conference with the French Plenipotentiaries. A Spanish Secretary of Legation is arrived here, the Count de Campo d'Alange.

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 12.—We learn that the negotiation with the English Ministry, which was confided to Major Walterisdorff, has been attended with the happiest success. The indemnifications which have been stipulated in favour of Denmark, will, after the arrangements are concluded, be paid in merchandize or in money.

Letters from Stockholm bring advices of the death of his Serene Highness the Hereditary Prince of Baden, father of her Majesty the Empress of Russia, the Queen of Sweden, and the Electress of Bavaria. He had the misfortune to be overturned in his carriage on the 15th ult. at Arboga, fifteen

leagues from Stockholm, and died the next day of the consequences of the fall. His consort and the Princess of Baden returned to Stockholm overwhelmed with grief.

ASIA.

Conspiracy to murder the Emperor of Persia.—A plot was lately discovered, which had for its object the murder of Baba Khan, the present Sovereign of Persia, and which, involving many of the most distinguished Officers of the State, has excited the strongest, sensation throughout the Empire.

An Officer who had been instrumental in advancing the Prince to the Throne, conceiving himself neglected, formed a project to depose him, and won over to his purpose the Prime Minister Elmatta Dowla, by promising to advance him to the Sovereignty, by like means he engaged nineteen persons of the first rank in the Empire to embark in the plot, and Mulam Ali, the favourite and constant attendant of the Emperor in his retirement, was bribed to assassinate him. The scheme were the most promising aspect, and, in order to collect the intended change, troubles were excited in various quarters, but on the eve of its execution, the treason was discovered by means of a letter to the Minister, which was by chance intercepted. Elmatta Dowla, and fourteen of his associates, were immediately apprehended and put to death in the dungeons of the palace, and such other steps were taken as have effectually crushed the conspiracy.

Elmatta Dowla was a decided friend to the English, he materially contributed to the success of our embassy to the Court of Persia, and was spoken of by Captain Malcolm in terms of high respect.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

DECEMBER 19.

A DREADFUL accident happened to Mrs. Moreau, widow of Simeon Moreau, Esq. late Master of the Ceremonies at Cheltenham. By some accident her clothes caught fire; and before assistance was procured, she was so dreadfully burnt, that she lingered till the Wednesday following in the greatest agony, when she died.

30. About two o'clock a fire broke out at Lady Pembroke's house, in Cavendish square, which, from its violence for several hours, seemed to threaten destruction to the whole neighbourhood. When the fire was first discovered, it was confined to a large back parlour, which had been appropriated the whole of the morning to the airing of bed and linen preparatory to her

Der Ladyship's coming to town from the neighbourhood of Richmond. One of the maids fainted away on perceiving the mischief, as she had left the room, where a large brazier was placed, with the beds and linen close to it, and it was with difficulty the other two servants could drag her into the passage to prevent her falling a victim to the flames. The conflagration by this time had collected sufficient strength to force its way through the top of the room into the upper apartments, and when the alarm of fire was given in the square, all assistance was found ineffectual. The house was reduced to a mere shell.

31. A daring robbery was committed near Chelmsford, by two men, disguised in rough coats, like smugglers. Mr. Joseph Tiney, a farmer, at Whittle, was returning home from market, when he was overtaken by the above men, and robbed of cash and notes to the amount of 40*l.* besides his watch. On leaving him they struck him several violent blows on the head, swearing that if he made any alarm they would return and kill him.

JAN. 4. Two Excise Officers, attended by two soldiers, seized six horses and five carts, laden with spirits and tobacco, at Cawdon Woodrow, and were conveying them to Norwich, when they were overtaken and attacked, at Horsford, by upwards of thirty armed smugglers. One soldier was shot in the face, the other in the shoulder. Several of the smugglers were severely wounded, and two of them are since dead.

6. *Mutineers' Trial.*—A Court Martial was held on board the Gladiator, in Portsmouth Harbour, for the trial of fourteen Mutineers, late of his Majesty's Ship *Femeraire*. Between nine and ten o'clock in the morning, the following Officers were appointed Members of the Court:

Vice Admiral MITCHELL, PRESIDENT.
 Vice-Admiral Sir C. M. POLS, Bart.
 Rear-Admiral COCKINGWOOD,
 Rear-Admiral CAMPBELL,
 Rear-Admiral HOLLOWAY,
 Captain BERTIE, Captain JONES,
 GRINDALL, OSBORNE,
 Sir E. NAGLE, GOULD,
 WELLS, LOUIS.

M. GLEETHAM, Esq. Judge-Advocate.

The following Seamen were then brought in, and put on their trials:

John Mayfield, late Captain of the Fore-castle; *James Ward*, belonging to ditto; *James Chesherman*, ditto, *John Fitzgerald*, Captain of the Foretop; *Thomas Croft*, belonging to ditto, *James Lockyer*, belonging to the Minton; *John Cammure*, ditto, *Christopher White*, ditto; *William Hulber*, belonging to the Foretop; *Josiah Collins*, the Ship's Butcher; *John Daly*, *Joseph Rowland*, a Carpenter, *Thomas Jones*, and *William Cooke*.

The prisoners were charged with mutiny, with taking an active part in certain mutinous and seditious assemblies, and with having heard mutinous and treasonable words, and not revealing the same, as they ought to have done, to their Commanding Officer.

Captain Eyles, of the *Femeraire*, was the prosecutor. The customary correspondence between him and the Admiral, together with the order from the Lords of the Admiralty for holding the Court, being read, Captain Eyles's narrative of the Mutiny was given in and read as evidence.

As our limits will not permit us to enter fully into the evidence of each witness, we have carefully selected the following concise statement of the whole, omitting nothing that materially affected the prisoners.

EVIDENCE.—It appeared, that on the 1st of December, in the larboard bay, in the morning, nineteen or twenty people were drinking grog; they swore to be true to each other. When they were going to begin they said, "Drink to us like British heroes, there is no fear, we will go through the business; shake hands like brothers, stick to each other, there is no fear if there are no informers." The prisoners were all present, except Croft, White, and Daly. On Saturday morning, the 5th, at nine o'clock, Fitzgerald, Collins, Chesherman, and Cooke, asked the ship's company if they were willing to come ashore, to tell their Officers, now the war was over, that they did not wish to go out of the land. They went ashore, halfway the gangway, and made a stop—"Come and speak to your Officers like men, now is the time," and they went ashore directly, and spoke to Lieutenants Douglas and Gore; Mr. D. asked them what they wanted. They said they were informed they were going out of the land. The Admiral came on deck and asked the same question. They answered, that they wanted to know where they were going.

ing, and that they would not heave the anchor to go out of the land. The Admiral desired them to go down and be quiet; that the *Temeraire* had an excellent character, and he should be very sorry to report mutiny in the ship. They all then went down to the lower-deck. Fitzgerald, Cooke, and Ward said, nobody should drink more than their allowance, and in case any should get drunk, they would *cob* them; and they hoped every man would stand true to each other. The word was passed to each and all the same evening that the first man who was caught lying on the yard to bend the tuls, would be punished by themselves. Their intention was not to kill or hurt any Officer in the ship, in case they did not draw their arms against them, but if they (the Officers) did fire, or draw their arms, they would show no mercy. They (the Officers) could not kill any more than fifty or sixty of the forlorn men, this was said by Fitzgerald; and the first man who turned treacherous, and would not obey the same as the others, should be knocked down dead directly. On the 6th of December, about one o'clock, as the men were at dinner, Mr. Lawrence, the Master's Mate, was going round the deck. After he came, Fitzgerald, Chelstman, Allen, Lockyer, and Taylor, said, "Now is your time, lower the ports down, double the ports;" they were all down but one, which was lowered by Allen. Cummins said, "Ere the ports." Cooke, Fitzgerald, Taylor, and Chelstman, and some others, ordered all the scuttles to be hauled in. Cummins desired a man to look out of the hawse-hole, to see if any boat was coming round, and cheered at the same time. Lieutenant Douglas came and asked what noise that was, when they began to cheer again, he desired them to come aft on the quarter-deck, and let the Admiral know what they wanted, and if he could grant it he would. They all began to cry, No, no, and cheered. Jones and Hillier said, "No, no, send the Master of the ship down, we want to speak with him; nobody but he shall come down." At the same time Lieutenant Douglas had his foot on the fore ladder, when Hillier and another tried to unship the ladder, and Simmons (not one of the prisoners), went and bid he had like to break the Lieutenant's neck down: Cooke

and Jones said, "Break his neck, and kill him." A few minutes after the Officers came down, and tried to keep the people quiet. Cooper, Lockyer, Fitzgerald, Collins, Chelstman, Cummins, Jones, Hillier, and Allen, cried out, "Shoot, shoot!" Taylor stood looking through the hawse hole to see if any thing was coming. Christopher White was very busy to unship the main ladder, but could not. They then went up to the quarter-deck, when the Admiral asked the ship's company what they wanted, and why they made so much noise and confusion? Jones said, they wanted to know where they were going. The Admiral asked if they had ever before been made to know where they were going? Jones said, no. The Admiral then said, they had better be quiet, not to be obsequious, as they would gain nothing by it; he said, he did not know himself where he was going, he was ordered to sea on a cruise, and must obey his orders; that it was enough when he called all hands, and then he hoped they would go with good will. Many cried, "No, no, we will not go from the land, we will go to England." Fitzgerald and Jones joined in this cry. On Sunday the 6th, Hillier and Daly said that they had got some powder in the nipper lockers, that it would send all the Officers to hell, and if that would not do, they would turn to and kill every Officer in the ship. Daly said, he had not eight or nine cartridges of powder, and four or five matches, and one ~~continually~~ lighted, and two rockets to make signals to the other ships; and said, when they were gone, they had got some more. Lockyer said, he would be damned if he would ship the capstan bar to go out of the land, and he hoped every body was of his mind. On Tuesday, the 8th, silence was kept fore and aft, and persons came round to know if the other ships were in the same mind with the *Temeraire*. Fitzgerald and Chelstman said, the *Formidable*, *Majestic*, and *Vengeance*, were in the same mind; that there was no fear, the fleet would not fire at the ship, they would find supplies and reinforcements in the three other ships. On the same night, Taylor wrote a letter to the Admiral. On the next morning, nineteen or twenty were looking at the letter in Chelstman's berth. Fitzgerald and Chelstman said, in case the *Temeraire* should

should be in alarm, they would fire a sky-rocket, and make a signal to the other ships that were going out to get their assistance. One of the evidence (John Ansrey) told Fitzgerald, that the people of the Vengeance would do what their Captain liked. Fitzgerald said, "Never mind what they do, as we have begun it, we shall go through it; and in case the Officers should draw their arms against us, we will show no mercy; they could kill no more than fifty or sixty people at most, and they could find fifty or sixty men to take possession of the magazines of powder. The Boatman's Mate having been drunk he was clobbered, and received a dozen and a half from Chesterman, with a pea-squeezer. On the 8th John Allen asked McEvoy, a marine, if he thought they should find plenty of marines to join them, it was their own good as well as their's; McEvoy said, he could answer for twenty or twenty-four, that would join them; he said, Captain Valleck, of the marines, might order the marines to fire, there might be a few galpins who would fire, but the rest would fire over their heads, and then throw their arms down, and come and join them, perhaps with their arms, if it was possible to get them, if not the bayonet would do. On Thursday, in the forenoon, the Admiral called all the hands on the quarter-deck, concerning the letter that was sent to him respecting the ship's company, that they were willing to fight for their King and country, but not to go out of the land; that the most part of them had been five, seven, or eight years in the service, and now the war was over they wished to go home. Admiral Campbell desired to know if the marines were in the same mind with the sailors, and to send two of them to speak if they were, and the Officers should not take notice of those men, and he desired Captain Valleck to speak. John Allen, as soon as the people came down from the quarter-deck underneath the fore-castle, desired McEvoy to go aft and tell the sergeants of marines to appoint two men to tell the Captain and the Admiral, if the marines were of the same mind. Mayfield was the first man picked out, on Thursday; Fitzgerald was the next. Cooke said, d—n your eyes, you b——rs, why don't you speak your minds? don't be afraid; he then fell

back to the ranks for fear of being picked out. Admiral Campbell came to the marines to try to make them quiet. A few lung out, stand your ground, you b——s. Jones said this; and said, if every man was of his mind, no prisoner should go out of the ship, except they punished all. On that day all the prisoners were picked out, except Daly and Hillier. Dixon and Comynne said, and near one hundred and fifty more with them, they would take knives and stab the marines when they were asleep in their hammocks. If every man was of their mind, then poor fellows should not go out of the ship, it was not acting like shipmates, but d—d b——y rascals, to let the poor men go. On the 11th George Dixon and George Comynne lung out as loud as they could, that in case they could not destroy the marines, they would kill the Officers out of revenge; that their comrades were gone out of the ship, and if that would not do, they would blow up the ship.—The above is the substance of the evidence against the unfortunate prisoners.

DEFENCE.—The following is a concise statement of the respective defences of the prisoners:

Mayfield was the first who gave in his defence. He urged, that this was the first time in his life in which any accusation had been made against him; he had served his Majesty for several years, and had ever been ready to shed the last drop of blood in the service; he had fought in the battle at Fiorenzo Bay; and on the 7th of February volunteered his services to storm Fort Matilda; he had done the same at Toulon, at Convention Hill; and had never ceased to do his duty. If his defence failed him here, he had no appeal but to the mercy of his Sovereign, in whose cause he had fought.

Chesterman's defence was to the same effect. He called God to witness, that he never entertained one thought of murder nor had any thing been farther from his mind than disloyalty, during a hard service of nine years. He was in the battles of March 14, 1795, of July 13th, and Feb. 14; he had served under Lord St. Vincent, and two other Admirals of that Court; he was present at the blockade of Cadiz, and did his duty on shore when the Tower was storming.

John Daly went upon the same ground.

ground of good character and conduct for a number of years, he particularly implored compassion on behalf of an aged mother, a wife, and two children.

James Ward had, during five years faithful and loyal service, maintained the character of a good seaman.

Thomas Cross had, during seven years, always demeaned himself in a seaman-like manner: he had an aged father, for whose sake, more than his own, he implored pardon.

Thomas Jones lamented thus his first imprudence, and supplicated mercy for the sake of an aged father.

John Cummins had served his King and country for nine years with steadiness and loyalty, and had never incurred the displeasure of an Officer, or behaved unworthily to a seaman. He was in the actions on the 1st of June and the 2d of June.

William Hillier had been nine years in hard service, and in many actions: he fought on the 14th of February off Cape St. Vincent, under the Noble Head of the Admiralty: he had been in storming a town at Cadix, and in its blockade fought several battles in the boats: he volunteered his services on shore at Toulon, and at Fort Mulgrave.

J. Fitzgerald was next called upon. In his defence, he says—"I have served his Majesty faithfully and loyally during a period of twenty-one years, and in the whole of that time, without crime or blemish, cheerfully performed my duty as a subject and a man should. I regret, however, that, for a moment, my mind was misled, and a sudden impulse seized it upon hearing that we were going to the West Indies, having long expected to return to my home in Limerick, from which I had been so long absent, and that peace being restored, I might return to my friends. The disappointment (with the deepest sorrow I acknowledge and deplore it) had a momentary effect upon my mind; but in the next instant it subsided, and I was ready to shed the last drop of my blood in my King and Country's cause. On no occasion was it ever my habit to boast of my services; but I humbly hope that, upon this occasion, I may be allowed to mention some of them, and commit myself to the care of the Almighty, and to the wisdom, justice, and clemency of this Court. I detest mutiny as much as any man in the service, but I shudder with horror at the cowardly crime of murder, with the

intention of which I am charged. That disgraceful stigma I hope to wipe away from my memory, whatever may be my fate; and I trust in God I shall be able to do it. Death has no such terror to a British seaman as disgrace; at that I tremble more than at the separation of my soul and body. I have had hard service, and fought under several Commanders. On the 12th of April 1782, under the gallant Lord Rodney, I bore my share, commanded by Captain Rogers, in the Quebec frigate. I volunteered my duty on shore at Grenada, and assisted in quelling the insurrection. I have all my life, since I was able, devoted myself to my superiors, and rendered obedience to their commands. In return for it, I implore for mercy.

Christopher White protested solemnly against the charges exhibited against him, and asserted, that he had served his Majesty with loyalty for upwards of seven years.

John Collins in his address spoke nearly as follows:—"In addition to the charge of mutiny, I am likewise accused of an intention to commit murder. I know that it cannot suit my case to assert any thing without being able, by witnesses, to prove it: but as it is impossible for me to produce any proof of what my intentions could possibly be, I am left to the solitary support of but expressing my innocence of that charge, which I do with protestations that a mind incapable of the foul deed can utter. I have been nine years in the service, without reproach; I have on all occasions proved my duty and my loyalty. I was the first in the Valiant to propose six months pay towards the contribution for carrying on the war; and this is the first time in my life my character was called in question."

Several Officers were examined on behalf of the prisoners, who gave them excellent character.

SENTENCE.—After reciting the commission, and names of the prisoners, the sentence states that—"The Court proceeded to try the said prisoners, excepting Taylor and Allen (not arrived at the beginning of the trials), who have arrived at Spithead, for the crime with which they are charged, as above-mentioned; and having heard the evidence for the prosecution, and the defence made by the prisoners, and what they have to alledge in support thereof; and having maturely considered the whole

whole of the said; the Court are of opinion, that the charges are proved against all, except Christopher White, and doth adjudge them to suffer death by being hanged by the neck on board such ship of his Majesty at Spithead, or in Portsmouth Harbour, and at such time as the Lords Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of England shall direct; and the said John Mayfield, &c. (all except White), are hereby ordered to suffer death, by being hanged by the neck as before-mentioned. And the Court is further of opinion, that the charges against Christopher White are in part proved, and doth order and adjudge him to receive two hundred lashes on his bare back; on board such ship at Spithead, or in Portsmouth Harbour, and at such time as the said Lords Commissioners shall direct; and the said Christopher White is ordered to receive the said two hundred lashes accordingly."

Collins then said—"Permit me to return my sincere thanks for the patience and indulgence shewn me. I acknowledge the justice of my sentence. I have violated the laws of my country, and the discipline of the navy; but I declare to Almighty God, that the intention of murder never entered my head. I solemnly call God to witness this declaration, and trust to the truth of it all my hope of pardon in the other world. May God protect the British Isles, and the Government! and may God receive my soul!"—At these words all the prisoners exclaimed "Amen!"

Chiefman then said, "I hope they will allow a friend of mine to bury my body," and concluded by praying the Court to allow him a little time to prepare himself for eternity.

The President replied, "That does not rest with us, but with other authority."

Fitzgerald said he had offended against the law. He solemnly declared, that he had entertained any intention of committing a murder.

1. A merchant ship, the Asato frigate, was hit by a missile before for three days in the Gulf, and was sinking. The ship was sent to his home.

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about six o'clock in the evening, on the Serpentine River, unfortunately advanced on a part of the river which was not frozen, when both he and his companion fell in. The latter extricated himself with some difficulty, but Mr. Northman sunk, and perished under the ice.

The following is said to be an excellent *Remedy for an Asthma*.—Gum ammoniac, Venice soap, Turkey rhubarb, Russia castor, fresh green squalls, of each two scruples; beat all in a glass, and make them into pills of a moderate size. Five taken at night going to bed will much relieve the complaint.

14. A Court Martial was held on board his Majesty's ship *Gladiator*, at Portsmouth, to try *William Allen*, *Edward Taylor* (1st), *George Cummin*, *George Dixon*, *James Riley*, and *Thomas Simmonds*, seamen belonging to his Majesty's ship *Temeraire*, on charges of mutiny, &c. similar to those exhibited against the other prisoners. *Cummin* was sentenced to *seven years*, and all the rest to *life* death.

19. The yellow flag, the signa for execution of some of the mutineers, was hoisted on board the Temeraire, at Spithead; and the boats from the different ships assembled round the Formidable, the Temeraire, and the Vengeance, the vessels appointed for the awful scene. At a quarter before eleven o'clock, *Chefferman, Fitzgerald, Collier, Mayfield, Ward, and Hillier*, appeared on the quarter decks of the above vessels, viz. four of them in the Temeraire, one in the Formidable, and one in the Vengeance. These vessels lay almost close together. After a few minutes spent in prayer, about eleven o'clock the signal was given by the firing of a gun, when they were launched into eternity. They all behaved with the greatest fortitude. *Chefferman* solicited the favour of a glass of wine, which he drank with great composure.

The five mutineers, viz. *Allen, Taylor, Dixon, Riley, and Simmonds*, who were concerned in the death of *Agurday*, were sentenced to the charge being proved only in *1841*, against *Clumner*, he was ordered to receive two lashes. The remaining seven, it is thought, will be re-imprisoned for life.

Some days since, Mr. Tappenden, of
Folkston, coming to town with a

friend, stopped at the Elephant and Castle, in St. George's Fields; at which place a parcel, containing upwards of 200 l. in Bank of England, and Country Bank notes, was stolen out of the seat of the chaise in which they travelled.

Last week a very melancholy accident happened. The Rev. W. Fennell, of Walford, near Newbury, was awakened about two o'clock by his chamber being filled with smoke, when, instantly rising, he found the house in flames. He took his wife in his arms (whom horror had rendered motionless) and descended the stairs, which were already on fire. The nursery maid, who slept in the room, being alarmed, followed him with his youngest boy, about five months old; but the flames were so rapid as to prevent his saving his eldest, a fine girl near seven years of age, who, with an old lady upwards of 80, mother of Mrs. Fennell, perished in the flames.

20. *Trial of Governor Wall*.—At the Old Bailey, Lord Chief Baron M'Donnald, Mr. Justice Lawrence, and Mr. Justice Rooke, took their seats on the Bench, and Joseph Wall was put to the bar. The Jury being sworn, he was charged, in the usual manner, with having at Goree, on the coast of Africa, on the 10th of July 1782, wickedly, feloniously, and of malice afore-thought, murdered Benjamin Armstrong, against the peace of our Lord the King, &c.—The pleadings being opened by Mr. Abbott, the Attorney General rose, and laid before the Jury a detailed statement of the case. He concluded by telling the Jury, that if the prisoner could prove that there existed at this time a dangerous mutiny, they ought certainly to acquit him; but if he unnecessarily, barbarously, and illegally had this man scourged to death, they were bound to find him guilty. He laid very great stress upon the circumstance of Governor Wall having absconded in 1784. Had he been conscious of innocence, he knew there were several people alive intimately acquainted with the whole transaction, whom the hand of death had now swept away. The Jury had two questions to try: Was the man's death occasioned by the beating? and, Was the prisoner justified in inflicting this beating? They would listen to the evidence with unprejudiced ears, and frame their verdict accordingly.

Evans Lewis was the first witness called. He said, he was a soldier in the garrison of Goree in 1782; he landed in

April 1779, and continued till the year 1783; a private at first, he was made a corporal and serjeant by Governor Wall. In July 1782, he was a corporal doing serjeant's duty; he was the orderly serjeant on the 10th and 11th of July 1782; the Governor left the island on the 11th; his intention was known a day or two before. While on duty as orderly serjeant in front of the Governor's house on the morning of the 10th, he saw about fifteen or twenty men pass. He was sent by the Governor to enquire what they were about. He went, and brought back word that they were going to the Commissary's for their short allowance money. He told them, by the Governor's orders, to go back to their barracks, or they would be flogged. They retired submissively; they were totally unarmed. In about an hour and a half another party came, rather more in number. Armstrong was among them; these were also unarmed. The Governor asked Armstrong what they wanted; Armstrong answered, "their short allowance money." "You are a fool (said the Governor); get back to your barracks." Armstrong held his hat in his hand all the time, and retired immediately, without saying a word. The men had been for some months on short allowance; and it was known that the Commissary was to come away with the Governor; both the applications were in the forenoon. In the evening, the Officers that dined with the Governor went away earlier than usual: the Governor walked towards the parade, the witness attending him. The Governor walked up and down on the ramparts opposite the main-guard; after some time, he ran suddenly by the witness, and began to beat a man that was in arms in front of the guard-house; he beat him first with his sword, and then with a bayonet which he took from the sentinel; he then put both him and the sentinel into confinement. The Governor then ordered the drum to beat; and when the men assembled, they were ordered to form in a circle; they obeyed directly; they were without arms. The Governor was in the centre, with Captains Lacy, Ford, Full, and Shanley. The carriage of a six-pounder was brought from the ramparts, and there were blacks within the circle. The Governor spoke with the Officers for a little time, and then called Benjamin Armstrong from the ranks, where he stood

stood in his place as serjeant. Armstrong came out. He was ordered by Governor Wall to strip. He was then tied to the gun-carriage, and flogged with rope by black men, changing at every twenty-five lashes. Governor Wall was in the circle, urging and threatening the blacks to lay on. The whites heard him say several times—"Lay on, you black b——s, or I will lay on you. Cut him to the heart. Cut him to the liver!" He believes Armstrong called for mercy; but does not recollect in what words. After the punishment, Armstrong was taken to the hospital, where he died in a few days. There was not the least appearance of mutiny or disorder. There was no Court Martial held in any shape on Armstrong, nor was he ever called on for a defence.—The rope with which Armstrong was flogged was about an inch in diameter.

Roger Moore, a private in the garrison of Goree, confirmed the testimony of the last witness as to the fact and manner of flogging; but he did not hear Governor Wall say, "Cut him, &c."

Thomas Poplet, then Lieutenant of the African corps, and a prisoner at large under sentence of a court martial, saw the transaction from his court-yard; there was no court-martial, nor mutiny that he knew of.

Patrick Ferrick, surgeon to the garrison, was sent for by the Governor after the flogging began; had no doubt at the time that it was excessive, but did not mention it. The man certainly died of it. Rope is more dangerous than whipcord, as it bruises, and does not cure. Armstrong passed blood by stool and urine, and had asthma from the quantity that was forced into the chest. He walked to the hospital by the assistance of two men. He died on the 5th day.

Wm. Roffer, assistant to the surgeon in the hospital of Goree, was there when the deceased was brought in. The moment he came in, he said he had been punished by Governor Wall without a court martial, and that he certainly should die. His back was exceedingly bruised and swollen; as black as a new hat: he appeared to the witness to be in a dying state; he had no hope of him from the beginning.

John Butler, serjeant-major, said, he observed nothing like mutiny, on the 30th July; and that, as far as he knows, no court-martial was held.

The prisoner's letters and returns to

Lord Sydney on his arrival in England were produced by a clerk from the Secretary of State's Office, and read by Mr. Shelton. They state that the garrison had been for several months on short allowance, but make no mention of any thing like a mutiny.—The last witness was Mr. Oldham, Deputy Advocate General, who swore, that no return of a court martial upon Benjamin Armstrong, in the year 1782, had been made to his office.

[Here the case was closed on the part of the prosecution.]

The prisoner, being called on for his defence, said, that, having proposed to return to Europe on the 30th of July, some of the men came up to the Government-house on the morning of the 30th, and made a demand on account of short allowance of provisions; but they were easily persuaded to return to the barracks. About two o'clock of the same day, they came again very much intoxicated. He expostulated with them for a length of time to no effect, and ordered the deceased to march them back. The deceased said, he would be damned if he should, until they were settled with, and the demand complied with. He then ordered the whole to face to the left, and march back. To which they answered, that they would be damned if they should not immediately break open the stores and satisfy themselves. Finding them bent on proceeding to extremities, he begged an hour or two to consider an answer: to which they consented, upon condition that he should not leave the island until the business was settled. The deceased then marched back the men, shouting and making a great noise. He then sent for Captain Lacy, Lieut. Shanley, and Ensign Ford, the only officers then off duty, who came to the Government house, and all agreed that immediate punishment should be inflicted. Lieut. Shanley was then dispatched to the drum-major, to desire him to have every thing ready; and on his return, he reported from the drum-major, that the cots were all destroyed, and that the men were all agreed not to suffer any punishment. Capt. Lacy proposed that nothing should be done until parade, which was agreed: the prisoner asked the men, when drawn out, what was their complaint? A man came forward, and said, he had a demand upon the Commissary upon account of short allowance. He then called out the deceased, and asked him to
but

but at this moment a Lieutenant came and told him, that a man in confinement was breaking prison, and that the soldiers would not obey orders to prevent him. He then left the parade, and went to the guard-house, and saw the person who had been in confinement at large. He made an attempt to force him back; but the soldier who stood sentry clapped his bayonet to his breast, and said he should not enter there. He struck the bayonet down; and, after having reprimanded the guard he returned to the parade, where he had ordered the artillery to be drawn up with the African corps. On his return to the parade, he ordered the said three officers to form a court-martial, which they did. He then charged the deceased, who was on the parade, with mutiny. He then went on the outside of the troops, who formed a circle round the court-martial. Some time after, Capt. Lacy came out of the circle, and informed him that they had sentenced the deceased to receive 800 lashes. Some medical certificates were then produced, and shewn to the surgeon before the punishment, who approved of them, and said they were not so bad as a cat o'-nine-tails. The punishment was then inflicted upon the deceased, who was tied to a gun, which was the usual way in the African corps, who never had halibuts. The deceased, in the course of the evening, drank spirits so as to become intoxicated. The prisoner shortly after came home to England, and found, upon his arrival, that several charges had been preferred against him by two officers of the African corps. The charges were heard, and proved to be groundless; and Lieut. Robert, one of the officers, was reprimanded for bringing them. Some time after, two messengers went down to Bath, and took him into custody: they took a post-chaise and four, and in their way to town they stopped to sup at Reading. At this time he knew nothing of any charge of murder, and the messengers refused to tell him the cause of his arrest. An opportunity offered to make his escape, and he embraced it. It was not until afterwards that he was charged for murder. But, an impression to his disadvantage having been made upon the public mind, he was deterred from surrendering to take his trial.

After this statement the prisoner's

Counsel asked the following witnesses:—
Harriet Lacy, the widow of Captain

Lacy, who succeeded the prisoner in the Government of Gorée, confirmed the statement of the men coming up twice in a mutinous manner to the Governor's house. They amounted to between 70 or 80, and their demand was for short allowance money, not due in the prisoner's time, but in that of his predecessor. She also proved the consultation with the three officers. On her cross-examination, she swore positively that one *Carter*, and not *Evan Lewis*, was the orderly sergeant on that day at the Governor's house.

Sarah Faulkner said, she heard the deceased and others desire Sergeant *Benson* to make out an account; and the latter answered that they were not aware of the consequences of such proceedings; to which they replied, that if the Governor should not comply they would have his life. She also swore positively, that *Carter*, and not *Lewis*, was the orderly sergeant at the Government house on that day.

John Faulkner swore that there was a trial; that Capt. Lacy charged *Amstrong* with mutiny, threatening to stop the Governor, and to bring the stores on shore. *Amstrong* made no defence.—The Governor had retired without the line, while Capt. Lacy and the other officers were deliberating; that is, from a quarter of an hour to half an hour. The sentence was then pronounced, that 800 lashes should be given by the interpreter and his people; the surgeon was present during the whole of the punishment; the rope was not thicker than a man's little finger.

Mary Faulkner swore strongly to the number and violence of the punishments; they were 70 or 80: she heard them in Sergeant *Benson's* room, fearing they would be dead if the Governor should go till they had their short allowance money, and that they would break the stores. *Faulkner* was under arrest, and attempting to escape; and when the Governor wanted to prevent him, *Faulkner*, the sentinel, pointed his bayonet at the Governor's breast. The Governor then ordered the parade.

The above was the whole of the evidence produced by the prisoner, as applied to the fact, which, on cross-examination, proved extremely contradictory. In addition, he received a good and humane character from a number of Gentlemen who had known him for many years, among whom were *Gen. Ker*, *Gov. Mackenzie*, &c.

After

After which the Chief Baron summed up the evidence, making such observations as his wisdom and official duty pointed out to him as necessary to make; when the Jury retired from the box, and, after deliberating about three quarters of an hour, returned a verdict of *Gilty*.

On this, Governor Wall (who had been leaning forward at the bar, the better to hear the verdict), drew himself upright, and lifted up his hands and eyes in seeming astonishment; at the same time commending himself to God in silent agony.

The Recorder then pronounced sentence in the usual terms, ordering him for execution on Friday the 22d.

The trial lasted from nine in the morning until eleven at night.

A melancholy circumstance happened in the Old Bailey during the above trial. Major Winter, who resided at Woolwich, coming to speak in favour of the Governor, in getting out of the coach,

dropped down, and instantly expired. We understand, the Major was in the Artillery, and brother-in-law to Mr. Dudman, an eminent ship-builder at Deptford, and has left a family of ten children.

21. A respite was sent from Lord Pelham's Office, for Joseph Wall, convicted of murder; delaying his execution until the 25th. On the 24th, he was farther respited till the 28th.

22. A Court-Martial was held at Portsmouth, on board the *Gladiator*, on Captain Sir Edward Hamilton, of his Majesty's ship *Trent* (who distinguished himself in the West Indies by the recapture of the *Hermione*), "for sending the Gunner and his crew up in the main rigging for three hours; when the Gunner was taken down in a fainting fit through the severity of the cold." The charge being fully established, he was sentenced to be *Dismissed from his Majesty's Service*.

MARRIAGES.

FRANCIS JOHNSON, esq. of Gray's Inn, to Miss Hetherington, of Durham.

George Payne, esq. of Sulby Abbey, Northamptonshire, to Miss Mary Grey, of Buckworth, Northumberland.

Richard Thomas Streetfield, esq. of the Rocks, Sussex, to Miss Shuttleworth, of Barton Lodge, Lancashire.

The Right Hon. John Chambre, earl

of Meath, to Lady Melchina Adelaide Meade, fourth daughter to the late Earl of Clanwilliam.

Samuel Holland, of Great Portland-street, M. D. to Miss Frances Eiskine, eldest daughter of the Hon. Thomas Eiskine.

Lieutenant-General Pennington to Mrs. Murton.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

OCTOBER 1801.

AT Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Mr. Thomas Emerson, of Staple Inn, late one of the four attorneys of the Lord Mayor's Court, in London. He published, "A concise Treatise on the Courts of Law in the City of London," 1794, 8vo. In a fit of derangement he threw himself into the Tyne, and was drowned.

Nov. 26. At Church-house, Northiam, Sussex, in his 83d year, the Rev. Stephen Barrett, formerly schoolmaster at Ashford, and at his death rector of Northfield, Kent. He was the translator of Pope's *Pastorals* into Latin Hexameters,

and of Ovid's *Epistles* into English Verse; a performance which fell under the lash of Dr. Goldsmith, in the *Critical Review*; of "War," an epic satire; and of several smaller publications.

Dec. 10. Near Monmouth, Mrs. Platt, eldest of John Platt, esq. aged 59 years.

15. At Lenton, near Nottingham, in his 87th year, the Rev. Robert Lord, formerly minister of the protestant dissenters at Knutsford, in Cheshire.

16. At Esher, Surrey, aged 78, Mr. William Duckett, inventor of the drill plough.

The

The Rev. Thomas Heath, of Calne, Wilts, aged 82.

20. At Sheffield, aged 68, Mr. George Greaves, senior partner in the mercantile house of Greaves, Woodhead, and Hodgson.

21. James Findlay, esq. of Berners-street, late of the Bombay medical establishment.

22. At Hough, in the county of Chester, the Rev. John Swinerton, A. M. of Pembroke College, Oxford, vicar of Wyubunbury, and in the canonisation of the peace for the county of Shrothord.

At Edinburgh, Lieutenant Colonel Alexander Monypenny, of Pittmilly.

Captain James Russell, of the *Ceres*, aged 34. On the 13th May 1798, when first lieutenant of the *Flora* frigate, he attacked with the boats of that ship, and fought out of the harbour of Cerigo, in the Mediterranean, the *Mondovi* French national corvette, of 16 guns.

Lately, in the Island of Stromo, in the North of Scotland, Mr. Francis Tait, at the extraordinary age of 110 years. He was, in the opinion of those who knew him, one of the most learned men in Scotland, and perhaps none of his contemporaries possessed so much general knowledge. He was also a good poet; and although his extreme modesty, and that poverty which is so frequently the attendant on true genius, have hitherto deprived the world of the benefit of his literary labours, yet we are happy to hear that a volume of Original Poems, a Poetic Translation of a very scarce Greek Author, and several other very valuable and interesting productions of Mr. Tait, are speedily to be published.

24. At Elgin, N. B. Thos. Stephen, esq. formerly provost of that place.

The Right Hon. John Maclellan, lord Kirkcudbright.

25. At Lewisham, Lieutenant W. B. English, of the royal artillery.

At Wandstead, Essex, Charles Thomas Coggan, of the East India House, aged 72.

Mr. Williams, Queen-street, Brompton.

Mrs. Raynsford, sister of the late Sir William Jones.

26. In Albemarle-street, in his 51st year, Mr. John Ruth.

At St. David's, aged 87, the Rev. Delabere Pritchett, sub-chancellor of that cathedral, and forty-nine years parish-priest.

At Newcastle upon-Tyne, aged 53, John Silvertop, of Ministers Acres, esq.

Lately, at Bath, aged 57, Lieutenant-Colonel Hutton Flood.

Lately, at Castle Jordan, in the county of Meath, Sir D. Giffard.

Lately, at Annabella, near Mallow, Sir Joseph Heate, Bart.

27. At Ellefmer, in Salop, aged 67, Rear-Admiral William Hay.

At Truro, the Rev. John Vivian, of Penkeltneck, in the county of Cornwall.

28. Lady Elizabeth Mackenzie, of Crimarty, widow of George earl of Elibank, and daughter of George earl of Cromarty.

29. At Lady Grantley's, at Wonerth, Surrey, Miss Trebaine Chapple, aged 54.

Lately, the Rev. John Clendon, vicar of Brompton Regis, Somersetshire, and formerly fellow of Emmanuel College.

30. At Buckland, aged 34, the Rev. James Hurdin, D. D. of Magdalen College, Oxford, and professor of poetry in that university. He was Author of "The Village Curate," and other pieces.

31. In Portman-place, Mrs. Chisholme, wife of James Chisholme, esq. of Stoneage, Roxburghshire.

In the Marine Barracks, Stonehouse, Plymouth, aged 66, Mr. R. Bunce, many years surgeon of the Plymouth division of marines.

JAN. 1, 1802. Walter Phillips, esq. of Stourbridge, aged 50.

2. At Kenegie, near Penzance, in Cornwall, of a decline, in his 48th year, the Right Hon. George Rodney, lord Rodney.

At Camberwell, in his 90th year, Mrs. Eale, formerly of Bermondsey-street, woollen-draper and taylor.

Mr. John Currie, of Bidwell park, Herts.

Captain Samuel Turner, Author of "An Account of an Embassy to the Court of the Teeshoo Lama in Tibet, containing a Narrative of a Journey through Bootan and Part of Tibet," &c. 1800. He was taken with an apopleptic fit the 21st December, in passing through Church-yard-lane, Fetter-lane, and carried to the Workhouse, Shoe-lane, where he died.

Andrew Lumisken, esq. (See an Account of this Gentleman, and a Portrait of him in our Magazine for July 1798, Vol. XXXIV.)

3. Mr. John Vaux, of Duke-street, Spital-fields, in his 67th year.

Lately, the Rev. Anthony R. Hammond, rector of Ivy Church, and vicar of Lympe, in Kent.

Lately, at Bath, in her 70th year, Lady Wright,

Wright, wife of Sir James Wright, bart. of Hovhousc, Essex.

5. At Cheshunt, Herts, the Rev. Herbert Mayo, D. D. rector of St. George's, Middlesex.

At Stretham, near Fly, the Rev. John Swaire, rector of Stretham.

Mr Henry Gee, aged 88, many years clerk to the conservators of the river Cam.

Lately, in his 78th year the Rev. Henry Simpson, rector of Croftcombe and Sutton, in Somersetshire.

6. At Witley House, Berks, the Right Hon. William Flower, viscount Ashbrook, and baron of Castle Dunow. He was born O. S. 19, 1767.

Sir Thomas Kent, near Kingston, aged 83 years.

At Blackheath, Mr. William Gillett, late of the East India Company's service.

7. John Dulet, esq. of Tottenham-court road.

William Browne, esq. of Tallentire Hall, Cumberland.

8. Mr. Cockburn, first clerk of the Pay Office.

Mr. John Cruikshanks, stock-broker, Birchin lane.

In Hertford street, May fair, Robert Ulmer, esq. in his 78th year.

The Rev. Arthur O'Leary, at his apartments in Portland street. He was a man singularly gifted with natural humour, and possessed of great acquirements. From the rank of a simple Dominican Friar, he obtained, by the mere buoyancy of talent, the notice and the recompence of the Irish Government. He wrote on polemical subjects without acrimony, and on politics with an unprecedented degree of conciliation. As an instance of his humour, it may be quoted, that an Irish Bishop once challenged him to prove the existence of Purgatory. "The question," said the meek Friar, in his answer, "is not capable of demonstrative proof. Let the affair remain as it is. Your Lordship may go farther and save *warfe*!"

Mrs. Deputy Leaky, the oldest commonest councilman in the City.

9. Nath. Swens, late commander of the East India Company's ship Neptune.

10. Mr. John Shoolbred, of Mark-lane, aged 62.

Lady Catharine Bligh, eldest daughter of the Earl of Darnley.

At Richmond, Mrs. Gity, aged 92.

11. At Edinburgh, Mr. Anthony

Woodhead, press of the society of solicitors at law in that city.

Mrs. Christiana Wilson, wife of Captain Henry Wilson, of the Warley East Indianman who was shipwrecked on the Pelew Islands.

12. The Hon. Miss Jefferys, maid of honour to the queen.

Lately, at Hutton Hall, in Cumberland, Lady Fletcher, mother of Sir Frederick Vane, bart.

13. At Bath, in her 32d year, Lady Charlotte Vares, third daughter of the Duke of Marlborough.

At Bath, Thomas Coldicot, esq. of Hilton Lodge, Lincolnshire.

At Bristol, Major Henry Vaughan Lane. He was taken ill the preceding Monday at Gloucester house.

17. Mr. J. Slark, master of the Gloucester coffee-house and hotel, Piccadilly.

18. Mrs. Elizabeth Ancell, eldest of Mr. Thomas Ancell, of the secretary of state's office.

T. Plummer, esq. Gray's-inn square.

19. William Mills, esq. of Denton-house, near Whetley, Oxon.

Mr. William Ewsters, of Chiswell-street, Finsbury square.

20. Dr. Samuel Berdmore, late master of the Charter-house School. He was of Jesus College, Cambridge, where he took the degrees of B. A. 1759, M. A. 1762. He had just printed "Specimens of Literary Resemblance in the Works of Pope, Gray, and other celebrated Writers; with critical Observations: In a Series of Letters," &c. &c. 1801; parts of which originally appeared in our Magazine, to which he was frequently a Correspondent.

DEATHS ABROAD.

DEC. 13, 1801. Dr. George Guild, of the Island of Tobago, on his passage to Baltimore.

DEC. 21. At Boulogne sur Mer, Mr. James Ballantyne, jun.

SEPT. 2. At Demerary, Nathaniel Mason, esq. aged 41.

OCT. 15. At Good Hope, parish of Trelawney, Jamaica, Dr. Adam Willis.

OCT. 24. In Jamaica, William Kulgou, M. D. surgeon of the 6th battalion of the foot regiment.

DEC. 2. At Madeira, in his 21st year, Henry Frankland, esq. eldest son of Sir Thomas Frankland.

DEC. 1800. At Port Jackson, New South Wales, R. Dare, esq. his Majesty's judge advocate for that settlement.

EACH DAY', PRICE OF STOCKS FOR JANUARY 1802.

Bank Stock	Bank Redue	per C. Confols	per C. Confols	4per C. Confols	Navy 5per C.	New 5 per C.	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	Oma.	Imp. 3pr C.	India Stock	India Scrip	India Bonds	New Navy.	Exche Bills.	Irish 5per C.	English Cott. Tick.	Irish Tick.
187	67 1/2	—	83 1/2	—	—	98 1/2	1911-16	5 1/2	2	66 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	96	—	—
181	67 1/2	—	24	—	—	98 1/2	1911-16	53-16	2	66 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	96 1/2	—	—
187	67 1/2	—	24 1/2	—	—	93 1/2	53-16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	96 1/2	—	—
181	67 1/2	—	—	—	—	98 1/2	19 1/2	—	—	66 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	96 1/2	—	—
187	67 1/2	—	8 1/2	—	—	93 1/2	1913-16	5 1/2	—	66 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	97	—	—
181	67 1/2	—	84 1/2	—	—	98 1/2	19 1/2	—	—	66 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	97	—	—
187	68	—	—	—	—	98 1/2	19 1/2	—	—	66 1/2	—	—	—	—	—	97	—	—
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N.B. In the 1 per Cent. Contours the highest and lowest Price of each Day is given; in the other Stocks the highest Price only.

THE European Magazine,

For FEBRUARY 1802.

[Embellished with, 1. A PORTRAIT of JAMES HARRIS, ESQ. And, 2. A VIEW of the NORTH SIDE of PINSURRY-SQUARE.]

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LONDON REVIEW.

Mackenzie's Voyages from Montreal on the River St. Laurence, through the Continent of North America, to the Frizon and Pacific Oceans, in the Years 1789 and 1793. With a preliminary Account of the Rise, Progress, and present State of the Fur Trade of that Country

London :

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For J. SEWELL, CORNHILL.

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VOL. XLI. FEB. 1802.

M

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

C. B. from Christ's College, informs us, that the degree conferred on Dr. Nelson was utterly unconnected with the merits of his brother. Dr. Nelson took his degree in the same regular way that every other Doctor of Divinity obtains it, and upon that occasion preached an English and a Latin Sermon, both which were heard with great satisfaction.

J. H.'s Elegiac Stanzas came too late.

We have been obliged to postpone several of our poetical correspondents.

The XIVth "*Essay after the Manner of Goldsmith*" was received too late for insertion in the present Number.

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN from February 6, to February 13.

	Wheat		Rye		Barl.		Oats		Beans		COUNTIES upon the COAST					
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Beans	
London	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	Essex	79	11	38	6	34
											Kent	70	10	00	0	36
											Suffex	71	4	00	0	37
											Suffolk	78	3	40	0	37
											Cambrid.	74	5	43	2	35
											Norfolk	77	2	39	9	36
											Lincoln	73	1	48	0	39
											York	69	3	43	3	39
											Durham	70	11	00	0	40
											N. thun.	77	8	48	0	33
											Cumberl.	79	10	43	8	37
											Westmor	79	7	55	4	38
											Lancash.	82	4	00	0	51
											Cheshire	77	0	00	0	52
											Gloucester	73	2	00	0	43
											Somerset	71	10	00	0	38
											Monmouth	77	4	00	0	44
											Devon	70	3	00	0	36
											Cornwall	69	8	00	0	34
											Dorset	71	0	00	0	35
											Hants	71	11	00	0	37
											WALES					
											N. Wales	81	0	00	0	48
											S. Wales	69	4	00	0	40

STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

JANUARY.				DAY. BAROM. THERMOM. WIND.			
28	30.60	46	S.	10	29.71	35	W.S.W.
29	30.32	45	S.	11	29.07	36	N.
30	29.91	46	S.	12	30.08	35	N.
31	29.69	47	S.	13	30.16	35	N.E.
				14	30.04	33	N.
				15	29.97	31	N.
				16	29.71	32	N.W.
1	29.62	46	S.	17	29.40	38	S.
2	29.71	47	S.	18	29.34	40	E.
3	29.78	45	S.W.	19	29.65	42	S.
4	29.87	46	S.	20	29.45	44	W.
5	29.92	42	S.W.	21	29.30	46	W.
6	30.13	36	N.W.	22	29.82	45	W. by S.
7	30.14	33	N.	23	30.18	49	W.
8	30.20	34	S.W.	24	30.00	48	W.
9	29.80	36	W.	25	29.90	41	N. by E.

European. Hage, inc



engr by T. Dalry

JAMES HARRIS MDCCCLXXVI

LET. NO. LXXVI

Pub. by J. Fowell (Cornhill Mart), 1802

THE
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,
AND
LONDON REVIEW,
FOR FEBRUARY 1802.

JAMES HARRIS, ESQ.

(WITH A PORTRAIT.)

OF this learned and truly excellent man we have already given a short account, in our Magazine for August 1797, but a more detailed narrative having been lately presented to the public by his son, the heir of his virtues and talents, we are confident that the circumstances disclosed in this account will be acceptable to our readers and useful to the world at large, from the example of domestic worth which they hold out for imitation.

By this account we learn, that Mr. HARRIS was the eldest son of James HARRIS, Esq. of the Close of Salisbury, by his second wife, the Lady Elizabeth Ashley, who was the third daughter of Anthony Earl of Shaftesbury, and sister to the celebrated author of the *Characteristics*, as well as to the Hon. Maurice Ashley Cooper, the elegant translator of Xenophon's *Cyropædia*;—that he was born July 20th, 1709;—and that he received the early part of his education under the Rev. Mr. Hill, Master of the Grammar School at Salisbury, "who was long known and respected in the West of England as an instructor of youth." At school Mr. Harris remained till the age of sixteen, he was then entered as a Gentleman Commoner at Wadham College, Oxford; and having completed his academical studies, his father removed him to Lincoln's-inn, "not intending him for the bar, but, as was then a common practice, meaning to make the study of the law a part of his education." When he had attained his twenty fourth year, he had the misfortune of losing his father: but this event, by making him independ-

ent, enabled him to engage in those pursuits, and to adopt that mode of life which were best suited to his inclination.

"The strong and decided bent of his mind," observes Lord M. "had always been towards the Greek and Latin classics. These he preferred to every other sort of reading; and to his favourite authors he now applied himself with avidity, retiring from London to the house in which his family had very long resided in the Close of Salisbury. His application during fourteen or fifteen years to the best writers of antiquity continued to be almost unintermitting, and his industry was such as is not often exceeded. He rose always very early, frequently at four or five o'clock in the morning, especially during the winter, because he could then most effectually insure a command of time to himself."

Though Mr. Harris afterward became so distinguished for his intimate acquaintance with, and attachment to, the Aristotelian philosophy, yet the following anecdote assures us that his study of the Stagiritic did not commence very early:

"I have heard my father say, that it was not until many years after his retirement from London that he began to read Aristotle and his commentators, or to enquire, so deeply as he afterwards did, into the Greek philosophy. He had imbibed a prejudice, very common at that time even among scholars, that Aristotle was an obscure and unprofitable author, whose philosophy had been deservedly superseded by that of Mr. Locke;

Locke; a notion which my father's own writings have since contributed to correct, with no small evidence and authority."

Mr. Harris's fondness for the cause of literature did not detach him from more important pursuits; he acted regularly and assiduously as a magistrate for his own county, and gave "in that capacity occasional proofs of a manly spirit and firmness, without which the mere formal discharge of magisterial duty is often useless and insufficient." His first literary production was printed in the year 1744, and contained three treatises, all concerning Art, — 1st. Music, Painting, and Poetry, — and 3^d. on Happiness, which Lord Monboddo, speaking of the Dialogue on *Art*, styles as containing "the best specimen of the dividing, or dialectic manner, as the ancients called it," that was to be found in any modern book with which he was acquainted.

In July 1745, Mr. Harris married Miss Elizabeth Clarke, daughter, and eventually heiress, of John Clarke, Esq. of Sandford near Bridgewater in the county of Somerset, by whom he had five children, two of these died at an early period, James, now Earl of Malmesbury, and two daughters, have survived their father. — In 1751, he published his *Hermes*, or Philosophical Inquiry concerning Universal Grammar.

"From the period of his marriage until the year 1761, my father (says Lord Malmesbury), continued to live entirely at Salisbury, except in the summer, when he sometimes retired to his house at Durnford near that city. It was there that he found himself most free from the interruption of business and company, and at leisure to compose the chief part of those works which were the result of his study at other seasons. His time was divided between the care of his family, in which he placed his chief happiness, his literary pursuits, and the society of his friends and neighbours, with whom he kept up a constant and cheerful intercourse. The superior taste and skill which he possessed in music, and his extreme fondness for nursing it, led him to attend to its cultivation in his native place with uncommon pains and success, inasmuch that, under his auspices, not only the annual musical festival in Salisbury flourished beyond most institutions of the kind, but even the ordinary sub-

scription-concerts were carried on, by his assistance and directions, with a spirit and effect seldom equalled out of the metropolis. Many of the beautiful selections made from the best Italian and German composers for these festivals and concerts, and adapted by my father sometimes to words selected from Scripture, or from Milton's *Paradise Lost*, sometimes to compositions of his own, have survived the occasions on which they were first produced, and are still in great estimation. Two volumes of these selections have been lately published by Mr. Coste, organist of Salisbury cathedral, the rest remain in M^s. in possession of my family. His own house, in the mean time, was the frequent scene of social and musical meetings, and I think I do not hazard too much in saying, that he contributed, both by his own conversation, and by the company which he often assembled at his house from various parts, to refine and improve the taste and manners of the place in which he resided."

Mr. Harris was chosen a representative in parliament for the borough of Christ Church, in the year 1761, which seat he retained to the day of his death. In the following year, he accepted the office of one of the Lords of the Admiralty, whence he was promoted in 1763 to be a Lord of the Treasury. In 1774, he became Secretary and Comptroller to the Queen, and this appointment he held during the remainder of his life.

"Although assiduous in the discharge of his parliamentary duty, and occasionally taking a share in debates, Mr. Harris never contracted a violent spirit of party. He shunned faction of every kind, nor did he ever relinquish, for public business, those still more interesting pursuits which had made the delight and occupation of his earlier years. If they were somewhat intermitted during the sitting of parliament, he renewed them with increased relish and satisfaction on his return into the country. Those who saw him in London, partaking with cheerfulness and enjoyment of a varied and extensive society, and frequenting dramatic and musical entertainments, while, during his stay in Salisbury, he always exercised a respectable, but well-regulated hospitality, were surprised that he could have found time to compose and publish in

1775 another learned work. It contains, under the title of Philosophical Arrangements, a part only of a larger work that he had meditated, but did not finish, on the Peripatetic logic. So far as relates to the *arrangement* of ideas, it is complete, but it has other objects in view. It combats, with great force and ability, the atheistical doctrines of chance and materialism."

The last work which proceeded from the pen of this ingenious writer was his *Philosophical Lectures*, which, says his son, "is a more popular work than any of his former ones, and contains rather a summary of the conclusions to which the philosophy of the ancients had conducted than a then critical inquiries, than a regular and perfect system. The principles on which those conclusions depend are therefore omitted, as being of a more abstruse nature than was agreeable to his design, which was to teach by illumination and example, not by strict demonstration. Indeed, the publication appears to have been meant not only as a retrospective view of those studies which exercised his mind in the full vigour of his life, but likewise as a monument of his affection toward many of his intimate friends. I cannot therefore but consider it as a pleasing proof of a mind returning, at an advanced age, to a considerable degree of its former energy and activity, together with, what is still more rarely to be found, an undiminished portion of its candour and benevolence."

"Before this last volume was entirely concluded, my father's health had evidently begun to be very much impaired. He never enjoyed a robust constitution, but for some time, towards the end of his life, the infirmities under which he laboured had gradually increased. His family at length became apprehensive of a decline, symptoms of which were very apparent, and by none more clearly perceived than by himself. This was evident from a variety of little circumstances, but by no means from any impatience or fretfulness, nor yet from any dejection of spirits, such as are frequently incident to extreme weakness of body, especially when it proves to be the forerunner of approaching dissolution. On the contrary, the same equable and placid temper which had distinguished him throughout his whole life, the same tender and affectionate attention to his surrounding family, which he had unceasingly mani-

fested while in health, continued, without the smallest change or abatement, to the very last; displaying a mind thoroughly at peace with itself, and able, without disturbance or dismay, to contemplate the awful prospect of futurity."

After his strength had been quite exhausted by illness, he expired calmly on the 22d December 1780, in the 72d year of his age.

"The distinction (says Lord M.) by which my father was most generally known, while living, and by which he is likely to survive to posterity, is that of a man of learning. His profound knowledge of Greek, which he applied more successfully, perhaps, than any modern writer has done, to the study and evolution of ancient philosophy, arose from an early and intimate acquaintance with the excellent poets and historians in that language. They, and the best writers of the Augustan age, were his constant and never-failing recreation. By his familiarity with them, he was enabled to enliven and illustrate his deeper and more abstruse speculations, as every page of most of these volumes will abundantly testify. But his attainments were not confined to ancient philosophy and classical learning. He possessed likewise a general knowledge of modern history, with a very distinguishing taste in the fine arts, in one of which, as before observed, he was an eminent proficient. His singular industry empowered him to make these various acquisitions without neglecting any of the duties which he owed to his family, his friends, or his country. I am in possession of such proofs, besides those already given to the public, of my father's laborious study and reflection, as, I apprehend, are very rarely to be met with. Not only was he accustomed, through a long series of years, to make copious extracts from the different books which he read, and to write critical remarks and conjectures on many of the passages extracted, but he was also in the habit of regularly committing to writing such reflections as arose out of his study, which evince a mind carefully disciplined, and anxiously bent on the attainment of self-knowledge and self-government. And yet, though habituated to deep thinking and laborious reading, he was generally cheerful, even to playfulness. There was no peevishness in his manners."

or conversation, nor was he ever seen either to display his learning with ostentation, or to treat with slight or superciliousness, these less informed than himself. He rather sought to make them partakers of what he knew, than to mortify them by a parade of his own superiority. Nor had he any of that miserable selfishness, that him which too often renders men or learning, and prevents their being amused or interested, it is then choosing to reject so, by common performance and common events.

"It was with him a maxim, that the most difficult, and infinitely the most valuable, sort of criticism, both in literature and in the arts, was that which consists in finding out beauties, rather than defects, and although he certainly wanted not judgment to distinguish and to prefer superior excellence of any kind, he was too reasonable to expect it should very often occur, and too wise to allow himself to be disquieted at common weakness or imperfection. He thought, indeed, that the very attempt to please, however it might fall short of it, deserved some return of thanks, and that to endeavour to be displeased by such error, was due to justice, to good nature, and to modesty.

"But, at the same time, from that presumption came it which is silent or about men but others, in his private life, which led to his own private dealing general censure, he cultivated to the utmost that great moral wisdom, by which we are made human, gentle, and forgiving, thankful for the blessings of life, acquiescent in the misfortune we endure, and sure to have the necessary alleviations of providence. He detested the gloom of superstition, and the painful spirit by which it is too often accompanied, but he abhorred still more the baneful influence of this system of modern philosophy, and from his early solicitude to improve

me with a hatred of it, it would almost seem that he foresaw its alarming approach and fatal progress. There is no obligation with I acknowledge with more than a wish, none that I shall more anxiously endeavour to confer upon my own child, than a thorough conviction of its value and imposture.

"My father's affection to every part of his family was exemplary and uniform. As a husband, a parent, a master, he was ever kind and indulgent, and it deserves to be mentioned to his honour, that he then hit upon a recommendation of his own occupations, himself to make his daughter, by exercising them daily, become more than a companion, a friend, a sister, a confidante, and a help-mate, in every improvement, having many of their young years. He was a better judge of what was to be done for female education, and the diligent accomplishment of the sex, and was disposed to set a high value upon them. But he had infinitely more to do, and his children should be careful to do to the practice of a liberal and humanity, and deeply affected with the true principle. I was present to this delightful end, and was anxious to be by instruction and example, being himself a constant attendant upon public worship, and enforcing a great duty upon every part of his family. The dear father of mine, whose obligations which was habitual to him, and those benevolent feelings which were to great happiness to his family and friends, had the true powerful influence over his public, and his private life. He had a silent zealous presence of his country, whose reality he well understood, and in his private moments could not he prove himself a warm friend to the genuine principles of religious and civil liberty, as well as a firm supporter of every branch of our admirable constitution."

LORD BACON.

In a copy of the NOVUM ORGANUM of this admirable writer, now in the Public Library of the University of Cambridge, is the following Note and Letter, by a late friend writing of his Lordship. Having never been printed we insert them at the desire of a Correspondent.

FRANCISCUS DI VERULAMIO, Vice Comes Sui Albani, Almus M. in Incl. Academia Cantabrigiensi.

PRISTA tibi quæ hia possum pertolvo. Quod vero facio idem & vos honor,

ut Argumentis Scientiarum strenue incumbitis et in Annis modestia libertatem Ingenij retinetis neque Talentum a veteribus conceditum in sudario reponitis. Affuerit proculdubio et Affuerit divini luminis gratia humi-

data et submissa Religioni Philosophia Clavibus densus Legitume et dextere utamur et amoto omni contradictionis studio quisque cum alio ac se ipse secum dispuret. Valete.

Cum vester filius sim et Alumnus Voluptati mihi erit Partum meum nuper editum vobis in gremium dare. Aliter enim, velut pro Exposito cura haberem. Nec vos moveat quod via nova sit. Necessè est enim tali per Aetatu & sæculorum Criculus cre-

nire Antiquis tamen suis constat honos. Ingenij scilicet. Non fides Verbo Dei et Experientie tantum debetur. Scientias iurem ad Experientiam retinere non conceditur. At eisdem ibi experientia de integro exercitatio operosum certe sed Peruvium Deus vobis et studiis vestris faveat.

Filius vester Amantissimus,

FR. VERULAM, CANC.

Apud Aedes Eboracensis,
31 Oct. 1800.

LYCOPHRON'S CASSANDRA, L. 602.

Καί τ' αὖτις ἔχλωρ, ἢ δὲ Γραικίταις πύλῃσι—

THE story of Diomede is here told. His emigration from Aetolia to Italy, the town he built, the transformation of his companions to birds, resembling swans, the partiality of these birds to the Greeks, and the construction of their nests, form the subject of these pleasingly descriptive lines.

So curiously, we are told, were their nests constructed, that they resembled works of art; such as Xanthus, a Theban architect, might be supposed to have executed.

The two first words of this line seem to have been transposed, for the second syllable of *καρπαίων* is short L. 1387. — *καρπαίων* τλήν. Its quantity therefore is not suited to the place it occupies. *Γραικίταις* from *Γραικίτης* may possibly have been a Macedonic word, then in use. But, as *Γραικός* constantly appears through the poem, and *Γραικίτης* only here, its genuineness may be suspected. *Γραικοί*, whose root is *γρῆα*, vetula, is known to signify the old inhabitants of the country; the indigenous, as distinguished from the advenæ. This name was in use long before *Ἰλλυριοί* or *Ἕλληες*. Its antiquity recommended it to our poet's choice. For it is read in, as at L. 110 *Νῆσος* ἢ δὲ ἀρκύτος. By such slight alterations, as are here suggested, *Γραικοί* will be replaced, the metre of

καρπαίων will be restored and the connection between the sentences, as pointed below, will more clearly appear. Οἱ μὲν δ' ἴς ἀγρῶν, ἐπὶ κοιταῖαν ἰακόν Νυκτορ στήλονται· πάντα φεγγῆτι, ὅρ' αὖτ' Ὀχλῶν δὲ καρπὸν ὦν, ἐν Γραικίσι πέσῃα. Κελευθὶ καὶ θυμὸς ἠδ' ἄλκιος ἀξέφρατος. Καὶ πύργῳ χυλῶν, κατὰ δὲ πύλῃσι γρῆας Μελὴν πλάττουνται, προσφίλῃ, κυρτοῖσιν. Τὴν περὶ δαίτης τλήν, αἰ μαρμαίρεται.

Unde veni ad capturam, & in cubiculum saltum

Noctu prohor'centur: omnem fugientes hominum

Turban' & d' barbarorum, in Græcæ villibus

Sanum cubilia solita quærentes, Et potentias e-manibus, & cœnaticum saltum

Offe tribuit, amicè garnientes, Prius victis infelices recordari.

These birds concealed themselves by night in the woods; but, by day, in the garments of the Greeks that fed them. Thus were they, night and day, hid from their enemies. Canter has rendered *κοιταῖαν*, by nocturnum, when *ἰν' αὖτ' αὖτ'*, noctu, immediately follows. The forest is called *κοιταῖαν*, not with regard to night, but with regard to rest. It supplied them with a bed of rest by night. A translator, who professes to be *literal*, verbum verbo reddere curabit, *fidus* interpres.

R.

FINSBURY SQUARE.

[WITH A VIEW OF THE NORTH SIDE OF IT.]

THIS handsome pile of buildings is situated on what was formerly the waste ground of Moorfields. Much conjecture has been employed to discover the origin of the word Finsbury.

Strype, in his Edition of Stow's Annals, conceives it to be a corruption of Fynsbury, thereby implying that it took its name from a Vineyard; but Maitland justly, we think, rejects this

opinion, on the idea, that no place could have been more improper for such a Plantation, than *any* or *more* *any* ground, as this was, he therefore thinks it much more probable, that it had the name of *Leaden*, from the neighbouring lead mine.

The Manor of Leaden Hill, at Lambury, must be very ancient, for, in the year 1134 it was a Priory of St. Paul's Cathedral in London. Our business, however, at present, is with its manor here.

In the year 1701, it did not possid, to enable Christopher Wren, D. D. and Preliminary of Lambury (afterward Bishop of Exeter), to grant to the Mayor and Commonalty of London, a lease of the prebendary church for a term of 99 years*, the City appointed a Committee to carry the purpose of it into execution, and in 1702 the lease was granted.

In 1773, the Committee, attended by Dr. Wilson, began to consider several plans and designs for the improvement of the estate, were unanimously of opinion, that the best method of improvement would be, to begin by building a Square upon the middle of Moorfields, agreeably to a sketch then produced. Mr. Dance, the city surveyor, was likewise directed to make another design of the whole site, introducing the said square, and disposing of the other parts to the best advantage. The plan for improving the estate was not, however, decidedly agreed upon till 1773, only in that year, in order was made by the Common Council, to fix in the council chamber a plan for its improvement. On the 18th of June, a report was made by a sub-committee, when it was agreed that Mr. Dance should "make a plan for letting the East front of the Artillery Ground, a garden plot, and eleven lots for letting the ground on the East and South sides of the intended South square, and on the North side of the Quakers of Moorfields, dividing the two pieces of ground respectively in proper lots, and by vote to prepare conditions for letting the said lots."—A new street from Finsbury, along the North side of the Quakers of Moorfields into New Broad street, and another along the East side to London wall, at Moorgate, were proposed, but did not take effect. At first, the ground in Moorfields was continually advertised to be let on building lots, but there were no bidders. Since that time, however, the present magnificent

Square has arisen on the site. The West side of the Square, except two houses at the North end, was built in 1777, and from that time it lay dormant for several years, which may, in some measure, be accounted for by the following circumstance. Dutton Seaman, Esq. comptroller to the Corporation, being almost superannuated by age, was superseded from active service, but enjoyed the emoluments of the place, having purchased it. Mr. Enslin, then senior clerk in the office, was appointed assistant, with a proper allowance, and, on the death of Mr. Seaman, in 1785, was chosen his successor, with a salary of 700*l.* per annum, and the profits of the office. The business of the new Comptroller very quickly appeared, when his own business was united with the improvement. Plans to be carried forward, and, in 1790, the North side was let, in 1791, the East, in the year following, the South, and the surrounding streets on all sides. The good effects were quickly evinced by the profit, for, in 1793, the rents produced 2,928 and in 1796, they arrived to 7,591*l.*

The net division at Christmas 1797, after all deductions was, to the Corporation, 3,290*l.*, to the heirs of Burton Wilson, 2,431*l.*, to Dr. Apthorpe, the prebendary, 121*l.*

The original design was, to make the centre of the Square a piece of water, the ground being so low as to be formed for it, and that it might be a reservoir, in case of fire, or accident, to the New River; but, from the apprehension that it would be a deposit for filth, and unwholesome, it was changed to a garden, by far the more agreeable accommodation to the inhabitant. The expense of making the area, and other matters, to the amount of 400*l.* was defrayed by the Corporation solely, and must be paid amongst them munificent was. Their object was, to accommodate the merchants with dwellings, and create a respectable neighbourhood near the City; but the Prebendary said, "that it was no advantage to him; and the ground on the North side was let to cheap (only 5*l.* 3*d.* a foot), that it would not afford it. And so little prospect was there of benefit to the builder at this low price, that the person who took the first three lots of ground petitioned to be released from his bargain, after the foundations and part of the houses were built, though they became a profit to him of 500*l.* in the end.

* The rents of the purchase, for the A. R. of Parliament.

DR. JOSEPH BUTLER, BISHOP OF DURHAM,

AND

DR. SAMUEL CLARKE.

(Concluded from Page 10.)

LETTER II.

REV. SIR,

I HAD long resisted an inclination to devote your thoughts upon the difficulty mentioned in my last, till I considered that your trouble in answering it would be only carrying on the general purpose of your life, and that I might claim the same right to your instructions with others. Notwithstanding which I should not have mentioned it to you, had I not thought (which is natural when one fancies one sees a thing clearly) that I could easily express it with clearness to others. However, I should by no means have given you a second trouble upon the subject, had I not had your particular leave. I thought proper just to mention these things, that you might not suspect me to take advantage from your civility to trouble you with any thing but only such objections as seem to me of weight, and which I cannot get rid of any other way.

A disposition in our natures to be influenced by right motives is as absolutely necessary to render us Moral Agents as a capacity to discern right motives is. These two are, I think, quite distinct perceptions, the former proceeding from a desire inseparable from a conscious being of its own happiness; the latter being only our understanding, or faculty of seeing truth. Since a disposition to be influenced by right motives is a *sine quâ non* to virtuous actions, an *indifference* to right motives must *incapacitate* us for virtuous actions, or render us in these particular not Moral Agents. I do indeed think, that no rational creature is, *strictly speaking*, *indifferent* to right motives; but yet there seems to be somewhat which, to all intents of the present question is the same, viz. a *stronger disposition to be influenced by contrary or wrong motives*; and this I take to be *always* the case when any vice is committed. But since it may be said, as you hint, that this strong disposition to be influenced by vicious motives may have been contracted by repeated acts

of wickedness; we will pitch upon the *first vicious action* any one is guilty of. No man would have committed this *first vicious action*, if he had not had a *stronger* (at least as strong) *disposition* in him to be influenced by the *motives of that vicious action* than by the *motives of the contrary virtuous action*; from whence I infallibly conclude, that since every man has committed some first vice, every man had, antecedent to the commission of it, a *stronger disposition* to be influenced by the *vicious* than the *virtuous* motive. My difficulty upon this is, that a *stronger natural disposition* to be influenced by the *vicious* than the *virtuous* motive (which every one has antecedent to his first vice), seems, to all the purposes of the present question, to put the man in the same condition as tho' he was *indifferent to the virtuous motive*; and since an *indifference to the virtuous motive* would have *incapacitated* a man from being a Moral Agent, or contracting guilt, is not a stronger disposition to be influenced by the *vicious* motive as great an *incapacity*? Suppose I have two diversions offered me, both of which I could not enjoy; I like both of them, but yet have a *stronger* inclination to one than to the other; I am not, indeed, *strictly indifferent* to either, because I should be glad to enjoy both, but am I not exactly in the same case, to all intents and purposes of acting, as tho' I was *absolutely indifferent* to that diversion which I have the *least* inclination to? You suppose men endued naturally with a *disposition to be influenced by virtuous motives*, and that *this disposition is a sine quâ non to virtuous actions*, both which I fully believe; but then you omit to consider the natural inclination to be influenced by *vicious* motives, which, *whenever a vice is committed*, is at least equally strong with the other, and in the first vice is not affected by habits, but is as natural and as much out of a man's power as the other.

I am much obliged to your offer of writing to Mr. Laughton, which I shall very thankfully accept of, but am not certain when I shall go to Cambridge.

Cambridge : however, I believe it will be about the middle of the next month.

I am, Rev^d Sir,
Your most obliged humble servant,
J. BUTLER.

Oriel, Ox. the 6th.

(To the Rev^d Dr. Clarke,
Rector of St. James's, Westminster.)

ANSWER *.

YOUR objection seems indeed very dextrous, and yet I really think there is at the bottom nothing in it. But of this you are to judge not from my assertion, but from the reason I shall endeavour to give for it.

I think, then, that a *disposition to be influenced by right motives* being what we call *Rationality*, there cannot be, on the contrary (properly speaking), any such thing naturally in rational creatures as a disposition to be influenced by wrong motives. This can be nothing but mere perverseness of Will ; and whether ever that can be said to amount to a disposition to be influenced by wrong motives formally, and as such, may, I think, well be doubted. Men have by nature strong inclinations to certain objects. None of these inclinations are vicious. But vice consists in pursuing the inclination towards any *evil* in certain circumstances, notwithstanding reason, or the natural disposition to be influenced by right motives, declares to the man's conscience at the same time (or would do if he attended to it), that the object ought not to be pursued in those circumstances. Nevertheless, when the man commits the crime, the natural disposition was only towards the object, not formally towards doing it *under those motives*; and in this the very essence of the crime consists in the liberty of the Will forcibly overruling the actual disposition towards being influenced by right motives, and not at all (as you suppose) in the man's having any *natural disposition to be influenced by wrong motives*, as I have

influenced by *vicious motives*, and that *contrary disposition* (or whatever else it may properly be called) which is the *occasion* of our committing sin, and hope in time to get a thorough insight into this subject; by means of those helps you have been pleased to afford me. I find it necessary to consider such very abstruse questions at different times and in different dispositions ; and have found particular use of this method upon that abstract subject of *Necessity* ; for though I did not see the force of your argument for the *Unity of the Divine Nature* when I had done writing to you upon that subject, yet by considering what you have offered upon it, I am now fully satisfied that it is conclusive. I will only just add, that I suppose somewhat in my last letter was not clearly expressed, for I did not at all design to say that the *essence of any crime consisted in the man's having a natural disposition to be influenced by wrong motives*.

I was fully resolved to have went to Cambridge some time in this term, not in the least suspecting but that I might have the terms allowed there which I have kept here, but I am informed by one who has been there, that it is not at all to be depended upon, but that it is more likely to be refused than granted me. My design was this. When I had taken the degree of Bachelor of Arts at Cambridge (which I would have done to have the privilege of that Gown), to take that of Bachelor of Law a year afterwards ; but if I cannot have the terms I have kept for Bachelor of Arts allowed there, it will be highly proper for me to stay at Oxford to take that degree here before I go to Cambridge to take Bachelor of Law. I will enquire concerning the truth of what the Gentleman told me, and if I find he is mistaken, so that I can take the degree of Bachelor of Arts at Cambridge next June, which is the time I shall be standing forth, and Bachelor of Law a year after that I will make it a receipt of your kind offer to write to Mr. Loughton, and will acquaint you with it as soon as I am satisfied, otherwise will give you no further trouble in the matter, and indeed I am sorry I should have given any already upon it, but I thought I had sufficient reason to be satisfied, and had not the least suspicion in the

LETTER III.

REV^d SIR,

I HAve the honour of your kind letter yesterday, and must own, that I do now see a difference between the nature of the disposition which seems *born to be*

* This answer, like the proceedings, was written by Dr. Clarke on the back of Mr. Butler's letter partly in a kind of short hand that in some places is difficult to decipher.—EDITOR.

world that there was any uncertainty about getting the terms allowed, so I hope you will excuse it.

I am, with the greatest respect and gratitude for all your favours,

Rev^d Sir, Your most obed^t hble Serv^t,

J. BULLER.

Oral Coll. Oct. 10, 1717.

I should have written yesterday to prevent your trouble of writing to Mr. Lughton; but I was not informed of what I have mentioned before last night.

(To the Reverend
Dr. Clarke, Rector of
St. James's, Westminster.)

DEPLORABLE STATE OF THE RETURNED FRENCH EMIGRANTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

ALTHOUGH *Patriotism*, or the love of one's native country, seems, in these latter days, to be greatly neglected, and a wild pseudo-*Philanthropy* has usurped its prerogatives in the human mind; I will even yet hope to see the wheel of fortune once more turn round, and the prepossessions of our forefathers revived, cherished, and improved. Mr. Addison (a Christian writer, the talents of whose head could only be surpassed by the virtues of his heart) has treated upon the love which we owe to our country in so masterly a manner, in the fifth number of his *Essays*, that I need only refer your readers to that admirable work; but by mentioning, that if the *Spectator*, *Letterer*, and *Guardian*, were destroyed tomorrow, still the transcendent merits of the Frecholder would ensure them either the first rank in the honours of British literature.

Blind to all prospects of futurity, and pusillanimously solicitous to escape from imminent peril, we have beheld all the Noblesse of France hurrying away from their devoted land, at the sound of the first peal of the detested tocsin of rebellion; we have beheld the chiefs of the army and navy, the professors of law, physic, and divinity, the leading merchants, the master manufacturers, forming one vast pell-mell mass of fugitives; and rushing (like sheep without a shepherd) to seek that protection abroad which they might have secured at home.

What has followed? THEY SAVED THEIR LIVES; and England, Germany, and Russia, supported them in comfort.—Thank heaven! I am entitled to name my noble country first: for her magnificent *subscriptions* have more than doubled the *contributions* of her corvairs in this work of charity.—An amnesty, or act of censure, has

recently taken place, and whole droves of penitents have returned to France, with an imprudence equal to their former timidity. How have they been received, Sir? Like pitiable vagrants! Like contemptible outcasts! Like wretches, returned from transportation, when the term of their exile was expired! Have they regained their privileges? No. Their fortunes? No. Their situations, offices, and employments? No, no, no. "How then," it may be asked, "are they maintained?" By their republican distant relations; upon paltry doles of precarious eleemosynary bounty; upon the crumbs which fall from the loaded tables of contractors, army agents, police officers, and rich comedians. Such is, precisely, their abject condition. And will any Englishman of rank henceforth be found, rash and mad enough to view the French revolution with complacency? Mr. Editor, I trust not. I hope, and I believe, far better things. I hope every honest Briton, high or low, rich or poor, with patriotic ardour, will be ever ready to assert, in the language of the Roman Orator: "*Optimum societatum nulla est gravior, nulla cauior, quam ea quæ cum republica est unicuique nostrum; Cari sunt parentes, cari liberi, propinqui, familiares: Sed omnes omnium caritates patria una complexa est: Pro quâ quis bonus dubitet mortem oppetere, si ei sit profutura?*" *The strongest connexion is that which every man has with his country; which unites all the endearing relations of parents, children, kindred, and acquaintance; and for whose service what good man would not even dare to die?*—CICERO.

I was led into this train of reflections by the perusal of a letter, just received by me from a young French Nobleman, who eagerly availed himself of

Naparte's permission to return to France. My friend had fled, with the thousands and tens of thousands of his titled fellow countrymen, into England, and had been received and supported here, for several years, by the generosity of Englishmen. Still, that bastard *amor patriæ*, that French patriotism—which hankers after the sweets of its native soil, but dares not sit in its defence—prevailed; and he returned. The letter is wholly private; and no otherwise interesting to strangers, than as it serves to corroborate the melancholy statement I have laid before you. I therefore decline making any extracts. But your numerous poetical correspondents will, I doubt not, thank me for sending you a correct copy of some elegant lines which were inclosed in my friend's letter. All I request of them, in acknowledgment, is an English translation; and I have too often experienced their politeness in other communications, to fear their non-compliance in the present instance. The letter is dated 16th January, 1803.

I remain, Sir,

Your obedient humble servant,
Chelsea W. B.

SUR MON RETOUR EN FRANCE.

Bonds si chers à mon cœur, toujours de
mes yeux, [mes yeux ?]
Lors que je vous revois puis-je en croire
D'un long n'est-ce pas l'erreur enchantée-
resse ? [nessé,

Exilé loin de vous, dès ma tendre jeu-
J'ai vu sur d'autres bords huit fois naître
les fleurs, [malheurs !

Huit fois recommencer le cours de mes
Le ciel me rend enfin à ces rives si chères.
Je respire enfin l'air qu'ont respiré mes
pères ; [jour ;

Je revois donc les lieux où j'ai reçu le
Ces pères, ces amis dignes de mon
amour ; [fontaines,

Ces grottes, ces gazons, ces bosquets, ces
Témoins de mes plaisirs, et jamais de
mes peines ! [heureux

Si je n'ai pas compté plus de moments
Je n'en puis accuser que le sort rigou-
reux.

Cet aveu je le dois à la reconnaissance.

Les yeux levés au ciel, dans un tendre
silence, [leurs pas ;

Voisins, amis, pères hâtent vers nous
Et, dans de doux transports nous pressant
dans les bras,

La jeunesse se livre à la joie, au délire ;

Le vieillard attenda nous regarde et sou-
pire ;

L'innocente Cloé, moins timide en ce
jour,

Embellit l'amitié des couleurs de l'amour.

Des mots entrecoupés d'abord le font
entendre— [nous le rendre—

“ C'est lui, c'est lui ! Le ciel a daigné

Qu'il vive parmi nous ! Qu'il renaisse au
bonheur !— [lire cœur.”

Sa fortune a changé, mais non pas nô-

Ainsi parle un vieillard, qui, dans les
tenus prospères, [peres !

Cultivait nos moissons que cultivaient les

Mon ami, c'est sur toi que le fixent les
yeux. [curieux ;

Ses fils, portent sur moi leurs regards

Ses fils, les compagnons des jeux de mon
enfance, [nocence ;

Me rappellent ces jours de paix et d'in-

Jours charmans, jours passés pour ne plus
revenir ! [s'attendrir,

Leur mère est là plus loin. Je la vois

Et repoter sur moi les yeux ornés de
larmes— [vous a de chimes !

“ Mon fils, combien ce jour pour nous

Souffrez que je vous donne un nom pour
moi si doux ; [pour vous.”

Si conformé à l'amour que nous sentons

Sa fille, que le tard de la pudeur
colore, [fiore.

M'offre le doux tribut de l'empire de

Son amant l'accompagne ; et, d'un œil
satisfait, [quet.

La regarde attacher ce modeste bou-

De la main de mon père une coupe pro-
fonde [la ronde.

Passé de main en main, et se vuide à

Le vin en pétillant rappelle la gaieté.

On parle avec franchise, on rit en liberté ;

De tous les maux passés on repousse l'i-
mage.— [village.

Mais j'entends arriver l'Amphion du

La jeunesse le suit ; et dans de doux tran-
ports [cords.

Regle les mouvemens sur les joyeux ac-

O rives d'ALBION, votre image chérie

S'offroit dans cet instant à mon âme atten-
drie !

Que je serois ingrat, si je pouvois jamais,

Heureux dans ma patrie, oublier vos
bienfaits ! [rappelle

Au milieu des plaisirs souvent je me

Tout ce que j'ai souffert dans cette nuit
cruelle

Qui précède le jour, jour craint et dé-
fié,

Où j'allois m'éloigner de ce séjour sacré.

Un instant je sentis s'ébranler ma con-
science, [espérance,

Sur le point d'immoler ma plus chère

Dans ces tristes instans, consacrés aux
adieux,

Loquait, agité, prêt à quitter ces lieux
J'oubliai

J'oubliai de l'exil ! l'amertume passée ;
Londre alors, *Londre* seule occupait ma
 pensée. [cœur.
 Que dis je ? *ma pensée* ! — Il occupait *mon*
 Là, quoique jeune encore, il rêva le bon-
 heur. [FRANCE !
 Séjour de mes ayeux, ô ma patrie, ô
 Quand je volais vers vous avec impati-
 ence, [pleurs :
 Pardonnez si mes yeux répandaient des
 Je quittois un asyle ouvert à mes mal-
 heurs. [tôt arrive—
 L'heure enfin du départ ; l'heure trop
 Je pars en soupirant ; j'arrête sur la
 rive— [vaisseau ;
 Les yeux noyés de pleurs j'entre dans le
 Et mes tristes regards suivent le cours de
 l'eau. [les cordages ;
 L'ancre est levée—Les vents font hisser
 Nous voyons—Vos palais, vos superbes
 buccages, [à Mars,
 Confiés, ô *Greenwich*, à la vieillillesse,
 Ne touchent point mon cœur, en frappant
 mes regards ; [sondes
 Ni ces forets de mâts qui sur le sein des
 Suivent Mars et Plutus aux confins des
 deux mondes. [vainqueur.
 Ni cette Tour fameuse, ouvrage d'un
 De plus doux sentimens pressioient alors
 mon cœur. [pète
 Je pensais à ces jours où fuyant la tem-
 Dans le sein d'ALBION je dérobaï ma
 tête. [tems,
 Ma patrie égarée, en ces malheureux
 D'une sanglante main rejettoit les en-
 fans.
 Errans et fugitifs, de contrée en con-
 trée,
 Ils transigent leurs malheurs sans savoir
 leur douce.

Je n'espérois jamais devoir quitter ces
 lieux. [aux cieux.
 Je l'avoue, en pleurant je rendois grâce
 Après les longs ennuis d'une si dure
 absence, [naissance !
 Qu'il m'est doux de revoir les lieux de ma
 Ah ! tandis que mon cœur s'abandonne
 en ce jour [mon retour ;
 Aux sentimens qu'en moi fait naître
 La FRANCE pour son fils ne veut plus
 me connaître ! [m'ont vu naître !
 Je me trouve étranger aux bords qu'
 Une barbare loi, née aux feins des dis-
 corda, [sur ces bords !
 Me dépouille à jamais quand je viens,
 Qui l'auroit dit ? Je vois tous des mains
 étrangères [planté mes pères !
 Croire et tomber les bois qu'avoient
 Vieillards, osez encor planter pour vos
 enfans ! [champs !
 Par de pénibles soins fertiles vos
 Envers moi, quoiqu'injuste, oui, j'aime
 encor la FRANCE. [l'espérance,
 Ah ! quand d'un sort plus doux j'ai perçu
 La sensible amitié me reçoit dans son
 sein ; [fin.
 Chéri de mes amis,—je pardonne au des-

Englishmen ! the lesson here presented
 to you is awfully important : let it not
 be presented in vain. The misfortunes
 of others justly challenge our commise-
 ration ; yet there is a time, when

"Suave, mari magno turbantibus æquora
 ventis, [rem ;
 E terrâ magnam alterius spectare labo-
 Non quia *vixari* quemquam est jucundum
 voluptas, [suave est."
 Sed, quibus ipse malis carere, quia cernere
 W. B.

MACKLINIANA ;

OR,

STRICTURES ON THE CHARACTER OF THE LATE CHARLES MACKLIN, COMEDIAN,

AS AN ACTOR, AN AUTHOR, AND A MAN.

(Continued from Page 18.)

In our last we considered Mr. Mack-
 lin as an actor, and appropriated to
 him, in that capacity, such talents as
 we thought he possessed. We were now
 to review him as an author and a man.

In the first of these characters he is to
 be sought for in his original situation,
 and see how far that, connected with
 his natural abilities, might accelerate

or retard his progress. "An author,"
 says Dr. Johnson, "is a general chal-
 lenger, and every man has a right to
 praise or blame him according to the
 best of his judgment."

If we look round the general circle
 of authors, we shall find, however de-
 fective they might be in genius, the
 choice of subjects, designation, &c.
 they

they have generally some pretensions to literature—it is the books which they have read at school, or at college, that first generally induce them to make books themselves—their learning is the foundation of their knowledge, and furnishes materials not only to the philosopher and logician, but to the poet of the sublimest imagination. But even with the aid of learning, it is no common step to pass from a *reader* to a *writer*—a man must have a feel within himself to do something, which he thinks, at least, has not been done before, or if done, not so well as he is capable of performing it—he must possess the art of arranging his matter, and constructing his sentences; have a good ear, and a deference for that public before whom he is about to appear in the assumed character of a preceptor. In short, insignificant as many who invest themselves with this character of an author may be thought, yet, classed with the general run of readers, they rise into a kind of comparative importance.

But, alas! where shall we look for the foundation of Macklin's authorship? We have already sketched his education, which, taken at its supposable extremity, could amount to no more than a capacity for reading some of the commonest English school-books, with scarcely any knowledge of the habits of civilized life. Thrown upon the world, therefore, with this scantiness of information, aided by a vigorous constitution, and strong desires to fill some niche in society, the odds were greatly against him, that he would have run rapidly down the stream of vulgarity, and be no more heard of—but Nature seems to have kept something in store for him, in order to turn these circumstances to his advantage. With an ardent desire to emerge from his low circumstances, and do something for himself, he took care that this something should not be wrong, or at least not sufficiently so as to hurt his moral character. It is true, when he first entered himself as a performer on the stage, he was, from his eccentricities, called the "Mad Irishman," yet no man attended the duties of his profession more than he did, or laid in more observation and remark—so that, though he indulged his passions, his passion for improvement always seemed to claim his principal attention.

What could have at first induced

him to commence author it is difficult to say—if we might venture a conjecture, we should think it might arise from the atmosphere of Trinity College, of which he was for some time a badger-man, or porter, for though he became an actor many years after he left this place, and after passing through a great variety of life, yet the seeds, though unknown to himself, might be laid here. In a college, learning is the general traffic of the students—by it the spirit of emulation is excited, and by it the degrees of honour are obtained. Macklin law all this, and though he saw it at an humble distance, it might have roused to him the desire to be entitled to those advantages which, though his subsequent habits of scrambling for a livelihood might have for a time blown off, were not totally eradicated.

What share Macklin had in the alteration of Lord Landowne's play of "The Jew of Venice," and restoring it to the stage about the year 1740, we don't exactly know—he never claimed any further merit himself than some suggestions, and the arrangement of his own part of Shylock in point of dress, with other little particulars—he therefore can scarcely be said to have commenced his authorship here. Though he did that of an *established actor*; for in *Shylock* his merit was such, that whistsoever the English stage preserves its character, his name will be remembered, as the *original*, in its fullest extent of praise.

The first evident proof we have of his being an author, then, we are to fix in the year 1746, when he brought out the historical play of "Henry the Seventh, or, the *Pope's Impostor*," at the Swan and the Tree. Though this play, under the title of *Pope's Impostor*, was a nominal absurdity on the face of it (protestantism at that point of time not being known in the country), and though the first sketch of a few weeks writing, those who have seen it have spoken of it with respect, and in many passages report they discovered a more than ordinary mind—it, however, met with general disapprobation on the stage, and he had good sense enough to abide by that determination, though in most other respects fully attached to the offspring of his own brain.

He was more successful in his next attempt, which was a Farce entitled, "A Will or No Will, or, a Bone for the

the *Lawyers*." This was very favourably received at that time, and continued to be so for many years afterwards, being acted occasionally at his benefit, but never printed.

The Farce of "The Suspicious Husband Criticized, or, the Plague of Envy," followed next; the idea of which was taken up on the liberal ground of defending the celebrated Comedy of the Suspicious Husband; which, like the choicest fruit, tempted some critic nibblers of that day to peck at. Macklin rated the laugh successfully against those Zouffes, and had the honour of being aided by the juvenile pen of the late Right Hon. John Hely Hutchinson (father of the present celebrated Lord Hutchinson), then a student of the Middle Temple, who wrote the prologue.

To these succeeded the Farce of "The Fortune Hunters," &c. &c. all of which, though they might be at that time of service to him as an actor, did not raise his reputation as a comic writer, inasmuch, that if he had stopped here, his pieces would have only borne their titles in the Dramatic Regular, along with the long list of forgotten things that are recorded there, and the still longer list which modern *play-makers* are daily preparing for this literary misoleum.

Macklin seemed to be the first to feel his insufficiency in these pieces, and very prudently never printed them (except *Henry the Eighth*) to stand on a future day as recorded vouchers against him—he therefore lay fallow for a certain time, in order to correct his former mistakes, and enlarge the circle of his experience. His next attempt at Authorship was not till the year 1760, when he produced his Farce of "Love a la Mode"—a dramatic morceau, which, though it had many enemies to combat, from personal prejudices, has long since surmounted them, and given to the author the merited rank of an able comic writer.

Having now produced a piece which would stand the test of time, he was ambitious of producing a Comedy which would carry the true seeds of longevity—and for this purpose, without consulting books, which are very often but the multiplied copies of fanciful originals, he sought his principal characters from his own long experience of life, and of the stage; and with these aids produced a Comedy,

which, considered for regularity of plot, strength of character, and knowledge of the world, will remain a favourite on the stock list whilst there are performers found capable of supporting so arduous and discriminating a part as that of Sir Pertinax Mac Sycophant.

To the praises of this Comedy, the time of life he produced it in should not be forgotten (near or above fourscore)—an age when the great generality of mankind have long ceased from their labours, and which, if they survive, possess no minds capable of deep reflection and combination; but Macklin's mind seemed to have grown like the oak, long maturing and long flourishing—as, during the time of his writing it he wrote with all the ardour and love of fame incident to a young author, who was to lay the foundation and reap the benefits of future celebrity. "When I finish this, Sir (says he one day, reading some of the loose sheets of his Comedy to a friend), I have another upon the stocks, which I think will not disgrace me; and then, Sir, you may depend upon it, I shall no longer procrastinate writing my own life." Such was the unusual gaiety of hope that fluttered about the heart of this extraordinary old man.

Macklin, therefore, is only to be judged as an *author* by these two last pieces (for, to say the truth, his former productions should only be considered as so many efforts of an uneducated mind labouring at perfection); and as such, we must place him as considerably elevated on the dramatic scale; for though he does not possess the wit of some, the classic dialogue and novelty of others, his characters are drawn with truth and precision, his language is appropriated to those characters, and in the management of his plots, they are so simply, yet judiciously constructed, that although we believe he never read Aristotle's Poetics, they partake of many of his best instructions.

Upon the whole, we are warranted in pronouncing him a very respectable author; and had he been early and properly educated, and brought out under the auspices of good company and an easy fortune, there is every reason to suppose (from the uncommon strength of his natural observation), that he would have stood in the very first class of English dramatic writers.

We are now to review this veteran of the stage in his last, yet most to be esteemed

esteemed character—that of a *man*—a character compared to which, talents and the highest literary reputation “are but as tinkling cymbals;” for though the latter may draw applause in the bustle and career of life, they can never be esteemed by contemporaries, or remembered by posterity with regret.

To the great generality, who only saw Macklin at a *stage distance*, and in his principal character of *Shylock*, we have no doubt impressions have been ignorantly received against his private character, arising from those combinations that naturally enough slide into the inexperienced mind, that he who plays a villainous character so well, must have some corresponding qualities of the heart—not is even the applause that an actor receives under this circumstance (whatever his real merit be) to loud and general as in the performance of *suffering*, or *triumphant virtue*. Cibber accounts for this in the following shrewd observation.

“When virtue is applauded, the spectator gives part of it to himself, because his applause, at the same time, lets others about him see, that he himself admires it—but when *accursed action* is going forward; when an Iago is meditating revenge and mischief; though art and nature may be equally strong in the actor, the spectator is shy of his applause, lest he should in some sort be looked upon as an aider or an abettor of the wickedness in view; and therefore rather chuses to rob the actor of the praise he may merit, than give it him in a character, which he would have you see his silence modestly discourages. From the same fond principle, many actors have made it a point, to be seen in parts sometimes, even flatly written, only because they stood in the favourable light of honour and virtue.”

But lest any of the film of this prejudice should remain on the public eye relative to Macklin as a man—we shall review him abstracted from all stage characters: and here it will be found, that he put off the masks of *Shylock* and *Iago* at the stage door, entering into the superior characters of the honest and benevolent man on the great theatre of the world.

We have before observed, that he entered into life under an inauspicious planet, which might for some time have hurried him down the stream of vice and dissipation. But whatever

lapses he might have made when imperious necessity over ruled him—from that part of his life which commenced upon the English stage, his general conduct has been marked with an integrity and benevolence which do credit to his memory.

In respect to his public situation he had many trials, as it was his lot (partly, perhaps, arising from natural temper, and partly from the unavoidable accidents of life) to be engaged in many controversies in which others as well as himself were concerned; and though he might sometimes incline a little too much to *rigid justice*, we believe it arose more from a *self abhorrence of doing wrong* than any sinister or disputatious views.

Many proofs might be given of this—and particularly his agreement with Garrick, and other performers, to stand or fall together, in opposition to Fleetwood, the then Manager of Drury-lane; for though Garrick, from *prudential reasons*, thought fit to break through this agreement, Macklin stood firm to his engagement to the last; nor could the seduction of Garrick's *offered benevolence*, nor the calamities attending on a disengaged actor, nor the forlorn hope of fighting singly, shake him from his purpose—“*till, Sir,*” says he, “*the fears of starving myself and family made me stoop to do that which others ought to have rescued me from.*”

It was likewise to his firmness and resolution in supporting the rights of his theatrical brethren, that they have been relieved from a species of oppression, to which they had been ignominiously subjected for many years, whenever the caprice or malice of their enemies chose to exert itself. We allude to the prosecution which he commenced and carried on against a certain class of *insignificants*, who, calling the *theatres* *public*, used frequently to disturb the entertainment of the theatre, to the terror of the actors, as well as the annoyance and disgrace of the town. His generosity on this occasion should not be omitted, as it shewed the purity of his sentiments in carrying on the prosecution; for no sooner had he established the legal rights of the theatre, and had his enemies in his grasp, than he let them off for a small remuneration for himself, contented with the higher reward of being *in* viceable to the rights of his profession.

Indeed, Macklin's character for punctuality and integrity was so well
and

and long established, that very often, when the Irish Manager's credit was so low, that some of the higher performers would not rely on it, Macklin's verbal security was always accepted as a bond—and he never once gave an instance of its being defective, though often considerably to his own cost.

In the walks of private life he carried the same justice and punctuality; for whether fixed in winter quarters, or strolling through the country, he always discharged every current debt at the end of the season, or his temporary engagement; and for this purpose he had a quarto bound book, in which he entered the receipts of the different tradesmen. Many a time have we seen him trudging through the streets with this book under his arm; and on being challenged on the particularity of his method, he used to reply, "Sir, I keep this as a check upon my tradesmen—for that kind of people are sometimes troubled with *short memories*, and can remember nothing *out of book*—So, Sir, this gives them their *cue* occasionally."

In his private charities and kindnesses, he was ever prompt both with his purse and advice, relieving many of the most distressed performers in their districts, and recommending them to different engagements. Upon all occasions, he was ready to subscribe to any charity that was recommended or presented itself to him as meritorious, and sometimes at the expense of his prudence, as was the case in the death of the late Dr. Frederick Glover.

Mr. Glover had been originally on the Dublin stage, where Macklin knew him, and to know him, it was impossible not to be attached to him; for if ever man possessed the often calamitous secret of being a fascinating jolly companion, it was him—he had wit, reading, anecdote, with a perpetual fund of good humour to set them in motion, and a total absence of all worldly cares. This man, with whom Macklin spent many a joyous night, happened to die suddenly, leaving his family, as is usual with these kind of choice spirits, in great distress. Some friends immediately opened a subscription for them; which Macklin no sooner heard of, than, with a tear of sympathy rolling down his old iron cheeks, he hurried into the city, and paid down his *ten pounds* for their immediate relief. This happened about the year 1786, when his own finances were very inadequate to such a bounty; as in so short a time as *seven years* afterwards, through age and infirmity, he was obliged to ask the same relief himself. The public, very much to their honour, admitted the justice of his claims—and he had not only the satisfaction of seeing himself respected by this liberal notice of him, but literally to experience the reward held out by scripture, "He that giveth to the poor lenieth to the Lord," &c.

(To be concluded in our next.)

ACCOUNT OF DR. WILLIAM ROBERTSON.

(Concluded from Page 5.)

DURING the time that the History of Scotland was in the press, Dr. Robertson removed with his family from Glasgow to Edinburgh, in consequence of a presentation which he had received to one of the churches of that city. His preferments now multiplied rapidly. In 1759, he was appointed Chaplain of Stirling Castle; in 1761, one of his Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary for Scotland; and in 1763, he was chosen Principal of the University of Edinburgh. Two years afterwards, the office of King's Historiographer for Scotland (with a salary of two hun-

dred pounds a-year) was revived in his favour.

The success of the History of Scotland, and the applause which followed its publication, determined Dr. Robertson to undertake another work, the subject of which gave occasion to a variety of opinions among his friends. By some he was recommended to write a series of lives in imitation of Pinterch, by others the History of Learning; the History of Naval, Terrestrial, and the two Antonines, was also pointed out to his consideration; and by the bookellers it was proposed, and terms

were a

were offered to him to write the History of England. All these propositions he declined, and determined on the History of Charles V. which he completed and published in 1769.

After an interval of eight years from the publication of Charles V. Dr. Robertson produced the History of America: a work which, by the variety of research and of speculation that it exhibits, enables us to form a sufficient idea of the manner in which he had employed the intervening period. This work also was received with the applause of the learned and best informed readers.

In consequence of the interruption of Dr. Robertson's plans, produced by the American revolution, he was led to think of some other subject which might, in the mean time, give employment to his studious leisure. A letter, dated July 1778, to his friend the Rev. Mr. Waddilove (now Dean of Rippon), contains some important information with respect to his designs at this period.

"The state of our affairs in North America is not such as to invite me to go on with my History of the New World. I must wait for times of greater tranquillity, when I can write, and the public can read, with more impartiality and better information than at present. Every person with whom I conversed in London confirmed me in my resolution of making a pause for a little, until it shall be known in what manner the ferment will subside. But as it is neither my inclination nor interest to be altogether idle, many of my friends have suggested to me a new subject, the History of Great Britain, from the Revolution to the Accession of the House of Hanover. It will be some satisfaction to me to enter on a domestic subject, after being engaged so long on foreign ones, where one half of my time and labour were employed in teaching myself to understand manners, and laws, and forms, which I was to explain to others. You know better than any body how rich pains I bestowed in studying the constitution, the manners, and the commerce of Spanish America. The review contained in the first volume of Charles V. was founded on researches still more laborious. I shall not be involved in the same painful inquiries, if I undertake the present

work. I possess already as much knowledge of the British government and laws as usually is possessed by other persons who have been well educated, and have lived in good company. A minute investigation of facts will be the chief object of my attention. With respect to these, I shall be much aided by the original papers published by Sir John Dalrymple and Macpherson, and lately by Lord Hardwicke. The Memoirs of Noailles, concerning the French negotiations in Spain, contain very curious information. I have got a very valuable collection of papers from the Duke of Montague, which belonged to the Duke of Shrewsbury; and I am promised the large collection of the Duke of Marlborough, which were formerly in the hands of Mr. Mallet. From these and other materials, I hope to write a history which may be both entertaining and instructive. I know that I shall get upon dangerous ground, and must relate events, concerning which our political factions entertain very different sentiments. But I am little alarmed with this. I flatter myself that I have temper enough to judge with impartiality; and if, after examining with candour, I do give offence, there is no man whose situation is more independent."

Whatever the motives were which induced him to relinquish this project, it is certain that it did not long occupy his thoughts. From a letter of Mr. Gibbon, it would appear to have been abandoned before the end of the year 1779. The passage is interesting, not only as it serves to ascertain the fact, but as it suggests a valuable hint with respect to a different historical subject.

"I remember a kind of engagement you had contracted to repeat your visit to London every second year, and I look forwards with pleasure to next spring, when your bond will naturally become due. I should almost hope that you would bring with you some fruits of your leisure, had I not been informed that you had totally relinquished your design of continuing Mr. Hume's History of England. Notwithstanding the just and deep sense which I must entertain (if the intelligence be true) of our public loss, I have scarcely courage enough to blame you. The want of materials and the danger of offence are two formidable obstacles for a historian who wishes to instruct, and who is determined not to betray his

readers. But if you leave the narrow limits of our island, there still remain, without returning to the troubled scene of America, many subjects not unworthy of your genius. Will you give me leave, as a vague and indigested hint, to suggest the History of the Protestants in France; the events are important in themselves, and intimately connected with the great revolutions of Europe; some of the boldest or most amiable characters of modern times, the Admiral Colligny, Henry IV. &c. would be your peculiar heroes; the materials are copious, and authentic, and accessible; and the objects appear to stand at that just distance which excites curiosity without inspiring passion. Excuse the freedom, and weigh the merits (if any) of this proposal.

From this period he seems to have abandoned all thoughts of writing any more for the public, and to have indulged the idea of prosecuting his studies in future for his private amusement. His circumstances were independent. he was approaching to the age of sixty, with a constitution considerably impaired by a sedentary life; and a long application to the compositions he had prepared for the press had intereared (it is presumable) with much of the gratification he might have enjoyed, if he had been at liberty to follow the impulse of his own taste and curiosity. Such a sacrifice must be more or less made by all who devote themselves to letters, whether with a view to emolument or to fame; nor would it perhaps be easy to make it, were it not for the prospect (feldom, alas! realized) of earning, by their exertions, that learned and honourable leisure which he was so fortunate as to attain. He retired from the business of the ecclesiastical courts about the same time; and for seven or eight years, divided the hours he could spare from his professional duties between the luxury of reading and the conversation of his friends.

The activity of his mind, in the mean time, continued unimpaired; and the habits of study he had so long been accustomed to, gave a certain scope and connection even to his historical recreations. As one of these, which, from its accidental connection with some of his former works, engaged his attention more closely than his ordinary pursuits, the public is indebted for a valuable performance, of which

the materials seem almost insensibly to have swelled to a volume long after his most intimate friends imagined that he had renounced all thoughts of the press. The Disquisition concerning Ancient India, which closed his historical labours, took its rise (as he himself informs us) "from the perusal of Major Rennell's Memoir for illustrating his Map of Indostan. This suggested to him the idea of examining, more fully than he had done in the introductory book to his History of America, into the knowledge which the ancients had of that country, and of considering what is certain, what is obscure, and what is fabulous, in the accounts of it which they have handed down to us." "In undertaking this enquiry (he adds), he had, originally no other object than his own amusement and instruction; but in carrying it on, and consulting with care the authors of antiquity, some facts hitherto unobserved, and many which had not been examined with proper attention, occurred; new views opened; his ideas gradually extended, and became more interesting; till at length he imagined that the result of his researches might prove amusing and instructive to others."

In consequence of the various connections with society, which arose from his professional duties, and from the interest which he was led to take, both by his official situation, and the activity of his public spirit, in the literary or the patriotic undertakings of others, a considerable portion of Dr. Robertson's leisure was devoted to conversation and company. No man enjoyed these with more relish; and few have possessed the same talents to add to their attractions.

A rich stock of miscellaneous information, acquired from books and from an extensive intercourse with the world, together with a perfect acquaintance, at all times, with the topics of the day, and the soundest sagacity and good sense applied to the occurrences of common life, rendered him the most agreeable and instructive of companions. He seldom aimed at wit; but, with his satirical friends, he often indulged in sportive and fanciful species of humour. He delighted in good natured, anecdotal anecdotes of his acquaintance, and added powerfully to their effect by his own enjoyment in relating them. He was,

in a remarkable degree, susceptible of the ludicrous; but on no occasion did he forget the dignity of his character, or the decorum of his profession; nor did he even lose sight of that classical taste which adorned his compositions. His turn of expression was correct and pure; sometimes, perhaps, inclining more than is expected to the carelessness of a social hour, to formal and artificial periods, but it was stamped with his own manner, no less than his premeditated style—it was always the language of a superior and a cultivated mind, and it embellished every subject on which he spoke. In the company of strangers, he increased his exertions to amuse and to inform; and the splendid variety of his conversation was commonly the chief circumstance on which they dwelt in enumerating his talents: and yet, I must acknowledge (says his biographer), for my own part, that much as I always admired his powers when they were thus called forth, I enjoyed his society less than when I saw him in the circle of his intimates, or in the bosom of his family.

His health began apparently to decline in the end of the year 1797. Till then, it had been more uniformly good than might have been expected from his studious labours; but, about this period, he suddenly discovered strong symptoms of palsy, which gradually undermined his constitution, and terminated at length in a long and fatal illness. He had the prospect of death long before him, a prospect deeply affecting to his family and his friends: but of which, without any visible abatement in his spirits, he happily availed himself, to a loan the doctrines which he had long taught, by an example of fortitude and of Christian resignation. In the concluding stage of his disorder, he removed from Lambeth to Grange House, in the neighbourhood, where he had the advantage of a free air, and a more quiet situation, and (what he valued more than most men) the pleasure of rural objects, and of a beautiful landscape. While he was able to walk abroad, he commonly passed a part of the day in a fine garden, enjoying the simple gratifications it afforded with all his

wonted relish. Some who now hear me will long remember, among the trivial yet interesting incidents which marked these last weeks of his memorable life, his daily visits to the fruit-trees (which were then in blossom), and the smile with which he, more than once, contrasted the interest he took in their progress, with the event which was to happen before their maturity. At his particular desire, I saw him (for the last time) on the 4th of June 1793, when his weakness confined him to his couch, and his articulation was already beginning to fail, and it is in obedience to a request with which he then honoured me, that I have ventured, without consulting my own powers, to offer this tribute to his memory. He died on the 11th of the same month, in the 71st year of his age.

In point of stature, Dr. Robertson was rather above the middle size, and his form, though it did not convey the idea of much activity, announced vigour of body, and a robust constitution. His features were regular and manly, and he spoke in a good sense and good humour. He appeared to great advantage in his complete clerical dress, and was remarkable for gravity and dignity in discharging the functions of his public duties, calm for ease and grace in private society. His portrait by Reynolds, painted about twenty years ago, is an admirable likeness, and fortunately (as the colours are already much faded) all its spirit is preserved in an excellent metzemat. At the request of his colleagues in the university, who were anxious to have some memorial of him placed in the public library, he sat again, a few months before his death, to Mr. Schumacher, at a time when his altered and sickly aspect rendered the task of the artist peculiarly arduous. The picture, however, is not only worthy, in every respect, of Mr. Flaxman's high and deserved reputation, but, to those who were accustomed to see Dr. Robertson at this interesting period, derives an additional value from an air of languor, and feebleness, which strongly marked his appearance during his long decline.

A VOYAGE FROM BRISTOL TO NEW YORK.

BY JOHN DAVIS.

HAVING formed the resolution of visiting the United State, I repaired, December 13, 1797, from Salisbury to Bristol, with a view of embarking on board a mow, of two hundred tons, which lay at the Quay, and was bound to New York. The Captain had purposed to sail the 20th of the first month, but it was not before January 7th of the new year, that the vessel moved from the wharf, when the spring tide enabled her to proceed down the river. The weather was mild, the breeze fair, and the water smooth. The prospect of the rocks at Clifton, and the scenery of the contiguous shores, conspired to enchant the sight, but what particularly contributed to heighten the pleasures of our aquatic excursion, was the accession of a Mr. Allen's company, under whose hospitable roof I had resided during my sojournment at Bristol, and whose friendship I place among the felicities of my life. A little before the vessel came to an anchor at Broad Pill, we went on shore, accompanied by two cabin passengers, to Sherhampton, where we dined at a tavern that possessed every convenience of accommodation. It was Sunday, but this did not hinder us from passing the day with much conviviality. Our wine was excellent, and I could scarcely refrain from addressing my intimates in the words of Fevret;

—Nunc vino pelite curas
Cras ingens iterabimus aequo.

I returned with my friend in a chaise to his house; but reparing on board again early the next morning, the vessel got under weigh with a favourable breeze, and began her voyage through the fair flood.

For my passage, which was on the steerage, I had paid seven guineas to the merchants who chartered the vessel, and my meals, which was with two young gentlemen of my acquaintance, cost me only three pounds more. But, out of this money, besides provisions, we purchased a stove, which, during the voyage, was a treasure to us. It not only fortified us against the cold, but we cooked our victuals upon it, and the drawer which was designed to

hold the ashes made an admirable oven. Hence there was never any occasion for us to have recourse to the cabin; but on the contrary, when the frequent gales of wind which we experienced caused the sea to break over the vessel, the cabin boy solicited leave to dress his dinner on our fire. In relating these circumstances, I must claim the indulgence of the reader not to rank me among the courtiers of Alcimus; men, *fruges consumere nati*. My only motive is, to suggest to the enterprising traveller at how small an expense he may be enabled to cross the Atlantic.

The cabin was by no means an enviable place. It offered neither accommodation nor society. Its passengers consisted of an Unitarian priest and family, and two itinerant merchants. The steerage groupe was composed of a good, jolly, Somersetshire farmer and his housekeeper, who were going to settle in Pennsylvania, of the two young gentlemen that I have already mentioned, and myself. Having repeatedly crossed the Equator, and doubled the Cape of Good Hope, there is no occasion for me to say that the ocean was familiar to me; and that, while the other passengers were sick and dejected, I was in health and good spirits. To the roll of the vessel I was fully accustomed; but my companions not having gotten their sea legs on board, tumbled grievously about the decks. The library which I had brought with me, consisted of nearly three hundred volumes, and would have endeared me to any place. The Muses, whom I never ceased to woo, blessed me; I thought, not infrequently, with their nightly visitations, and I soothed my mind to tranquillity with the tender harp notes of my verse.

Reddere mala qui componunt carmina
non verum
Gauli scribentes, et se venerantur, et
ultrap,
Si tacitas, lugant, quidquid scripsere,
beati.

HOR.

Being an old man-of-war's-man, I had provided myself with a cot, which, by making me insensible to the roll of the

the vessel, would, I thought, render my sleep more tranquil and undisturbed than a cabin. But I cannot say my slumbers the night were very soft; for, hanging in the wake of the hatchway, the breeze from the deck made my situation very unpleasant. Foreseeing also that I was exposed to the danger of every sea the brig should ship on the passage, I unhung my cot, and put it into a spare fore and aft cabin, which, to my satisfaction, I found, afterwards, was the only dry one in the steerage. The wind being favourable on getting under weigh, we parted from the occasion by shaking our the reefs, and showing all our canvas to the breeze. Farmer Curtis, I observed at night looked graver than usual, and walked the deck in a musing mood. He, likewise, eyed me frequently. At length, watching the concurrence of opportunity when I was standing near the rough tree rail, he accosted me as follows: "Zir, don't ye think the ship goes nation quick? Drop it if I think the best way in some settlement could trot so fast. It looks nation stormy. Don't ee think we have got too many cloths up? The dicker, now, if the ship should overturn in the night!"

"My good Mr. Farmer," said I, "he under no solicitude for your safety. The breeze is fair and steady. Should this wind continue, you would soon be settled comfortably in your farm in Pennsylvania." Here Farmer Curtis, with a grin of genuine happiness, interrupted me with saying, "Odd's fish, then, Zir, do ee come down to smoke a pipe and drink a bottle of ale (tapping me on the shoulder, and crying cluck with his mouth) over our fire with us before we go to bed. I can gee ee a nice clean pipe."

"That I will most cheerfully," said I. The bottle, ver, like an ancient Hebe, administered to us the potation, while the Farmer and myself, to use his own expression, smoked out a couple of pipes of Virginia. The old house-keeper, the very archetype of Dame Leonarda in *Old Blas*, was the first among the passengers that began to hold up her head, and the fourth day of our voyage she murdered an old hen to regale a poor sick gentleman, who thought he could relish some chicken broth. We had scarcely been out a week, when we experienced a gale of wind that was not less disastrous than

tremendous. A sea which broke over the quarter washed a hencoop from its lashing, and drowned nearly three dozen of fowls. But it is an ill wind that blows nobody any good. The sailors made the fowls into a huge sea pye of three decks, which they called the United States Man of War, and fed on it eagerly. These sons of the ocean, who lived opposite to our birth, were humourous beings. But none of them in archness surpassed the cabin-boy, who often called the watch in the following manner:

"Starbauler's stout,
You must turn out,
And sleep no more in sin,
For if you do.
I'll cut you blue,
And let Larbaul na in.

"*Hon! the watch ahoy! Come bear a hand up there you Tory dogs!*"

There was a carter in the vessel who came on board to work his passage, but he did very little work. Wh never a porpoise or even a gull was visible, he considered it the presage of a storm, and became himself invisible till it was over. A report being circulated that the rats had left the vessel when in harbour, Coffer Pearman concluded that they had done it by instinct; and, as an opinion prevails among sailors that a ship, on such an event, never gets safe to her port of destination, the booby gave himself up for lost. But hearing one night a rat scratch against the vessel's side, he ran upon deck in his shirt to proclaim it to the sailors, calling out with a joyful tone of voice, "Whoa! hoa! hoa! a rat! a rat!"

The *Two Brothers* was a miserably failing tub, and her passage a most tedious one. Head winds constantly prevailed, and scarcely a week elapsed without our lying too much than once. To send her was impossible, as she would not steer straight, and several times the Captain thought she was going to founder. Her cargo, which consisted of mill-stones and old iron, made her strain so with rolling, that incessant pumping could hardly keep her free. She seemed to be lifted out by the parrah; there was not a rope on board strong enough to hang a cat with. She had only one suit of sails, not a single spar, and her cordage was old. If a sail was split by the wind, there was no other alternative but to mend it; and when, after being out six weeks, we

had sprung our fore-top-mast, we were compelled to repair it. The same day, I remember we fell in with a schooner from New York, which we spoke. It was on the 3th of February. She was bound to St. Sebastian. The seamen being employed, I volunteered my services to pull an oar on board her, which were readily accepted. The Captain received us politely, and regaled us with some cyder. She had left port only a fortnight; but it took the ill-titled Two Brothers a month to get thither. We parted with regret. The Captain of her was of a social, friendly disposition. As to our own skipper, he was passionately fond of visiting every vessel that he saw on the passage. If an old salt fish schooner hove in sight, he clamoured for his boarding-boards, and swore he would go to her if it were only to obtain a pint of molasses. Once, having hailed a vessel, he was justly rebuked. He told the Captain of her he would hoist out his boat and go on board to see him; but the man not approving, I suppose, his physiognomy, hauled off his sheets and bore round up before the wind. The skipper had contracted these habits during the American war, when he commanded a small privateer; and could not, in his old age, reclaim the foibles of his youth.

I have before observed, that I messed with two young men of my acquaintance. These were a Mr. Robins and Black, both of whom had embarked to try their fortunes on the other side of the Atlantic. I foresaw that the disposition of Robins would lead him to embrace a seafaring life, which he afterwards did, by entering as Midshipman into the navy of the United States, in the service of which he died of the yellow fever, on board a sloop of war. Black was by trade a printer, and, I believe, a very good one. He was both a compositor and pressman. On his arrival in America, he engaged himself to the editor of a newspaper at Trenton, where he also fell a victim to the disease which had been fatal to his friend. These young men having been my esteemed companions during a tedious and irksome voyage, I thought I could not do less than consecrate a passage of this work to their memory. As we increased our longitude, the priest, in examining his barrels of white biscuit, found one of them emptied by other hands than his own. Suspicion fell on a sailor, whom he one day

accused before the passengers, as he was standing at the helm. "Did you not steal my biscuit, sirrah?" said the parson. "I did, Sir," answered the fellow. "And what, pray, can you say in defence of yourself?" "Why, Sir, I can say—that when I crossed the Line, Neptune made me swear I would never eat brown bread when I could get white; and your barrel of cobate it had next my brow." This reply of the sailor was so happy and unexpected, that to remain grave exceeded all powers of face. The roar of the sea was lost in the combined laughter that arose from the Captain, passengers, and ship's company. Farmer Curtis, whom the tythes exacted from him by the parson of his parish had nearly ruined, now revenged himself on the cloth, by a peal of laughter that shook the snow from item to item; not even the priest could refrain from a smile; though, perhaps, it was rather a sardonic grin; a distortion of the countenance, without any gladness of heart.

On the 8th of March, we saw the Isles of Sile, and three days afterwards weathered the breakers of Nantucket; from whence, coasting to the southward, we made Long Island, and ran up to Sandy Hook. The wind subsiding, we let go our anchor, and the next morning, at an early hour, I accompanied the Captain and two of the cabin passengers on shore. It was Sunday, March 18th.

On the parched spot, very properly called Sandy Hook, we found only one human habitation, which was a tavern. The landlord, who had much the appearance of a waterman, received us very coolly. "You can get nothing here, Gentlemen," said mine host. "Our cow eat some damaged coffee that was landed here from a wreck about a week ago, and died a few hours after. We are very hard put to it." "What, old boy," cried our Captain, "have you no grub at all in the house?" "No!" "O be joyful, no grog, not a toothfull of nautic. Come, my noble, we want to spice the main-brade."

"Why, Captain," replied the landlord, "we have no fresh grub in the house; but you can have some nice bacon and eggs fried, with grog to the mast. Gentlemen, will you walk in?" "Hurrah!" cried the Captain, "Stretch along the eating halcyards! Hail, Columbia!"

We found the house neat and comfortable. The family consisted of an old woman, wife to the landlord, two young girls of homely appearance, a negro man and boy. While breakfast was preparing, I ascended, with my companions, the light house, which stood on the point of the Hook. It was lofty, and well furnished with lamps. On viewing the land round the dwelling of our host, I could not help thinking that he might justly exclaim with Selkirk :

I'm monarch of all I survey,
My right there is none to dispute, &c.*

The morning passed away not unpleasantly. The pleasures of the Captivity enlivened our breakfast, which was prolonged nearly till noon ; nor do I think we should have then arisen

from table, had not the mate, who was left in charge of the ship, like a good seaman, hove short, and loosened his sails in readiness to avail himself of the breeze which had sprung up in our favour. The Captain, therefore, clattered for the bill, and finished his last bowl of grog with the favourite toast of " Here's to the wind that blows, the ship that goes, and the land that loves a sailor."

In our progress to the town, we passed a British frigate lying at anchor. It was sunset, and the roll of the inspiring drum brought to my recollection those scenes, that pomp, pride and circumstance of glorious war, that made ambition virtue †. We moored our vessel to one of the wharves, and I rejoiced to find myself on a crowded shore.

PROSPECTUS OF A CANINE DICTIONARY.

BY JOSEPH MOSER, ESQ.

(Continued from Page 22.)

DRUNKEN DOGS. " There were," says the historian, " a people of London called Porcupines, who pursued a life with immediate death that did more wine than the physician prescribed to them." What these Gentlemen thought a complete dose, whether two, three or four bottles, we, for want of sufficient documents, have no means of ascertaining ; but I am inclined to think, that the few but few drunken dogs among the Locusts. " Here," says another Author, whose name has escaped my memory, " they are multitudinous as the sands of the sea." " We find them," says a third, " in every situation, from a Peer in his palace to a collier in his stall." " Comparisons," the proverb says, " are odious." These, I think, are unjust, and am consequently anxious to wipe from the canine character a stain as undelivered as injudiciously applied. Who, in their deepest researches into the system of animal nature, ever heard of a drunken quarruped ? Or, if a dog has, with great difficulty, been taught that detestable vice, doth he not owe his instruction to some brute of a master, who probably wished to reduce him

to a level with himself in his hour of inebriety ? Does he not want, when the carriage is ordered, ever come into the room, and say, " Sir, Your Lordship and I are both drunk ?" Alas ! How often has he said so of the common and common ? How an apostrophe which is libel a useful part of animal nature, I am at a loss even to utter. Among hyeals in high life, two or three at a sitting, I believe, constitutes a Drunken Dog, to which we may add, that whetters,ippers, dram drinkers, &c. whether high or low, are certainly, in the modern acceptation of the term, within its literal meaning.

GREEDY DOGS. This is a species of animals very proper to class with the last ; and that is, says, according to the proverb, which fits " Good even," requires good drinking. The reason why Greedy have generally been considered as antitypes of Drunken Dogs. But it will here be necessary, in order to treat of this article with the clearness and perspicuity which both the subject and the work requires, to consider greediness in two points of view, mentally and corporeally ; first, as it is seated in the mind, and produces that

* Cowper.

† Orhelo.

passion or propensity which is termed avarice, which is certainly the greediness of gain, and which I think, though perhaps contrary to the opinion of many authors of eminence, is to be distinguished from covetousness, inasmuch as this consists in a desire to retain, that in an endeavour by any means to grasp. Secondly, it is to be contemplated as arising from appetite, which, whether true or false, whether the genuine offspring of health or the spurious concomitant of luxury, produces for times that kind of excess which will soon become the subject of my litigation.

It is as generally known as it is universally lamented, that the greediness of gain has of late years engendered in this kingdom a race of ravenous animals, who have been honoured with the appellation of MIDDLE MAN; by which we are to understand those that have deviously contrived to insert themselves betwixt the wholesale and retail dealers, betwixt the growers and the shopkeepers. There are the infinitely various descriptions of jobbers and factors, many of whom, it has perhaps been more than suspected, have, with an ingenuity the most exalted, endeavoured to make the bounty of Providence an object of speculation, and gamble with the first necessities of life, and who are, in this point of view, in order of persons whom Dogberry would term "BENEFACTORS."

With these must be classed another set of adventurers, who, like funguses

upon an oak, draw the sap from the trunk, and are symptoms that the tree is in a diseased state; who are in the country almost as plenty as blackberries; who may be considered as authors that for two lines of text issue twenty pages of notes; who have manufactured the rags of the peasants into a clumsy article, to which they have applied the cant term of a circulating medium; which is now as sure to be found in every village as a circulating library.

These anomalies of commerce, of which our forefathers were totally ignorant, have been iterated to hang like a dead weight upon the general system; but I conceive that they are more likely to destroy the grand machine, by oiling its wheels, giving a false elasticity to the springs, and impelling it to destruction from a hundred fold increase of celerity, than by any weight which they can add to its specific gravity. Be this as it may, the whole species of gamblers, extortioners, and all who, by illegal speculations, have, by colossal strides along the road to riches, forestalled the markets, disorganized the regular operation of traffic, and turned famine into commodity, are certainly Greedy Dogs.

Those that in the silent growth of ten per cent. resign their faculties to Morpheus; who rather wish to accumulate by thrift than adventure; whose care to save is only to be equaled by their fear to lose, have acquired the cognomen of Curmudgeons*. Sir John Cutler was, in the seventeenth century, at

* About the middle of the last century died a Mons. Robert, a French refugee, who had this singular trait in his character. He, for more than seven years preceding his death, lived in the most abstemious manner, frequently upon bread and water, for the purpose of saving, out of a very narrow pittance, a sum sufficient to defray the expences of a magnificent funeral. The money was saved, poor Robert died in Soho, and it was found, that he had by his will appropriated the greatest part of his property as he had frequently declared he would. He was accordingly buried in a tile of grandeur that astonished the whole *quartier*. Yet although this strange propension of mind which has led many to deny themselves the comforts, nay the necessities of life, in order to devote the wealth they thus accumulated to some particular purpose, has perhaps, more than any other, been liable to the keen and severe reprehension of the satyrists, it has perhaps, more than any other, been ultimately beneficial to mankind. Who (to search no further) can behold those two structures, Bancroft's Almshouses and Guy's Hospital, without reflecting, that from whatever cause they and a hundred others of the same nature have originated, whether from an acute sensibility of the distresses of the objects which they intended to relieve, or from the minds of the donors being possessed with a kind of posthumous ostentation, still, in the great scale of existence, they appear exalted instances of the wisdom of Providence, who decreed, that in every age and country such a race of beings should arise, and become the medium by which a large portion of its wealth, which would otherwise

at the head of this respectable fraternity, Elwes seems to have taken the lead in the eighteenth; who its present representative is, it would be a useless speculation to enquire.

In order to proceed to the consideration of the second class of greedy animals to which I have alluded, I must observe, that as in the other the stimulus seems to reside in the mind, in these it is purely ventricular, or *gastrick*, and is only to be repressed by what the ancients termed *sequestrare*, which Pope says "means nothing but to eat," but what, in these degenerate days, both the learned and unlearned have agreed to term a *good dinner*.

A good dinner is, in this country, considered as a thing of such importance, and indeed has always had such weight and influence upon every body, whether individual or politick and corporate, that an author must have much more intrepidity than myself who should venture even to hint, that its effects have probably in former times been as inimical to the constitution of the state as to the constitution of the subject and he would be deemed still more hardy who should dare to assert, that many public misfortunes have arisen from its operation and further, should he aver that the desire to eat a good dinner has, ere now, while it increased the burthens of our ancestors, decreased their ability to bear them, he would be deemed a lunatic: yet such speculators are abroad.

It is a little extraordinary, that the sect of natural and experimental philosophers, whose doctrines, especially their evening lectures, are but little tinged with ethics, whose principal Lyceum is the London Tavern, and whose principal pursuit is a good dinner, should cast a retrospective eye toward Epicurus as their founder, although Plutarch says he supported himself daily with a small number of beans, and Galen that he was a man remarkable for his abstinence; which faculty, if it may be so termed, among many others, he communicated to his disciples, who, says Diocles, were as moderate in drinking as in eating; "they abstained from the use of wine,

and water was their chief beverage." How this sober and abstemious sect should have become a proverb, and have obtained the appellation of Greedy as well as Drunken Dogs, is as I have just observed, a little extraordinary. We know, that among the ancients there might have been found persons, such as Apicius, Lucullus, Heliogabalis, &c. whose characters much better entitled them to so distinguished an honour, who have had humble imitators in every age. Oldfield and Dartneuf in the last, and Messrs. A. B. C. and D. and perhaps a hundred alphabetical lists, in the present. Indeed, in this happy era, a man's appetite for business frequently depends upon his appetite for dinner, which, in many instances, like the principal wheel in a complicated piece of machinery, combines the parts, whether great or small, and is the grand organ which gives motion to and stimulates the whole. A good dinner, then, being in affair of such consequence, it is no wonder that there should be, in every rank, an emulative propensity to partake of it: yet surely those that consider the tavern as the ancients did the temple, and the table as the altar whereon they used to sacrifice a hecatomb as an oblation to appease the angry, perhaps we should read hungry deities; who in five minutes satisfy their true, and for two hours after continue to sharpen their false appetite with rotatory wetting; have the best claim to the epithet of Greedy Dogs.

HAPPY DOGS. This term may, in the singular number, be, I think with propriety, applied to the little French Dog that I have already celebrated. What situation could be more to be envied? Dressed, caressed, and fed by his beautiful mistress. "With us a favoured lover has been judged to have the fairest pretensions to the appellation of a Happy Dog. Perhaps a much happier, in his own imagination, is one who claims and enjoys the reputation of being generally admired by the fair sex;

"Who talks of beauties that he never
[knew.]

"And fancies raptures which he never

wife have been perhaps idly and extravagantly dissipated, should be collected, and finally employed to the advantage of society? Avarice, which in many respects is certainly a vice, has left these monuments, which may be termed propitiatory sacrifices before the throne of Mercy. The vestiges which remain of the existence of other passions in former ages are certainly of a very different nature.

JOLLY

JOLLY DOGS. All that has been said of Drunken Dogs, may, with propriety, be applied to this species of animals, with this addition, that a part of the dynasty which, humanly speaking, were termed country squires, and of which I take Westminster to have been formerly the representative, are in this age almost extinct. In town, during and subsequent to the same period, Harry Howard, Frank Hammond, George Alexander Stevens, the Members of Comus's Court, the Beef-steak Club, and some Brothers of the Societies of Bucks and Albions, were, as I take it, Jolly Dogs. Some brewers have, as I understand, Jolly Dogs for their clerks; and I have seen them, that is, Jolly Dogs, made of admirable use in election meetings. In fact, there used to be one or two of these canine bipeds in every parish in the kingdom; but, alas! as our taste for humour, formerly the distinguishing characteristic of the English nation, has declined, they have degenerated into mere toys, and, like the companions of Ulysses, seem, under the operation of the enchanted cup, metaphorically to have suffered a transformation which reduces them still lower in the scale of animal existence.

OLD DOGS. This is an elegant appellation, by which we distinguish ourselves when, in human life there is such a period, we have a tolerable opinion of our own talents and abilities.

In that ecstatic moment, a *Tradesman* will exclaim, "I am an Old Dog at a bargain!"

A *Barkeeper*, "I am an Old Dog at a non-suit!"

A *Farmer*, "I am an Old Dog at market!"

A *Senator*, "I am an Old Dog at a speech!"

A *Rake*, "I am an Old Dog after a wench!"

A *Drunard*, "I am an Old Dog at a bottle!"

A *Patriot*, "I am an Old Dog at the Shakespear!" and

A *Gambler*, "I am an Old Dog at hazard!"

POOR DOGS. The following short colloquy will convey to the mind of my readers a better idea of this species than any observations I can make upon it. I shall, therefore, make no apology for the introduction of it.

SCENE—A Bookmaker's Shop: a Boy behind the Counter.
Enter a Poet.

Poet. Pray, good Sir, is Mr. Imperial at home?

Boy. No!

Poet. Ah! I am sorry! Do you think that he will soon return?

Boy. No!

Poet. Pray, Sir, at what hour might I be certain of meeting with him?

Boy. Can't tell.

Poet. Morning?

Boy. No!

Poet. Evening?

Boy. No!

Poet. Dinner time?

Boy. Oh! I suppose you wish to be asked; but it won't do; we're up to all that! What's your business with him?

Poet. Why, dear Sir, as I cannot see Mr. Imperial, I will communicate it to you. I have (*unbuttoning his coat*) a manuscript.

Boy. Gad! I thought so, a pretty large one, I see. Rare food for the Necking Mill, when it comes to be *washed*. You want it printed, I suppose?

Poet. Yes! upon certain conditions! Ah! how fortunate; here's good Mr. Imperial arrived.

Imperial (speaks as entering). Tom, order the chickens and the asparagus to be unpacked with care; take the fruit, the fishing-tackle, and the gun out of the coach. Has Dabitt been here about the wine? Oh! there's a bundle of papers in the seat. I promised Bob Bagdad to look over them; but, faith, I overlooked them. Hey, Richard! ha, ha! Give them to him when he calls.

Boy. He has been here this morning, Sir, and threatens to take them to another shop.

Imperial. He may, if he wishes to become a tale bearer, carry them to Grand Cairo, Constantinople, or Delhi. Hey, Richard! ha, ha! Any letters or messages?

Boy. A whole drawerful of cards and letters, Sir.

Imperial. Let me see: I observe sixteen invitations to seats; I like these manuscripts; they are the only ones that in these hard times we derive any profit from. Hey, Richard! ha, ha! But how devilish unlucky; here's three on the same day. One should have as many mouths as Cerberus, that we read of in Ovid or Hudibras, or some other

other ancient poet, that had enough to do to stop one. Hey, Richard! ha, ha! What people are these waiting!

Boy. Some, Sir, to whom I fancy your supernumerary cards would be acceptable.

Imperial. Good! ha, ha! You that look like one of the mourners in Dick Steele's Grief Alamode, What are you?

Devil. A Printer's Devil. I've had no beef alamode a great while, it's too dear. I came from Mr. Type.

Imperial. From Mr. Type, the printer. Why, you blockhead, did you not say so? Give me the proof, and tell him to go on with another edition of Hamlet's Rat in Lady Five Stars Bedchamber; the thing takes wonderfully. You with your long face, that look as hungry as Corporal Judas, Who did you come from?

Man. From Mr. Fict, about his copy money. I have a note.

Imperial. Change it at the theatre; they give large premiums for notes of less value. Hey, Richard! ha, ha! Not in cash. Let him call himself. Well, Mister What de Call'um, what's your business?

Poet. Knowing, Sir, the reputation of your house, and that the name of a bookseller of such eminence gives celebrity to a work, and is a kind of passport to the temple of fame.

Imperial (smiling). This seems, for an author, to be a good sensible fellow. Hey, Richard! Ha, ha! (Aside.)

Boy. Yes, Sir.

Imperial. Well, proceed.

Poet. Sir, I have a manuscript.

Imperial. Sir, so have I several trunks full; some that were intended to illuminate the world: So they will, if I tell them to make rocket cases. I missed my market last rejoicing night, or I might have got rid of them all. Hey, Richard! ha, ha! A manuscript, you say?

Poet. Yes, Sir; which if you will peruse, and favour me with your opinion of it, I shall esteem it an obligation.

Imperial. I'll give you my opinion of it without perusing, if you will tell me of what it consists.

Poet. Sir, it chiefly consists of poetry.

Imperial. Poetry! (look the till, Richard!) Poetry! the vilest drug in

the trade. What the devil could induce you to write poetry.

Poet. Sir, there's some prose.

Imperial. Poetry and prose! fat and lean; *stratum super stratum*, as old Cruicible, the chemist, lays. Why, prose is almost as *stationary* as verse, without it's a high coloured novel, a tale of wonder, a trial for crim. con. or a little bit of sentimental: Hem! Hey, Richard! ha, ha! Who reads now?

Poet. Sir, although composition was, in happier times, my amusement, publication is not now with me a matter of choice. Poverty, Sir! A wife and infant, whom I love to distraction, pining with want, nay perishing with hunger! Debts, Sir! A prison! Then I fondly hoped the moral tendency of the piece I now offer.

Imperial. Moral tendency; are you distracted? Morality in this age, and that of the old school, I suppose; purely English, I have no doubt.

Poet. Yes, Sir. God forbid this, even wretched and distressed as I am, I should, from the temptation of worldly lucre, write to the prejudices, the passions of the age, or, under the fascinating mask of false philosophy, attempt to sap the foundations of religion and virtue, and vitiate the minds of the multitude.

Imperial. Religion and Virtue. Zounds! you make me swear. Why, these are worse than even morality itself. Here, take your papers, and get out of my shop. You may find booksellers that still continue to deal in such ware; but it's too good for me. I should lose my reputation with the club if I were to attempt it. I should have declined printing sermons, and turned my religion out of doors to no purpose. I don't think so. But why should I think so? Get out of my shop, I say!

Poet. Sir, I obey! my heart's too full to suffer me to reply. [Exit Poet.]

Imperial. Richard!

Boy. Sir!

Imperial. He says his heart's full. His pockets are empty enough, except he stuffs them with paper. This is certainly a Poor Dog. Hey, Richard! Ha, ha!

Boy. Yes, Sir.

[The Scene closes.
(To be continued.)]

BIOGRAPHICAL

BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIRS

OF

THE LATE EARL OF CLARE.

LORD CLARE was born about the year 1749, and his ancestors, not far back removed, were of the Roman Catholic persuasion, his grandfather having been brought up in those tenets. From a mediocrity of circumstances, this person, by a laudable and persevering industry, placed his family in a situation of respectable independence. His eldest son, father of the late Lord Clare, was, according to report, originally intended for the Catholic priesthood; but the fact, however, was otherwise, for on his introduction into life, he was well known to have been not only a decided, but was considered as a staunch and zealous Protestant. He was, at an early age, called to the Irish Bar, from which Catholics, at that period, were scrupulously excluded. In that situation the elder Fitzgibbon was a highly esteemed and successful Pleader. In those days, the *junior* profession, in the sister kingdom, was, in a great degree, monopolized by a few eminent Barristers. However, the talents, industry, and perseverance of Mr. F. soon forced him into notice, and, in a few years, his practice was nearly as extensive as the most successful of his competitors, and of that lucrative kind, that he realized a property of upwards of 6000*l.* per annum.

Of this Gentleman, Lord Clare was the only son, and was always destined by his father for his own profession. In this view, he was early entered of the University of Dublin, and in that seminary, which has had the honour of educating so many men of distinguished and felicitous talents, he was the contemporary of these celebrated political characters, Flood, Grattan, and Foster, Speaker of the Commons in the last Irish Parliament. After spending the usual time at the University, he entered, and regularly kept his Terms at the Temple, from which, being still of an early age, he was called to the Irish Bar.

In this situation he commenced his career, with advantages enjoyed by few—paternal reputation, favourable character, and the possession of an affluent independence, which, in the instance of Lord Clare, and highly to his honour,

did not produce that too frequent effect on a youthful mind, an indolent apathy. His professional exertions and success were such as might be expected from him; at the general election of 1776, he obtained a distinguished seat in Parliament, namely, for the University of Dublin; and in the Irish Senate, by a line of conduct too generally known to need a particular detail, and a species of eloquence, certainly neither brilliant, nor very argumentative, but accompanied with a certain air of confident authority producing a considerable effect, became in a few years one of the leading characters in it.—And here, without violation of truth, it may be observed, that his Lordship, from his first entrance into political life, in which he seemed to have engaged, uninvited and unbought, a partisan of the Court, to the moment of his dissolution, he appeared to have been uniformly actuated by decided and unvarying principles; a leading feature in which seemed to be a professed contempt of the *Profanum Vulgus*, or as Dr. Johnson forcibly expresses it, in his celebrated Epitaph on his friend Thrale, “a spirited contemner of the clamorous multitude!”—From the commencement of his political career, his Lordship never deviated from the line of conduct he first marked out for himself; the effect of this was a decided support of the measures of the British Cabinet, and a resolute opposition, almost universally speaking, of those proposed by what was called the Popular Party. One exception only presents itself to our recollection: at the time when the accumulated distresses of Ireland, towards the close of the American contest, induced her Parliament to favour the popular applications for what was then termed “A Free Trade,” his Lordship did not resist them. On the discussions, however, relative to the “Simple Repeal” of the 6*th* Geo. I. we believe he recurred to his wonted line of conduct, and since that period continued the zealous and determined advocate for a strong and energetic system of government.

This line of conduct naturally merited the warmest approbation of Mini-

sters

flers, and, accordingly, on the opening afforded by the promotion of the respectable Lawyer who then held the Chief Justiceship of one of the Courts, his Lordship was appointed to the very important, and, in Ireland, confidential law situation, of Attorney General; and in this office, his firmness, energy, and decisive conduct, are well known. A striking instance of this, which we derive from a biographical compilation, rather of a recent date, we cannot refrain from reciting. At a time when a popular ferment, produced by various causes, strongly prevailed in the metropolis of Ireland, a general meeting of the inhabitants was, at the requisition of several respectable persons, called by the sheriffs. His Lordship, then Attorney General, and one of the most unpopular men in the kingdom, came to the meeting, accompanied only by one or two friends, and forced his way through the mob, who had some time been in the habits of offering personal insults to those whom they suspected of being adverse to their measures; and getting upon the hustings, interrupted a popular orator in the midst of his harangue: he then told the Sheriffs, that they had acted illegally in convening the meeting, commanded them to leave the chair, and threatened them with an information *ex officio* if they presumed to continue it. He then left the astonished assembly amidst the huzzas of the mob, and the Sheriffs instantly dissolved the meeting.

The most remarkable era of his Lordship's political life, was the period of the very important and novel question respecting the Regency, in 1789. It is well known, that the prevailing party in both Houses of the Irish Parliament had, at that time, contended for the right of that Country to appoint its own Regent. This very questionable and alarming proposition was resisted by the British Cabinet, whose adherents in the Irish Parliament insisted, that on legal as well as political grounds, the Regent of Great Britain should also exercise that authority with respect to Ireland; on this occasion, his Lordship took a most decided part in favour of the British side of the question, and to the utmost exerted his influence and all the energies of his mind on the occasion. The termination of these discussions is well known; and an opportunity soon after offering, on the demise

of Lord Lifford, the zeal and fidelity of the subject of this memoir was rewarded, as well as a full scope to the exertion of his professional talents given him, by his appointment to the very important office of Lord High Chancellor of Ireland; respecting which it may not be uninteresting to observe, that he was the first native of that country who ever filled the station. This office being generally accompanied by a Peerage, he was, on that occasion, namely, in June 1789, created Baron Fitzgibbon, of Lower Conello, in the county of Limerick. The conduct of the Noble Lord, in this very arduous department, was such as uniformly reflected the greatest honour on himself, and was equally productive of benefit to his country. His activity and expedition had made chancery suits cease to be almost an inheritance. His decisions might have been sometimes blamed as premature; but the paucity of appeals evince that such objections were not very seriously or extensively founded.

The political conduct of the Noble Lord since the period last referred to, is of too great public notoriety to need recapitulating here. A great diversity of opinion obviously exists as to its merits, but the effect speaks most clearly on that head; and in the opinion of a decided, impartial, enlightened, and disinterested individual, we are founded in hazarding ours, that, in a great degree, to the boldness, wisdom, and energy of the measures strenuously supported by his Lordship, the preservation of Ireland, as a member of the empire, is to be attributed. His remains were interred the 31st January, in St. Peter's Church, Dublin.

His Lordship's services and unflinching fidelity were further rewarded, by a promotion in the Peerage to the title of Viscount Fitzgibbon and Earl of the County of Clare. He was married, in 1787, to Miss Whaley, daughter of the late Richard Chapel Whaley, of Dublin, Esq. with whom he obtained a considerable fortune; this Lady is sister to the late Mr. Whaley, so celebrated in the fashionable world, and for his eccentric wager with his Noble brother-in-law, respecting a tour to Jerusalem, which, by actually performing, he won; and gained by the event a very considerable sum of money.

LITERARY ANECDOTES.

NUMBER III.

LOUIS RACINE,

SECOND Son of the great Tragic Writer, was a man of talents and an ingenious poet. His poems of "La Religion" and "La Grace" are remarkable for the richness and brilliancy of some of the passages, the piety and unction which they breathe, and the chaste and uniform diction which prevails throughout.

The Abbé de Lille, in the preface to his last publication, "L'Homme des Champs," represents this poet in a very amiable light. "When I was yet very young," says the Abbé, "I had begun to translate some parts of Virgil's Georgics. I paid a visit to the son of the great Racine. His poem on Religion, in which the verse is throughout elegant and chaste and in some parts even sublime, had given me the highest idea of his taste, as well as of his general talents. I requested that he would allow me to consult him on a translation of some passages from the Georgics. 'The Georgics,' exclaimed he, with surprise, and a little severity in his countenance, 'do not attempt it; it is a most rash undertaking. My friend Mr. Le Franc who is a man of talents, has tried it, and I have told him he would not succeed.' However, overcome by my importunity, he consented to give me the meeting in a small house in which he was accustomed to seclude himself twice a week, that he might indulge without restraint his excessive sorrow at the untimely fate of his only son, a young man of the highest hopes, who fell one of the many unhappy victims of the Lisbon earthquake. When I went to him, I found him in a summer house at the bottom of his garden. He again assured me of the impossibility of succeeding in my design. Intimidated by this repeated caution, I read, with a trembling voice, about thirty lines; when he stopped me suddenly, and said, 'I not only no longer dissuade you from your attempt, but advise you earnestly to proceed.' I never experienced a greater sensation of delight in the whole course of my life."

"This interview," adds the Abbé, "the modest retreat, the scene where my young imagination pictured the assem-

blage of glowing piety, poetry chaste and divine, philosophy without affectation, the sorrows of a father wretched but resigned; in short, the sight of the venerable relic of an illustrious family soon to be extinct, but whose name shall never die, has left an impression in my mind which time shall not erase."

THE GRONOVII

are, like the two Scaligers, a singular instance of talents and great erudition descending from father to son. Both were equally celebrated for profound learning and critical sagacity, and both excelled in the same line of study. The father, John Frederick Gronovius (1611—1672) published several much-esteemed editions of Latin Classics, Plautus, Sallust, Livy, Seneca, Pliny, Quintilian, and A. Gellius; and also wrote a Treatise, "De Valore Pecuniarum." Huetius speaks of him as a man of sound learning, great penetration and sagacity, joined to extreme modesty in his opinions and singular caution as a critic.

The son, James Gronovius, born at Deventer in 1645, travelled in his youth into Italy, and at Pisa obtained a Professor's Chair, which he afterwards resigned, to succeed his father at Leyden. He died there in 1716. He published editions of Macrobius, Polybius, Tacitus, Seneca's Tragedies, Comptonius Mela, Cicero, Ammianus Marcellinus, Q. Curtius, Phædrus, &c. &c. His edition of Herodotus is supposed to be the best, which he published with notes in 1715. He likewise compiled a Thesaurus of Grecian Antiquities, and wrote dissertations on different subjects, besides some polemical works.

ABAUZIT, 1673—1767,

perhaps one of the first literary characters of the last century. His chief attention was directed to mathematics and natural history; but he made considerable progress in every other department. In the former part of his life he visited England, and was introduced to Sir Isaac Newton, who paid him this very great compliment. "You are," said he, "the only fit person to judge between Leibnitz and me."

He

He had likewise made great proficiency in the theory of music, and materially assisted Rousseau in his *Dictionary of Music*, by sending him a full and clear account of the music of the ancients. To this circumstance it is probably owing, that the only pane, yric which Rousseau ever condescended to write upon a living person, and one of the finest of his eloges, was addressed to Abauzit.

Voltaire likewise paid him a very high and delicate compliment. A stranger having told the Poet of Ferney that he was come to see a great man, Voltaire asked him if he had seen Abauzit?

He published an edition of Spont's "*History and State of Geneva*;" and he left behind him an *Essay on the Apocalypse*, *Reflections on the Tucherist*, several critical and antiquarian pieces, and various letters.

ABRILLI, 1648—1713.

much admired at Paris, in early life, for the brilliancy of his wit. He obtained the confidence of the March 1 de Luxembourg, who appointed him his Secretary; and he contributed, by his lively and animated conversation, to the amusement of the Prince de Conti and the Duc de Vendôme. A very ugly wrinkled countenance, susceptible of a variety of comic expressions, gave a zest to his bons-mots, and enabled him to produce mirth on various occasions. He wrote some Odes, and several Tragedies; but was held in very low estimation as a Poet.

BALDOVINI, 1624—1718,

an Italian Poet, very little known in this country. He was born at Florence. His first studies were devoted to the law, which his father wished him to pursue as a profession; but after the death of his parents, he gave himself wholly up to the enchantments of poetry and music. On visiting Rome, he obtained, through the interests of Cardinal Flavio Chigi, his uncle, the place of Secretary to Cardinal Niccolò Filippi; and in that city, at the age of forty, entered into holy orders. In 1676, he obtained the living of St Leonardo d'Artimiro; and in 1694, Cosmo III, Grand Duke of Tuscany, conferred on him the Priorship of Orbitello; which, in 1699, he exchanged for that of Santa Felicità. In the discharge of his new functions, he gave equal satisfaction to

the Court, the religious Orders, and his parishioners, by his exemplary conduct, and his rigid attention to the duties of his station; to which the amiableness of his manners, his knowledge of the world, and his proficiency in learning, rendered him perfectly adequate. He lived in prosperity and health till his death, which happened at an advanced age in 1718.

His Poems, which are but few in number, have been lately very elegantly translated, or rather imitated, by Mr. Hunter.

SALMASTIUS, 1588—1631,

in his own time called the Hero of Literature, has considerably fallen from the high reputation he once enjoyed. His erudition was certainly great, and he was at the same time conspicuous for general knowledge. But as a critic he was capricious, intemperate, and arrogant. Such was his pride, and high opinion of his own talents, that, when advised by a friend to compose for the future with greater care, he answered, "I throw ink on paper as others throw dice on cards upon a table; writing to me is a mere amusement." His remarkable controversy with Milton on the death of Charles the First of England is well known.

SIRMOND, 1559—1651,

of the Society of Jesus, and Confessor to Louis the XIIIth. He was in his time a very respectable Author, though his writings, being chiefly polemical, and all in Latin, are now little known, and less read. Though of a mild and amiable character in private life, in his controversial treatises he is very severe in his remarks upon his antagonists. He was much admired for his profound knowledge in ancient ecclesiastical history. He died at the advanced age of 93.

(ROMBAULD,

one of the Members of the French Academy, when it was first instituted by the Cardinal de Richelieu. He was so zealous for the purity of his native language, that he once proposed to the Academicians this singular expedient, that they should bind themselves by oath to make use only of such words in their writings as should be approved of by a majority.

His talents were not so conspicuous

as this extraordinary zeal. He wrote some Tragedies and detached pieces of poetry long since forgotten.

NICHOLAS BOURBON, — 1644,
one of the best Latin Poets which France has produced. The following lines, placed on the gate of the arsenal in Paris, were composed by him :

Clithra hinc Henrico Vulcania tela ministrat.

Tela gigantes debellatura furores.

MONCRIF, 1687—1770,

Secretary to the Comte de Clermont, Lecturer to the Queen Maria Leszinska, Member of the French Academy, and of the Academies of Nancy and Berlin. This Gentleman has left no very consi-

derable work behind him; but his talents, his pleasing address, and his mild and sociable disposition, procured him solid patronage, and rendered him the idol of his friends. When a celebrated Minister was banished, in 1757, by Louis the XVth, he desired permission to follow him to his retreat. But the King, while he admired the generosity of his sentiments, allowed him only to visit the disgraced Statesman once a year. His principal production is an essay "Sur la Necessité et les Moyens de Plaine," which ran through several editions. It is a pleasing and instructive performance, and contains many sensible and true observations, but the style is in general feeble and desultory.

(To be continued.)

THE
LONDON REVIEW,
AND
LITERARY JOURNAL,
FOR FEBRUARY 1802.

QUID SIT PULCHRUM, QUID TURPE, QUID UTILE, QUID NON.

Voyages from Montreal on the River St. Laurence, through the Continent of North America, to the Frozen and Pacific Oceans, in the Years 1789 and 1791. With a preliminary Account of the Rise, Progress, and present State of the Fur Trade of that Country. Illustrated with Maps. By Mr. (now Sir Alexander) Mackenzie. 4to. Cadell and Davies. 11. 11s. 6d. Boards.

IN all voyages undertaken for the discovery of new countries, or for exploring and traversing extensive territories, imperfectly known, uncultivated, and inhabited only by savage natives, the general utility of the objects to be pursued, and, if possible, to be attained, should be constantly kept in view by the adventurers, and a proper estimate made of the perils, toils, and expence attending such enterprises, in order, that if these exceed the probable advantages to be derived from them, they may be abandoned by Government, or by the private indivi-

duals who have engaged in them; and on the other hand, that they may be encouraged, supported, and carried on, to the attainment of the beneficial results that may rationally be expected from a steady perseverance in well-concerted plan for the improvement and extension of the commerce of the united kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland.

A very extensive plan of this description is laid before the public, and submitted to the consideration of Government, in the volume now before us, founded on the completion of a discovery

discovery universally acknowledged to be of general utility, viz. the practicability of penetrating across the continent of North America, and of establishing a commercial communication through that continent, between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

This perilous enterprise was undertaken by Mr. Mackenzie, who informs us, that he was led, at an early period of life, by commercial views, to the country North West of Lake Superior, in North America, and being endowed by Nature with an inquisitive mind and enterprising spirit, possessing also a constitution and frame of body equal to the most arduous undertakings, and being familiar with toilsome exertions in the prosecution of mercantile pursuits, he was confident in the qualifications; and animated by the desire to carry this favourite project of his own ambition into execution; and at the period of his proceeding in the pursuit of it, we find that he was one of the partners in a commercial establishment, which assumed the title of the North West Company, and was no more than an association of commercial men, agreeing among themselves to carry on the fur trade, unconnected with any other business, though many of the parties engaged had extensive concerns altogether foreign to it. An account of the regulations of this Company, and of its flourishing state for eleven years, from 1787 to 1798, forms part of an interesting general history of the Fur Trade from Canada to the North West, which, from the earliest settlement of that Colony, was considered to be of the first importance.

From an attentive perusal of this history, which our Author, in his preface, recommends to his readers as a preliminary discourse, which will qualify them to pursue the succeeding voyages with superior intelligence and satisfaction; it evidently appears, that the commercial advantages to be derived from an extension of the fur trade beyond the limits of the settlements at that time established in the districts connected with Canada, was one of the motives to induce his commercial associates to wish him to proceed in the pursuit of his favourite plan, and to hasten his departure on his first voyage through the North West Continent of America, which took place in the month of June 1799.

But before we enter upon the pro-

gress of the voyages, as related in the Journals, it will be indispensably requisite to give our readers some idea of the mode of carrying on the fur trade, collected from the general history, which is so diffuse as to extend to 132 pages, or nearly one fourth part of this large volume. We must also premise, that without the Maps, which illustrate the local situations, all abstract, or summary accounts, will be defective; consequently, the best purpose they can answer will be, that of recommending the whole as a work "that will be found to excite an interest and regard in the minds of those who peruse it."

After specifying the articles, received from England, necessary for this trade, and the number and quality of the persons actively employed in the concern, such as clerks, interpreters, guides, canoe-men, &c. we have the following account of their manner of proceeding, and of part of the country through which they pass.

"The necessary number of canoes being purchased, at about three hundred livres each, the goods formed into packages, and the lakes and rivers free from ice, which they usually are in the beginning of May, they are then dispatched from La Chine, eight miles above Montreal, with eight or ten men in each canoe, and their baggage, and sixty-five packages of goods, six hundred weight of biscuit, two hundred weight of pork, three bushels of peas, for the men's provision; two oil-cloths to cover the goods, a sail, &c.; an axe, a towing-line, a kettle, and a sponge to bail out the water; with a quantity of gum, bark, and watape, to repair the vessel. An European, on seeing one of these slender vessels thus heave a up, and sunk with her gunwale seven six inches of the water, would think his fate inevitable in such a boat, when he reflected on the nature of her voyage; but the Canadians are so expert, that few accidents happen."

Leaving La Chine, they proceed to St. Ann's, within two miles of the western extremity of the Island of Montreal, the Lake of the Two Mountains being in sight; which may be termed the commencement of the Utawas river. At the rapid of St. Ann, they are obliged to take out part, if not the whole, of their lading. It is from this spot that the Canadians consider they take their departure, as it possesses the last Church on the island, which is dedicated

dedicated to the tutelar Saint of voyagers. The Lake of the Two Mountains is about twenty miles long, but not more than three wide. At the end of the Lake, the water contracts into the Utawas river, which, after a course of fifteen miles, is interrupted by a succession of rapids and cascades for upwards of ten miles, at the foot of which the Canadian Seignories terminate.

The voyagers are frequently obliged to unload their canoes, and carry the goods upon their backs, or rather suspended in slings from their heads. Each man's ordinary load is two packages, though some carry three. Here the canoe is towed by a strong line. There are some places where the ground will not admit of their carrying the whole; they then make two trips, that is, take half their lading, and go and land it at the distance required, and then return for that which was left. In this distance are three carrying places, the length of which depends, in a great measure, upon the state of the water, whether higher or lower; from the list of these the river is about a mile and an half wide, and has a regular current for about sixty miles, when it ends at the first *Portage de Chaudière**, where the body of water falls twenty-five feet, over craggy, excavated rocks, in a most wild, romantic manner. At a small distance below is the river *Rideau* (Curtain) on the left, falling over a perpendicular rock, near forty feet high, in one sheet, assuming the appearance of a curtain; and from which circumstance it takes its name: over this portage, which is six hundred and forty-three paces long, the canoe and all the lading is carried. The rock is so steep and difficult of access, that it requires twelve men to take the canoe out of the water: it is then carried by six men, two at each end, on the same side, and two under the opposite gunwale in the middle. From hence to the next is but a short distance, in which they make two trips over the second *Portage de Chaudière*, which is seven hundred paces, to carry the lading alone. From hence to the next and last *Chaudière*, or *Portage des Chenes*, is about six miles, with a very

strong current, where the goods are carried seven hundred and forty paces; the canoe being towed by a line, when the water is not very high. We now enter *Lac des Chaudières*, which is computed to be thirty miles in length. At the end of this is the *Portage des Chats*, over which the canoe and lading are carried two hundred and seventy-four paces, and very difficult it is for the former. The river is here barred by a ridge of black rocks, rising in pinnacles, and covered with wood, which, from the small quantity of soil that nourishes it, is low and stunted. The river finds its way over and through these rocks, in numerous channels, falling fifteen feet and upwards. From hence, two trips are made through a serpentine channel formed by the rocks, for several miles, when the current slackens. At the channels of the grand *Calumet*, which are computed to be at the distance of eighteen miles, the current recovers its strength, and proceeds to the *Portage Dufort*, which is two hundred and forty-five paces long; over which the canoe and baggage are transported. From hence, the current becomes more rapid, and requires two trips to the *Décharge des Sables*, where the goods are carried one hundred and thirty-five paces, and the canoe towed. Then follows the *Mountain Portage*, where the canoe and lading are also carried three hundred and eighty-five paces; then to the *Décharge of the Derig*, where the goods are carried two hundred and fifty paces; and thence to the grand *Calumet*. This is the longest carrying place in this river, and is about two thousand and thirty-five paces.

• It is foreign to our purpose, which we shall presently explain, to follow the route of these traders through the numerous lakes, rivers, portages, and décharges, in the different countries they traverse, till they arrive at Fort Chipewyan, situated on the western side of the Lake of the Hills, at about eight miles from the discharge of the river Elk into the Lake, in latitude 54. 38. North, longitude 110. 26. West; a new establishment of the North West Company in 1788, and the head quarters of Mr. Mackenzie for eight years; and from whence he took his departure on

* The French names being retained, it is proper to mention, that *portage* means a place where both the goods and the canoes are transported overland, and *décharge* where the goods alone are carried.

both his expeditions. This station, therefore, is accurately described, with the manner of carrying on the trade there, and other circumstances connected with it; particularly, an account of the *Knisteneaux* and *Chipewyan* Indians, equally curious and interesting, and with which he concludes the general history of the fur trade. The sketch we have just given of the mode of conducting it, elucidates the following passage in the preface.—“ I had to encounter perils by land and perils by water, to watch the savage who was our guide, or to guard against those of his tribe who might meditate our destruction. I had also the passions and fears of others to control and subdue. To day, I had to alluage the rising discontents, and on the morrow to cheer the fainting spirits of the people who accompanied me. The toil of our navigation was incessant, and oftentimes extreme; and in our progress over-land we had no protection from the severity of the elements, and possessed no accommodations or conveniences, *but such as could be contained in the burden on our shoulders*, which aggravated the toils of our march and added to the wearisomeness of our way.” With these explanations, we are no longer surprised at voyages performed on great lakes and rivers without better vessels, and journeys over mountains and villics, through dreary wastes and wide spreading forests, entirely on foot, but we may well be astonished at the uncommon fortitude, patience, and perseverance, with which the enterprising adventurer steadily pursued the important objects he had in view.

The journal of the first voyage commences on Wednesday, the 3d of June 1789, when Mr. Mackenzie and his companions embarked on board a canoe made of birch bark. The crew consisted of four Canadians, two of whom were attended by their wives, and a German; they were accompanied also by an Indian, who had acquired the title of English Chief, and his two wives, in a small canoe, with two young Indians, his followers, in another small canoe. These men were engaged to serve them in the twofold capacity of interpreters and huntsmen.

They were also accompanied by a canoe, which our Author had equipped

for the purpose of trade, and given the charge of it to M. Le Roux, one of the Company's clerks. In this, he adds, “ I was obliged to ship part of our provision; which with the clothing necessary for us on the voyage, a proper assortment of the articles of merchandise is presents, to insure us a friendly reception among the Indians, and the ammunition and arms requisite for defence, as well as a supply for the hunters, were more than our own canoe could carry, but by the time we should part company, there was every reason to suppose that our expenditure would make sufficient room for the whole.”

The Journal is regularly carried on from day to day, and is comprised in seven chapters; to each of which is prefixed a summary account of the progress of the voyage, and of the principal occurrences related in it.

On the 23d of June, our voyagers landed on the main land, in north latitude 67. 24. at three lodges of Red-knive Indians, so called from their copper knives. Mr. Le Roux purchased of these Indians upwards of eight packs of good beaver and marten skins, and here Mr. Mackenzie took leave of that Gentleman, and continued his voyage, and the remainder of this month, and part of the next, was employed in navigating the bay, and river, and visiting the islands of the great Slave Lake. Ice was observed along the banks, they saw several smokes on the North shore, and as they drew nearer, they discovered the natives running about in apparent confusion; some were making to the woods, and others hurrying to their canoes; but on landing, the few who had not escaped were addressed by the English Chief * and his two Indians in the *Copeway* language, which they perfectly understood, and listened to call their fugitive companions from their hiding places. Expecting to gain information from these people respecting their further progress towards the sea, the canoe was unloaded, the tents pitched, and our voyagers made a short stay with these people: there were five families, consisting of twenty five or thirty persons, and of two different tribes, the Slave and Dog-rib Indians. Of their singular customs, dances, persons, dress,

* So called from his having been the conductor of his countrymen, to carry their furs to Churchill Factory, Hudson's Bay, to trade with the English Company.

ornaments, arms for war, hunting, canoes, &c. Mr. Mackenzie gives a minute description, but the information they gave him concerning the river was so fabulous, that he would not detail it, nor place any faith in their strange relations: "Justice it to mention their attempts to persuade us that it would require several winters to get to the sea, and that old age would come upon us before the period of our return; we were also to encounter monsters of such horrid shapes and destructive powers as could only exist in their wild imaginations. They added, besides, that there were two impassable falls in the river, the first of which was about thirty days march from us. The Chief and his young followers, who were already tired of the voyage, now expressed their opinion and anxious wish that we should return. They said that, according to the information they had received, there were very few animals in the country beyond us, and that as we proceeded the scarcity would increase, and we should absolutely perish from hunger, if no other accident befel us. It was with no small trouble that they were convinced of the folly of these notions; and by my desire, they induced one of these Indians to accompany us, in consideration of a small kettle, an axe, a knife, and some other articles."

From this place they embarked on the 6th of July, and soon passed the Great Bear River, which is of a considerable depth, and an hundred yards wide: its water is clear, and has the greenish hue of the sea. They had not proceeded more than six miles, when they were obliged to land for the night, in consequence of an heavy gull of wind, accompanied with rain. They encamped beneath a rocky hill, on the top of which, according to the information of the new guide, it blew a storm every day throughout the year. The next day they passed through numerous islands, and had a ridge of snowy mountains always in sight: they encamped at night in a similar situation to that of the preceding evening, beneath another high rocky hill, which they attempted to ascend, but before they got half-way to the summit, they were almost suffocated by clouds of musquitoes, and were obliged to return. On the 7th, they landed at an encampment of four fires, all the inhabitants

of which ran off with the utmost speed, but were persuaded by the guide to return. They consisted of eighteen people, differing in no respect from those they had already seen. Here they were informed, that they were close to a great rapid, and four canoes, with a man in each, were sent by these hospitable people to follow them, and to point out the particular channels they should go for the more safe passage of the rapid. They also abounded in discouraging stories concerning the dangers and difficulties they were to encounter. After passing this rapid, which was by no means dangerous, they landed at different small encampments of small families of Indians, from whom they obtained plenty of fish, furs, and partridges, in return for the usual articles of beads, knives, &c. with which they were greatly delighted. The next day they met with another tribe, called the Hare Indians, from furs and fish being their principal support. These had also their wonderful stories of danger and terror in proceeding further on the voyage; and asserted, that behind the opposite mind, there was a Manitoe, or Spirit, in the river, which swallowed every person that approached it.

We must now observe, that following the course of the Journal from the arrival at the Slave Lake, we have no specification of the river they were upon when they reached the Hare Indians; but upon the Map of Mackenzie's track from Fort Chipewyn to the North Sea, which is annexed to the Voyage, we find the Hare Indians situated on the North shore of the river marked Mackenzie's River.

So various were the channels of this river, that they were at a loss which to take, but determined to take the middle channel, as it appeared to be the largest body of water, and running North and South. On the 10th of July, they landed on the West shore, where they found a tribe of Indians, consisting of five families, to the amount of forty men, women, and children; they are called *Degubet Dinees*, or the *Quarrellers*. They now found themselves in 67° 47' North latitude. "From hence (says Mr. Mackenzie) it was evident, that these waters emptied themselves into the Hyperborean Sea; and though it was probable that, from the want of provision, we could not return to Athabasca (one of the Company's Ra-

mons), in the course of the season, I nevertheless determined to penetrate to the discharge of them. My new conductor being very much discouraged, and quite tired of his situation, used his influence to prevent our proceeding. He had never been, he said, at the *Binahulla Toc*, or White Man's Lake, and that when he went to the Elquimaux Lake, which is at no great distance, he passed overland from the place where we found him, and to that part where the Elquimaux pass the summer. In short, my hunters also became so dissuaded from these accounts, and other circumstances, that I was confident they would have left me, if it had been in their power. I however satisfied them, in some degree, by the distance, that I would proceed onwards but seven days more, and if I did not then get to the ice, I would return. Indeed, the low state of our provisions, without any further consideration, formed a very sufficient security for the maintenance of my engagement.

It appears, however, by the Journal, that after passing several islands, on which were deserted encampments of the Elquimaux Indians, and the print of the feet of the natives in the sand, as if they had been there but a few days before to procure wild fowl, they arrived on Sunday, July 14th, at the entrance of the Lake (we suppose the White Man's Lake before mentioned.)

"I now took an observation," says our Journalist, "which gave 69. 1. North latitude. The lake was quite open to us to the Westward, and out of the channel of the river there was not more than four feet water, and in some places the depth did not exceed one foot. At five o'clock, we arrived at the westernmost point of an high island. The lake now appeared to be covered with ice, for about two leagues distance, and no land ahead, so that we were prevented from proceeding in this direction by the ice and the shallowness of the water along the shore.

"We landed at the boundary of our voyage in this direction, and as soon as the tents were pitched, I proceeded with the English Chief to the highest part of the island, from which we discovered the solid ice, extending South West by compass to the Eastward. As far as the eye could reach to the South Westward, we could dimly perceive a chain of mountains, stretching further

to the North than the edge of the ice, at the distance of upwards of twenty leagues. My people could not, at this time, refrain from expressions of real concern, that they were obliged to return without reaching the sea.

"Tuesday, 14th. It blew very hard from the North West. Having sat up till three in the morning, I slept longer than usual, but about eight, one of my men saw a great many animals in the water, which he at first supposed to be pieces of ice. About nine, however, I was awakened to resolve the doubts which had taken place respecting this extraordinary appearance. I immediately perceived that they were whales, and having ordered the canoe to be prepared, we embarked in pursuit of them. It was, indeed, a very wild and unreflecting enterprise; and it was a very fortunate circumstance that we failed in our attempt to overtake them, as a stroke from the tail of one of these enormous fish would have dashed the canoe to pieces. Our guide informed us, that they are the same kind of fish which are the principal food of the Elquimaux, and they were frequently seen as large as our canoe. I was now determined to take a more particular examination of the islands, in the hope of meeting with parties of the natives, from whom I might be able to obtain some interesting intelligence. We encamped on the Eastern end of the island, which I had named the *Whale Island*. It is about seven leagues in length, East and West, by compass; but not more than half a mile in breadth. This morning I ordered a post to be erected close to our tents, on which I engraved the latitude of the place (69. 7. North), my own name, the number of persons I had with me, and the time we remained there. This island is the utmost point of land marked on the map already mentioned; and here, it may be said, the object of the voyage was attained—"it has settled the dubious point of a North West passage; and I trust, that it has set that long agitated question at rest, and extinguished the dispute respecting it for ever." See Preface, page v.

The remainder of the month was taken up with visiting other islands, and obtaining from some of the natives such descriptions of the circumjacent country as served to confirm the non-existence of any such practicable passage. The various particulars of this conclusion

conclusion of the *voyage outwards* are contained in Chapter VI.

The Journal of the VIIth, and last Chapter, commences Saturday, August 1st; and the next day, they arrive at the river of the Bear Lake on their return home, the difficulties and dangers they meet with in their passage, their landings, encampments, revisiting some Indians, and finding others whom they had not seen before, hunting excursions, killing of geese, hares, &c. (which indeed, with the account of their fishing, occupy a very considerable portion of the Journals throughout the voyage) are the principal occurrences, till they meet M. Le Roux on the Slave Lake, August 24th. They parted from this Gentleman, who was sent on a trading expedition, and proceeded to the portages, or carrying-places, over which their canoe and baggage was carried on men's shoulders; at length they entered the Lake of the

Hills, on Saturday, September 12th, and arrived at Chipewyan Fort. Thus ended a voyage which had occupied the considerable space of one hundred and two days.

A Map of America between latitudes 40 and 70 North, and longitudes 45 and 180 West, exhibiting Mackenzie's track from Montreal to Fort Chipewyan, and from thence to the North Sea in 1789, and to the Pacific Ocean in 1793, reduced by Mr. Arrowmith from his three sheet map of North America, and separate Maps of the two Voyages, illustrate the volume, which, with great propriety, is inscribed to his Majesty. It is likewise decorated with a Portrait of the Author, painted by Lawrence, and engraved by Condé.

The second expedition, which is still more interesting than the first, will be the subject of another review.

M.

Observations on the Cow Pock. By John Crokley Lettsom, M. and LL.D. Member of several Academies and Literary Societies. The Second Edition. 8vo. 3s. Mawman. pp. 80.

THE first edition of this interesting pamphlet did not come to our hands, having been distributed only among the Author's friends, and not exposed to sale. From a careful review of its contents, we feel justified in saying, that it would have been an injury to the public had its circulation been longer restricted.

"An animal," says our Author, "whose lactarious fountains afford in our infancy a substitute for that of the parent, and from which we draw, through life, a considerable portion of our nutriment, is destined, by the sagacity of one enlightened philosopher, to protect the human species from the most loathsome and noxious disease to which it is subjected." In reflecting upon its ravages, the mind revolts with horror; not merely from its fatal devastation, but likewise from the deformity it inflicts upon its victims, by rendering the fairest sublunary being, that god-like countenance, impressed by the Creator, an object of compassion, if not of disgust. I contemplate, therefore, with medical pride, and not less with national gratitude, the name and discovery of Dr. EDWARD JENNER; who, by conveying from a small pustule on the teats or nipples of the udder of

the domestic cow, a particle of matter, under the cuticle of the human subject, has established the divine art of preventing the ravages, and even the appearance, of that scourge of his existence, the small-pox.

"From time immemorial this domestic animal has been venerated among ancient nations as an object of worship; to all it is now an object of grateful admiration. What then is due to that philosopher, who has drawn new and heretofore unexplored sources of happiness from this salutiferous animal! Gratitude calls upon the nation for a national reward; and great indeed would it be, were it adequate to the national good that must result from this wonderful discovery, which embraces at once the following axiom:

"I. It prevents the accession of the most fatal malady under heaven—the variolous infection.

"II. It is not infectious or contagious.

"III. It is believed, that it never has been fatal, and never will be.

"IV. It creates no blemish, or mark, on the human frame.

"V. It conveys no constitutional disease.

"It has indeed been calculated that of
60,000

60,000 persons who have been inoculated with the Cow-pock, four have died. I cannot bring my imagination, from the experience I have had, to conceive, that any healthy subject can die of a process which can hardly be called a disease; or, in other words, that a single pustule (for there is rarely more) can prove fatal. Prejudice or ignorance have given rise to various reports, which inquiry has proved unfounded. It must, however, be acknowledged, that many mistakes have been committed by practitioners, matter has been taken from the chicken-pox (*varicella*), and too frequently from the purulent fluid round the head of the Cow-pock, or in the venolous pustule, and in either case it is needless to say, inoculation under such circumstances is no security against the small-pox.

"But, supposing four might have died of 60,000 persons inoculated by the Cow-pock, it can hardly afford an argument against the practice, for if we calculate, that the process of the eruption, &c. may occupy fourteen days, who would entice 60,000 healthy persons for fourteen days, under the chance of no more than four dying in that period?"

The Doctor proceeds to state instances of error committed, even by practitioners of character, in venolous inoculation; he then forms a happy climax, from the hazards of the natural disease to the unshakable security and efficacy of the vaccine inoculation. Condemning, we find, figuratively represented the *usual method* as a *rapid error* which every individual is liable to pass over, and the *cautious inoculation* as a *road*, of which each may avail himself to obtain a safe passage, while those who do not embrace this conveyance must incur the risk of plunging into this dangerous current. "If this allusion," says Dr. L. "exhibit the superior advantages of venolous, may we not substitute an *adamantine bridge* in favour of *vaccine inoculation*?"

Our limits prevent our proceeding so much in detail with this pamphlet as our inclinations, founded on a conviction of its importance, would lead us to do. Our readers, therefore, must per-

mit us to confine ourselves to the mere selection of a few of the most striking facts and observations; referring, with our strongest recommendation, the work itself to general attention.

The Medical Committee of Paris, in their letter to the Mayors of the twelve districts of that city, observe,

"That the vaccinated have been incessantly exposed to the contagion of the small-pox, even by sleeping in the same bed, and eating and drinking out of the same vessels without any effect *. More than seventy-two have been inoculated for the small-pox, yet none have taken the infection †.

"The Committee have thus, by numerous experiments, verified the observations of the English physicians, and is convinced of the truth of the three principal statements

"I. That the vaccine is a very slight disease.

"II. That it is not contagious.

"III. That it is an effectual preventative against the small-pox.

"The Committee is preparing a report, in which, as well as rendering an account of its own labours, it will demonstrate these great truths, and establish the public opinion with respect to the *most brilliant, and the most important discovery of the eighteenth century*, to which *France, Europe, and the whole world, will be indebted to the annihilation of that most destructive scourge, which has ravaged and desolated it for so many centuries.*"

Our Author makes eloquent and persuasive appeals, respectively, to the Literati, to Physicians, and to Parents, especially Mothers, conjuring them to promote and adopt universally the salutary process alluded to. He then powerfully, and we think successfully, combats the reasoning so commonly heard against the practice, on account of its origin; many persons conferring upon it the notice of a *brutally savage*, and branding its promoters as persons possessed with the *cow mania*. He next proceeds to point out the mode of administering, and to mark distinctly the progress of the vaccine infection, with proper cautions against mistakes in the operation in the course of which he makes the following remark:

* Children sucking, under the vaccine disease, do not infect their mothers, who have not had it; nor the mothers the children.

† In England, and other parts, the number may be extended to full 50,000, or even perhaps double that number at this time.

" Let it be here recorded to the honour of the medical professors, that they have very generally encouraged this salutary practice, although it is certainly calculated to lessen their pecuniary advantages, by its tendency to extirpate a fertile source of professional practice, with a laudable spirit, which whilst it disposes them to sacrifice their time and their health, and even to visit distant and inhospitable climes, to administer aid to the sick, actuates them to endeavour to lessen human misery, by the prevention of disease, thus liberally and gloriously sacrificing private emolument to the comfort, happiness, and security of the public."

The practice of Dr. Woodville in France occupies an interesting portion of the work before us. This is followed by an account of the institution founded by Dr. Pevion for vaccine inoculation, the introduction to which abounds in proofs of the superiority, in point of efficacy and safety of the vaccine to the venereal infection.

Manchester, distinguished as much for the science of its citizens as for its amplitude of commerce, has thus addressed the Poor on this subject.

" The experience of several years has fully proved, that inoculation for the Cow-pock is a certain *preservative* against the small-pox, and is, besides, so mild and safe a disorder, when compared with the inoculated small-pox, that it has been generally introduced among the better informed and more wealthy inhabitants, both of this kingdom and of various parts of Europe. In order, therefore, to impress strongly on the minds of the poor the usefulness and superior advantages of this new plan of inoculation, the medical gentlemen belonging to these charities have thought it their duty to state, in this public manner, the following obligations, for the serious perusal of all those poor persons who feel proper affection, or their offspring, and who are desirous of promoting their own interest and comfort.

" 1. *Inoculation for the Cow-pock* has been practised for several years, with constant success, in various parts of this kingdom.

" 2. It has never failed to prevent the infection of the natural small-pox.

" 3. It may be communicated with safety to persons of every age and sex,

and at all times and seasons of the year, with equal advantage.

" 4. The Cow-pock is much preferable to the inoculated small-pox, is being a milder and safer disease, and not capable of infecting the persons living in the same family, or even sleeping in the same bed.

" 5. It does not produce eruptions, which scar and disfigure the face, and is seldom, if ever, attended with any other marks of the disease, than what appear on the arms from inoculation.

" 6. Neither swellings, blindness, lameness, nor any other complaints, which are known frequently to be the consequences of the natural small-pox (and sometimes, though but seldom, of the inoculated small-pox), have been observed to follow the Cow-pock.

" 7. Alarming as frequently large children when sickening of the small-pox, and while cutting their teeth, this disorder often proves dangerous, but no such objections lie against the Cow-pock.

" 8. So far from proving hurtful, delicate and sickly children are often improved in health by having passed through this complaint.

" 9. Scarcely any remedies or attendance are required for the Cow-pock.

" 10. There is no necessity for a course of phlebotomy before or after inoculation.

" 11. *The time of the parents will not be taken up in attendance upon the sick, to the injury of the support of the rest of the family, and to poor families this is an objection of no small importance.*

" The prejudice of the poor against inoculation for the small-pox by which thousands of lives have been annually saved, have been often lamented; but if they surrender just prejudices to prevent their laying hold of the advantage now offered to them by the inoculation of the Cow-pock, they will neglect the performance of a duty they owe to themselves, to their families, and to the state. For surely it is little less than criminal to expose their helpless children to the attack of so terrible, and fatal a malady as the small-pox, when it may be readily avoided by the inoculation of so mild, simple, and safe a disease as that of the Cow-pock."

The remainder of this work is taken up with the experiments and successful practice of Dr. Waterhouse in America, who

who seems to have exerted indefatigable industry in order to ascertain the truth of all the important axioms laid down by the vaccine advocates in England; and who declares the result in every instance to have been conformable to their doctrines, and not to be resisted by any mind not perverted by the most obstinate prejudice.

Engraved PORTRAITS, in *shade*, of Drs. Jenner, Woodville, Pearson, and Waterhouse, are given in this pamphlet, the contents of which ought to be zealously diffused among the heads of families in every part of the globe.

J

The Flowers of Persian Literature: containing Extracts from the most celebrated Authors, in Prose and Verse, with a Translation into English. Being a Companion to Sir William Jones's Persian Grammar. To which is prefixed, An Essay on the Language and Literature of Persia. By S. Rousséau, Teacher of the Persian Language. 4to. Sewell, &c. 11 15. 1802.

THE Editor of this work, who is the Printer of it, offers it to the publick as a book proper for the instruction of such as wish to acquire a knowledge of the Persian language. When Sir William Jones, in 1771, published his Persian Grammar, it was his intention that it should be followed by a volume like the present, as absolutely necessary for the student in Oriental literature; but this plan he left unexecuted. Sensible of its use, and feeling the want of such an assistant, Mr. Rousséau has compiled the present performance from a variety of expensive works, and we doubt not but it will answer the purpose intended.

The Poetical Works of Englishfield Smith, Esq. 12mo. Johnson. 1802

Of these Poems the Author modestly says, "they do not claim much poetical merit;" and that "most of them were written to amuse the tedious hours of a French prison." Many of them remind us of the author's strains of the late Robert Burns; and some of the attempts to imitate the style and simplicity of the ancient ballads are not undervalued of praise. The chief fault is carelessness of versification; which has induced the Author to admit of word, and of number found, which no ear can possibly allow to have any resemblance.

A Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Diocese of Durham, at the Ordinary Visitation of that Diocese, in July 1801. By Shute, Bishop of Durham. 4to. Payne, &c.

Piety without enthusiasm, and moderation without lukewarmness, characterize this Charge, in which the learned Prelate, addressing his reverend brethren, first states the chief impediment to spiritual religion, and then lays before them the principal means of cultivating spiritual duties in themselves. On both subjects he has produced very important arguments, which well deserve the attention of those to whom they were addressed, as well as those who are under similar obligations.

Instructions, or, The Beauty of Sentiment. Being striking Extracts from the best Authors, ancient and modern, in Prose and Verse, on a great variety of Subjects, divine, moral, literary, and entertaining, in a new method of Poetry. Also, A List of the best Books on the principal Subjects, and the Names of the Authors annexed to the Extracts. By the Rev. G. G. Scragg. 2 Vols. 12mo. Symonds.

The first volume of this work is intended as a short body of civility; the second comprises various articles of morality, and maxims for the conduct of life. Both will be useful to those who may study them with attention; and the Compiler's design, which he avows, to be "to recommend practical religion, and to assist those who are fond of reading, and yet have not much money to buy books, or time to consult larger works, will be found in a great measure to be satisfactorily executed.

LIST

LIST OF SHERIFFS

APPOINTED BY HIS MAJESTY IN COUNCIL FOR THE YEAR 1802.

BEDFORDSHIRE John Higgins, the younger, of Turvey, Esq.
Berkshire. The Hon. Thomas Windsor, of Braywick.
Buckingham. James Oldham Oldham, of Miffenden-Abbey, Esq.
Cambridgehire and Huntingdonshire. Thomas Aveling, of Whittlesea, Esq.
Cheshire. Lawrence Wright, of Mottram St. Andrew, Esq.
Cumberland. Edward Hasell, of Dalmain, Esq.
Derbyshire. Thomas Princep, of Croxall, Esq.
Devonshire. Postponed.
Dorsetshire. Edmund Morton Pleydell, of Whitcombe, Esq.
Essex. Robert Raikes, of Great Ilford, Esq.
Gloucestershire. James Musgrave, of Buniley-Park, Esq.
Hertfordshire. Edward Bolton Clive, of Treble, Esq.
Hampshire. Jacob Bosanquet, of Broxborn Park, Esq.
Herefordshire. Thomas Godfrey, of Ash, Esq.
Leicestershire. Postponed.
Lancashire. Henry Dalton, of Naith, Esq.
Leicestershire. Thomas Morgan, of the Hill, Esq.
Lincolnshire. Robert Wilson, of Diddington, Esq.
Northamptonshire. Robert Carey Elwes, of Great Billing, Esq.
Northumberland. Charles William Bigge, of Benton-Houle, Esq.
Nottinghamshire. Robert Lowe, of Oxtun, Esq.
Oxfordshire. Thomas Toovey, of Nettledon, Esq.
Rutlandshire. William Gilson, of Burleigh, Esq.
Shropshire. William Ferriiday, of Dawla Parva, Esq.
Somersetshire. Benjamin Greenhill, of Stone Easton, Esq.

Staffordshire. Robert Parker, of Park-Hall, Esq.
County of Southampton. Sir Edward Hulse, of Breamore, Bart.
Suffolk. Thomas Cockfedge, of Bury St. Edmund's, Esq.
Surrey. Edward Peppin, of Walton-Lodge, Esq.
Sussex. Sir William Ashburnham, of Broomham, Bart.
Warwickshire. Heneage Legg, of Aston, Esq.
Wiltshire. Sir Andrew Bayntun, of Spye-Park, Bart.
Worcestershire. Thomas Newnham, of Broadwas, Esq.
Yorkshire. Sir William Foulis, of Ingleby Manor, Bart.

SOUTH WALES.

Cardiganshire. Thomas Owen, of Glassoult, Esq.
Pembrokeshire. Hugh Stokes, of Hubberton, Esq.
Cardiganshire. David Davies, of Glangyr Occas, Esq.
Glamorganshire. Richard Mansell Phillips, of Sketty Hall, Esq.
Brecon. Joseph Sparkes, of Penyworlod, Esq.
Rathor. John Sherburne, of Llandrindod, Esq.

NORTH WALES.

Garnarvon. Robert Wynne, of Llanerch, Esq.
Anglesey. William Bulkeley Hughes, of Bryn-dda, Esq.
Merioneth. John Meredith Mostyn, of Clegir, Esq.
Montgomery. Pryce Jones, of Cofronidd, Esq.
Denbigh. Daniel Leo, of Llannerch-Park, Esq.
Flint. Sir Stephen Glynne, of Broad-Lane, Bart.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

JANUARY 25.

MR. POPE (late of Covent Garden Theatre) made his first appearance at Drury-lane, in the character of *Othello*, and was received with great applause.

FEB. 1. **MRS. POPE** made her *entrée* at the same Theatre, in her favourite character of *Juliet*, which she performed with her usual excellence.

Mr. Kemble has revived *The Distressed Mother*, *The Mourning Bride*, &c. and has announced *The Orphan*, *The Double Dealer*, and *The Winner's Tale*.

9. At Covent Garden Theatre, a new Comic Opera, called "THE CABINET," was presented for the first time; the principal characters are as follow:

R 2

Curvosa

Curvoso	Mr. EMERY.
Lorenzo	Mr. INCLEDON.
Orlando	Mr. BRAHAM.
Whimsicula	Mr. FAWCETT.
Marquise de Grand Chateau	} Mr. BLANCHARD.
Mimkin	
Peter	Mr. SIMMONS.
Constantia	Mr. MUNDEN.
Floretta	Mrs. H. JOHNSTON.
Crudeha	Sgt. STORACE.
Curiosa	Mrs. DIBBIN.
Leonora	Mrs. MATLOCKS.
Doralice	Mrs. ATKINS.
Blancha	Mrs. POWELL.
	Mrs. DAVENPORT.

SCENE—Italy; alternately on the adjoining territories of Curvoso and Orlando.

TABLE.

Curvoso, a rich but varicious Italian Count, has promised his daughter to Orlando, the independent Prince of the adjoining territory; but upon the unexpected success of Orlando's enemies, who suddenly despoil him of his lands, Curvoso revokes his consent, and accepts the offer of an old French Musketeer, whose well-filled pockets are sufficient to render him invisible in the eyes of the old Count, but not to those of his daughter, who, after respectfully expostulating with her father on his former promises to Orlando, rejects the Musketeer with disdain. Whimsicula, a confidential servant of Orlando's, is detected in an attempt to convey a letter to Constantia, and her father, glad of a pretext to break with Orlando entirely, orders all the presents and trinkets that his daughter had received from the young Prince to be instantly returned. Among them is a splendid *Cabinet*, containing a beautiful *artificial bird*, which sings upon the pressure of a secret spring. In this cabinet Constantia conceals herself, to avoid the presence of the Musketeer, when her father, angry at not finding her, and that the present still remained in her apartment, orders them all to be instantly removed, and, seconded by the intrigues of the Musketeer, he thus unknowingly sends away his daughter to the very man he wished her to avoid. The palace of Curvoso is described to be at a very short distance from that of Orlando, to which, accompanied by her faithful attendant Floretta, Constantia is conveyed. Orlando, who mourns the return of his seemingly rejected presents, is doubly impacted with joy when he

beholds the object of his affection, who accompanies them. He determines to solicit Curvoso once more, in hopes that the escape of Constantia will alter her father's determination, and to back his suit with the pleasing intelligence that he has repulsed his enemies, and regained his territories. In the mean time, that the reputation of Constantia may not run the risk of censure, she remains secluded in an apartment of the palace accessible only to her attendant Floretta, who is to make the bird in the Cabinet sing, as the signal of her approach, and Orlando is to announce his return by a token nearly similar.

This arrangement is overheard by Curiosa, the waiting maid of Crudeha, who is enamoured of Orlando, and who, finding herself rejected, displays all the vindictive rancour of Italian jealousy. By the above mentioned information of her servant she is led to examine the Cabinet, searches for the secret spring which is to animate the bird, and, by giving the signal of Floretta's supposed approach, succeeds in getting Constantia in her power, whom she commits to the custody of four bravoes, who are ordered to imprison her in an apartment of the palace (which overlooks a lake) till she can be sent back with disgrace to her father, or effectually concealed from the pursuit of Orlando. Doralice, the Stepmother of the Prince, assists the cause of Crudeha, but at the same time tempers the resentments of the latter so far as to preserve Constantia from any farther personal violence than that of confinement.

Orlando perfectly succeeds with Curvoso in procuring the dismissal of the Musketeer. The old Count also consents to strengthen the alliance, by giving his son Lorenzo to Leonora, the sister of Orlando, to whose palace they joyfully repair; and Orlando, leading them to the apartment where he had left Constantia, triumphantly gives the signal of his return, but is distracted at finding the apartment empty. Some one is then heard to breathe in the Cabinet, which revives Orlando, who, supposing that Constantia may have been induced to seek further concealment in it, breaks it open, and is again disappointed at discovering Floretta, who, in whimsical terror, informs him, that she had taken refuge there to avoid the fury of the Ladies, who had carried off her mistress.

During this, Constantia, in endeavouring

vouring to escape from the window of her prison, falls into the lake which flows beneath, but is saved, and conveyed to a fisherman's hut on a small island, by Peter, an old servant of her father's, who had been unjustly discharged by him, and is thus avenged by preserving the daughter of a man whose own life he had formerly saved, and had followed him from England, his native home.

Constantia sends Peter, with a letter to the Abbot of a neighbouring Convent, to request shelter till she can make her peace with her father, justly considering the misfortunes that have befallen her elopement as a punishment for breach of duty. The Abbot sends the letter to Crudelia, who, finding Orlando's passion for Constantia unalterable, and partly repenting of her jealousy, generously renounces her own wishes, and informs Orlando where to find his mistrets. Her father, lover, and relations, repair in their gondolas to the island on the lake. Constantia, fearful of Crudelia's emissaries, has taken the disguise of a reputed witch, who is supposed to be dumb, and before she discovers herself to her friends, informs them (through Biancha, the fisherman's widow, who explains her signs) of several incidents in their own lives, which make them give credit to her supernatural pretensions, and insist on her producing Constantia upon pain of death. She then throws off her disguise, explains her obligations to Peter and Biancha, and the piece concludes with general reconciliation.

The subservient incidents of the Opera result from the courtship of Whimsiculo and Floretta, and the jealousy of Curioso, who loves Whimsiculo, and spies her mistress Crudelia, in her prosecution of her rival.

The circumstances happen within the compass of one day. The Opera begins at sun-rise, with a view of Curioso's

castle. The second act is in the gardens and palace of Orlando, at mid-day; and the last act concludes with a moonlight view of the cottage on the lake.

Opera have of late years been considered as little more than vehicles of music. The present piece, judged by this criterion, has unquestionably some claim to commendation. There is a regular plot, tolerably well supported by sprightly dialogue; and if it boasts no striking features of interest, it at least contains nothing that is calculated to offend. Though the scene is laid in Italy, some neat and appropriate compliments to Great Britain are contrived to be introduced; and these, as well as many other parts of the dialogue, produce considerable effect.

The scenery and decorations are pretty, and the dresses appropriate.

The music, which combines the talents of Reeve, Moorhead, Dove, Court, and Braham, is distinguished for science and taste, and then different styles of composition are displayed with an effect which could not be justly expected from the union of so many masters. Indeed, as a musical treat, the Opera unquestionably possesses irresistible attractions, and will no doubt prove very popular. The talents of the performers are brought forward in the most advantageous situations. Braham pleases more than on any former occasion, by divesting himself of many redundant divisions and luxuriances, which were calculated rather to shew his powers of execution than to affect the heart. Incledon gives unusual force of expression to his airs; Storace excels her comic humour very successfully, and the piece is also powerfully supported by Munden, Fawcett, Emery, Mrs H. Johnston, and Mrs. Mittocks.

The Opera is the production of Mr. T. Dibdin, who has furnished this Theatre with several pieces that have been well received by the public.

POETRY.

THE RETREAT TO THE COTTAGE OF MON RELIO.

A POETICAL OLIO.

BY JOHN, THE HERMIT.

(Continued from Vol. XL. page 47.)

EPISILE IV.

From the same to the same in Conclusion.
Canterbury, Thursday Evening.

THIS morning at breakfast, John
seemed very low, [of woe.
And much I suspected some new cause

Pray tell me what's happened (said I)
since last night?

Your spirits appear in a pitiful plight:
What! not yet reveal'd all the things

that aggrieve you? [to relieve you.
Out, out with them all, and I'll strive

My friend shook his head, and uplifting
his eyes, [the skies;

Exclaim'd—with a look that upbraided
The dart of Affliction, by Destiny sped,
Sunk deep in my heart, ere my infancy fled!
Years

Years followed on years, yet in vain my
 poor heart,
 Bled, struggled, and hoped to expel the
 keen dart. [I strove,
 With *Wine*, potent *Wine*! and the *Muses*
 My tears to forget, and my anguish re-
 move. [I sleep wound,
 Alas! the full draught but inflamed the
 And the *Muses* but echo'd each for-
 rowful sound! [cut to the gale,
 What I suffered and lung was *then*
 Tho' *Pity* ne'er heard a more woe-begone
 tale! [and,
 I fled to this *Cot*, and with *Peace* hoped to
 Amend mine to balm my affliction of mind.
 In vain! not a shrub in the valley has
 power, [your!
 To soften the pangs which my spirit de-
 Nor silence, nor shades, can my bosom
 inspire [nourish Lyre!
 Nor all the sweet strains of the far ho-
 No longer, my friend, can I suffer the
 smart! [heart!
 My spirit is broke, and exhausted my
 No more can I struggle, no longer will
 strive, [alive,
 To keep this most wretched existence
 But closing my eyes, I will lay down my
 head, [the dead!
 Nor move, till I'm called to the seats of

FRIEND.

Is this your Philotopy? this your good
 hint? [years hence.
 'Twill be all the same John, a hundred
 Let *Hope* and gay *Lany* your moments
 beguile, [inile.
 And sighs unavailing give place to a
 Sweet nymphs! from the skies they de-
 scended together, [of weather.
 To soothe us poor mortals in all kinds
 Tho' oft-times they cheat me their words
 are so sweet, [with the cheat.
 Each time they deceive me, I'm charm'd

HERMIT.

Alas! my good friend, *Hope* no longer
 is mine; [divine!
 She left me long since, by an order
 To be to me *Fancy* charm'd me when hither
 I came [whimsical dame.
 To dwell with soft *Peace* and that
 Here we pass'd the long hours, or in
 writing or scheming,
 Or wore the dull days out in sleeping
 and dreaming. [was all tongue,
 'Thank Heaven we soon parted, for she
 And the vilest of hats that e'er made a
 long.

I wept, yet I know not for why I
 should weep,
 For *Peace* sat beside me—but always
 asleep! [me,
 This taciturn wench, tho' she did annoy
 Possess'd not one art to amuse, or employ
 me; [he,
 And so we sat stupid as stupid could
 I gaping at her, and she yawning at me!
 We gaped, and we yawn'd, and like two
 banish'd elves. [ourselves,
 Had no one to speak to, or hear but
 On death, and on sickness and sorrow I
 mused, [consulted,
 Till my spirits grew low, and my senses
 I thought myself left in a desert alone,
 And almost grew petrified into a stone!
 Tho' *Nature* may charm on a very fine
 day, [may,
 Tho' *Peace* may beguile us when *Pleasure*'s
 Yet still will the heart to the *Passions*
 incline,
 And part for *Society* *Women*, and *Wine*.
 Alas, my dear teller, how foolish was I,
 My secret old haunts and connections to
 fly! [lighted we sat,
 There, close round my hearth how de-
 Now laughing at this, or conversing on
 that. [as the gale,
 Those moments so blithe fled as lost
 That visits in summer my dear native
 vale! [I pass!

But now what a change! what a lute do
 A life? No, I vegetate only—like grails!
 Here penive I wait all the hours of my
 day, [Mars!
 Alone, and unknown, in this curled
 Alone, my dear Major, alone I sit here,
 Forgotten by all that once call'd me so
 dear! [and Wine,
 So dear? yes, so dear, when my Mutton
 Were always their own, it they chose
 but to dine. [grow poor,
 How altered are times! they grow rich, I
 And, no more convenient, no thought
 of no more! [pitied tale,
 No more? No, they laugh at my once-
 And now scarcely know the Reclute of
 the Vale [with tears,
 Here trusting to me with his eyes filled
 Forgive me (he said), I've not seen you
 for years, [bestow,
 And now, on this visit, have nought to
 But scenes most unpleasing, and stories
 of woe.

FRIEND.

This weakness, my friend, I am sorry
 to see! [thee!
 This weakness of mind, unbecoming of

* Alluding to a series of unpublished Elegies which contains the effusions of our author's mind, under peculiar circumstances of Sorrow.

But no! I wont censure! a spirit like
thine,
Will ever, in Solitude, deeply repine.

A Hermit-like life to be sure sounds
sublime, [thine.

And suits very well or a sermon, or
Fatigued, or disgusted, with life, we may
fly, [ing eye;

But cannot restrain the minds wander-
The *Passions*, the sweet little *Passions* will
till, [and with sighs,

And mourn their void bosoms with tears
Who strives without food to continue
his days,

The act of a fool, or a madman displays.
No friend, or companion, drops in for
an hour, [devour;

To dissipate thoughts which your spirits
From *within* all your fund of amule-
ment is brought,

And your mind is consumed by the la-
bours of thought. [breath,

It preys on itself, it devours its own
And longs to be blessing, and sighs to
be blest. [now find,

Experience is Wisdom, and since you
That solitude proves a bad nurse to the
mind, [world,

O quit this seclusion! return to the
And soon from your bosom shall sorrow
be hur'd. [repine,

Come! come! I no longer must hear you
We'll drown the stern goddess in bounties
of Wine, [depart,

Then, then, with a whoop and hurra we'll
And save from distraction y our heart and
y our heart. [your breath,

Returned to the world, *Care* shall fly from
And your soul from that moment be
blest and blest. [propagation,

J hn smud thro' his tears at this gay
And told me to think of his helpless
condition. [er there

Return to the world? (he exclaimed) *Here*
I shall still be confined to my *Bed* or my
Chair!

FRIEND.

Confined to your *Bed* or your *Chair*?
What of that? [and clat.

In *Bed*, or in *Chair*, you can eat, drink
Around a full table what man wants a
leg? [ing?

What Poet e'er mov'd from his bottle a
The Mules, when hated, can sing full
as sweet [their feet.

As when they are dancing about on
Wit, Wisdom, and Knowledge their ge-
nius would tread, [and head.

Tho' nothing were left them but *Stomach*
Reflect how much smoother your moments
would glide, [by your side;

If you saw, every day, an old friend

In crowds they'd flock round you, and
each use his pow'r, [an hour.

To soothe, or amuse you thro' many
Return'd to the world, you'd have *some-
thing to do* [euple gout.

Which, trust me, to Life gives a pain-
The change how delightful, alone here
you sit, [wit.

Your sorrows unpitied and useless your
HERMIT.

How kind is my friend! O to me your
words seem. [might dream!

As spoke by some Angel of whom I
What feeling, what goodness, what
friendship you prove!

You make me once more with our spe-
cies in love. [my heart

I've oft lung my sorrows, and oft lain
So bare, that e'en strangers might view
every part, [fully by,

Yet strangers and friends pass'd unmind-
Or glanced on its wounds an indifferent
eye! [mourn

Ah *Pity* now sleeps! or awakes but to
O'er those who have tusk'd a scratch
from a thorn! [stay here,

No, no, my good friend! it is best to
Forgotten by all that once called me so
dear.

FRIEND.

Poh! vapours, mere vapours! 'tis thus
in the head, [bied

Strange notions in Solitude often are
I leave you to think on't, the weather is
fine, [we shall dine.

So I'll take a short walk till the hour
This said, I march'd out, and returning
at three,

I found, on the table, a letter for me.

"His Majesty's Service," inscribed on
the cover, [over!

Prefaced, in a moment, my holidays
In these times of warfare no Soldier, a
minute [stay in it.

Arrived in a place, knows how long he'll
When dinner was finish'd, we push'd
round the wine, [brighter to shine!

Till the eyes of our Hermit seem'd
What you mentioned (said he) I have
thought on before, [the more!

But the more I reflected, I assur'd
Say, what can be done? I am willing
to go, [her No, No!

But Fortune, then Fortune! obtrudes

FRIEND.

That hard-hearted wench we *Necessity*
call, [an!

Or one way or other, still governs us
One parting glass more, for the sun is
near down, [into Town.

And I wish, before dark, to return
Fairly,

Farewell, my dear fellow! as life's but
 a span, [we can.
 'Tis right to enjoy it as much as
 This soul, we shook hands, when I
 mounted my mare, [his care.
 And left our friend John to his Wine and
 To you my engagement I don't mean to
 break, [your steak;
 I'll stop at your door, and partake of
 When, over a bottle, we'll talk this case
 over, [John to Dover.
 And form some good scheme to restore
 (To be continued.)

EPITAPH ON A CAT.

I.

HERE lies poor Tom,—of all the mer-
 wing race
 By far deserving of the highest place:
 His virtues great, his qualities so rare,
 My Muse (the Friend of Cats) would
 fain declare.

II.

Here lies poor Tom, who was as fine a
 figure [vigour.
 As any Cat, whilst blest with health and
 Tho' but twelve moons had passed o'er
 his head, [dead.
 Cut down he is, and numbered with the
 III.

Here lies poor Tom,—is good a mouster he
 As any Cat you'd ever wish to see,
 Nor Mouse nor Rat could ever 'scape his
 scent, [scent.
 And, once perceived,—to shades betwixt they
 IV.

Here lies poor Tom,—so affable a creature,
 Good nature you might trace in ev'ry
 feature.
 His ways so gentle, and his voice so mild,
 As to be pleasing to the blindest child.
 V.

Here lies poor Tom,—as sensible a beast
 As ever liv'd—in, in great to the least:
 His wonderful sagacity was such,
 As made him be by all admired much.
 VI.

When *Barrow* man with meat, called at
 the door,
 Then, with alertness, always ran before,
 Up in the narrow jump'd, and grow'd
 the more. [a treat.
 None better pleas'd than *Tom* with such
 VII.

When *Tom* perceiv'd his mistress going
 out,
 He would prepare to follow her about;

And if she went not far, he'd with her go,
 And all the signs of satisfaction shew.

VIII.

But *Tom*, with all his virtues on his head,
 Is gone; alas! alas! poor *Tom* is dead.
 Good-nature, sense, or beauty, could not
 save [grave.

POOR *TOM*, you see,—from an untimely
 IX.

Cut down in youth,—his death was pre-
 mature.

No awasting sickness did his frame endure,
 Nor warning had he;—for an hour's space
 Saw him in health,—and death o'erspread
 his face.

X.

Nor is it known, how came he to his
 fate, [gate:
 But found he was, a lifeless corpse, at
 No marks of violence appear'd to view,
 Which for his death could one conjecture
 shew.

XI.

Think how his owners must have felt the
 shock,
 To find their fav'rite lifeless as a stock.
 Then feeling, bid defiance to my pen.
 Judge ye of them, ye sympathetic men.

XII.

His death, a warning loud is meant to all.
 Ye sons of men do not despise the call.
 But, waving reasoning on this or that,
 Learn wisdom from the fate of this poor
 Cat.

J. H. P.

Old North Street, Red Lion
 Square, Holborn, Decem-
 ber 1801.

JEU D'ESPRIT.

BY AMBROSE PITMAN, ESQ.

ONE day as JACK KETCH was prepar-
 ing to die [doom'd to die;
 The noose round the neck of a rogue
 The culprit enquir'd, most obsequiously
 civil, [the DEVIL?
 If he'd any commands to his patron—
 "Why not much," replied JACK, as he
 knetted the twine, [LINE."
 "I'll only just trouble you, Sir, with a
 Now. 30, 1801.

* See an "Elegy on the Death of a favourite Cat," written by the same Author, inserted in the Lady's Magazine for December 1799.

JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
SECOND SESSION OF THE FIRST PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED
KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

[Continued from Page 58.]

HOUSE OF LORDS.

TUESDAY, JAN. 19.

THE House met at four o'clock ; and on the Motion being made, " That the House do adjourn to the 3d of February,"

The Earl of Carlisle said, he rose to call the attention of their Lordships to the subject of those short adjournments which had of late so frequently happened. It was a subject which had already created considerable sensation, and some degree of anxiety in the country, and therefore it was the duty of Ministers to have explained to Parliament their motives for adjourning over so often. While he was thus addressing the House, he would take the opportunity of asking a question ; and in doing so, he did not wish it to be understood that he meant to embarrass the proceedings of Government. He wished to be informed, whether Ministers had known of the intention of France to send a great armament from that country to the West Indies before the signing of the Definitive Treaty of Peace ? Whether that was done in consequence of an agreement between the two countries ? and whether his Majesty's Ministers had taken the necessary precautions to guard against the consequences that might follow from the French having such a force in the West Indies ? But it was not alone the great accession of force to France in that quarter of the world which was likely to be dreaded. The power of Spain would be considerably augmented ; five Spanish ships of the line sailed from Brest with the French fleet, and under the protection of the French flag ; which, added to the nine the Spaniards already had at the Havannah, would render them very formidable. And all this was done without its being known, whether Great Britain had made peace with Spain or not ; because, for any thing he knew to the contrary, we were still at war with that Power. He could see

no document by which he was to conclude that we were at peace with her ; and therefore he wished his Majesty's Ministers would satisfy the public on that question. He wished to ask Ministers, whether we were still at war with Spain, or not ? To that part of the Preliminary Treaty by which the Island of Trinidad was to be given up to this country, it did not appear that the consent of Spain had either been asked or obtained. No negotiation was carried on, nor treaty entered into between any Spanish and British Minister. Was it not necessary then to know how we stood with that country ?

Lord Pelham observed, that when it was necessary to give information to the public on any particular subject, the best mode of doing so was, not by making a statement in that House, in answer to a question which any Noble Lord might think proper to put, because the statements made in that House were generally given in a loose and incorrect manner to the public. But as he thought that greater inconvenience might arise from his silence on the present occasion than from his answering the Noble Lord's inquiry, he would inform him, that it was in consequence of a previous understanding between Great Britain and France that the fleet lately sailed from Brest ; that that fleet had a peculiar destination, and a specific object in view, and it could not be contrary to the interests of Great Britain if it succeeded in that object. With respect to the precautions alluded to by the Noble Lord, he would only say, that those Ministers must be the most culpable and criminal imaginable, who could suffer such an armament to sail, and not make such preparations as must effectually prevent the Power it belonged to from having any superiority over us in that part of the world to which it was destined.

The House then adjourned to

S

WEDNESDAY,

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 3.

Lord Holland said, it was not with any intention of disapproving of the conduct of Ministers, or of embarrassing the operations of Government, that he then rose to put a question to a Noble Lord whom he saw in his place. At the time when the Convention agreed upon between Great Britain and Russia had been discussed in that House, he gave his vote for an Address to his Majesty in approbation of the measure, in consequence of being assured by Ministers that the Courts of Copenhagen and Stockholm had agreed to the same. He wished therefore to know from the Noble Lord, whether any official communication had as yet been made relative to the accession of those Powers to the Convention in question.

Lord Pelham observed, that it was not altogether regular to put questions in such a manner to individual Lords. It was often productive of inconvenience, because to give an answer might be improper, and not to give an answer might make an unfavourable impression on the public mind. But in the present instance he had no difficulty in satisfying the Noble Lord's enquiry, by saying, that the ratification of that Convention on the part of Sweden and Denmark had not yet been brought to England; but that he believed was occasioned by the unfavourable state

of the weather, which for several weeks had interrupted almost all communication with the North of Europe. The Treaty certainly was expected, and he had no doubt of its meeting with the entire approbation of the Courts in question.

Lord Holland admitted that it might not be strictly regular to put such questions as the Noble Lord alluded to; but he had no other mode of proceeding with regard to the subject on which he wanted to gain information, except by making a motion before the House: and it certainly was less inconvenient to put a question to an individual Peer while he sat in his place, than to give notice of a motion, and call all the Lords together, merely for the purpose of knowing that which the individual might at once inform him of. He was particularly anxious to receive information on the present subject, because, although not much in the habit of placing confidence in Ministers, he had given his vote from a confidence that the fact which they at that time stated would soon happen. The circumstance had hung upon his mind, and he wished to be satisfied whether his confidence had been well grounded, or not.

After receiving a number of Private Petitions, and fixing the days for Appeals, the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THURSDAY, JAN. 14.

A MESSENGER from the Customs presented an Account of the Quantity of Grain, Meal, Flour, and Rice, imported from the 1st of October 1800, to the 1st of October 1801. Ordered to be printed.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, he was persuaded the House had done him the justice to believe, that it was with great reluctance he had recently made motions which might have been productive of unexpected inconvenience to some of its Members; and he hoped they would also do him the credit of supposing, that he felt extreme concern in the necessity of withholding from them a full communication of the motives which induced him to adopt this mode of short adjournments, to which, of late, he had had recourse. He was sincerely thankful to the House

for this flattering proof of their confidence. They had exercised their accustomed wisdom and discretion in not pressing him to explain his reasons, which still existed to such a degree, that he saw nothing to induce a departure from his plan. However, he doubted whether he might not, with propriety, explain those reasons; but to do so was sufficient to decide that he should not, and therefore he would be silent. He would always with pleasure refer to the judgment of the House—he would always with respect consult their opinion—but from what he had said, he hoped they would rest satisfied that no such reference was on this occasion necessary. He relied therefore, on the adoption of the motion with which he should conclude, namely—That the House should adjourn on Tuesday next; and on that day he trusted

trusted he should be able to move an adjournment to the 25th instant, then to meet for the dispatch of business.

The Motion being put,

Mr. Jones rose, and said, that no man could be more strongly disposed than he was, to give the utmost confidence to the Right Hon. Gentleman; but he did not conceive that he should do his duty, as a Member of that House, if he omitted to require some explanation of the cause which produced these short and frequent adjournments. With great submission, he thought it would be wiser to divulge that cause, whatever it might be, than, by concealing it, occasion very general uneasiness in the Country—an uneasiness, perhaps, not to be justified by the real cause. He was therefore of opinion, that some communication ought to be made to the House on this subject. He would be less surprised at these adjournments, if an unfortunate event which had lately taken place was not now completely terminated. (We understood the Hon. Member to allude to the Mutiny.) He remarked, that there was one circumstance no less extraordinary than true—that similar adjournments had occurred in the Legislative Body of France (*a laugh*), owing, according to the language of the First Consul, to the want of *calmness and unanimity of intention* in that Assembly. It was to be hoped, that no such cause or apprehension could produce the adjournments proposed by the Right Hon. Gentleman, as his Majesty's Ministers enjoyed in the fullest degree the confidence of the House. It might perhaps be thought wrong in him to press for explanation in this instance; but he assured the House, that nothing but a strong sense of duty, and a desire to satisfy the feelings of the Country, induced him to make the demand.

The Motion was put and carried.

TUESDAY, JAN. 19.

The Secretary at War brought up an estimate of the expenses of the Militia for the present year.—Ordered to lie on the Table.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that when he moved the last adjournment, he expressed a doubt whether he would not then be justified in moving the House to adjourn to the period originally fixed for the termination of the recess, as the reasons which induced him to propose those

short adjournments might be fairly considered at that time no longer to exist. However, he was happy to say, that those reasons were now entirely done away. He was surprised to understand it was expected in some quarters that he would this day make a full communication to the House respecting them. Certainly nothing had escaped him in the course of his observations on the different adjournments, which could warrant that supposition—at least nothing intentionally; for he did not conceive such communication would be proper, or by any means necessary. He therefore should continue to decline any explanation on this subject. Upon questions of great national importance, to be silent could not be considered to imply an unwillingness to give every requisite information to the House. It would, in his mind, be matter of sincere concern, should his conduct upon this occasion render him liable even to be suspected of a disinclination to satisfy the wishes of the House; but it would be recollected, that circumstances might be generally known throughout the country, with regard to which it might yet be unnecessary to make any formal communication to that House; and upon the subject of which Parliamentary interference or discussion would perhaps be improper. He hoped the House would approve of the policy which influenced his conduct, and adopt the Motion with which he meant to conclude, namely, that the House should, at its rising, adjourn to the 2d of February, a day somewhat more distant than he before mentioned; but he trusted that no inconvenience would result from the change.

The Motion being put,

Mr. Elliott expressed his astonishment that no explanation should be given to the House as to the cause of such frequent adjournments, particularly when the uneasiness they excited abroad was taken into consideration. It was now a month since a formidable fleet had sailed from Brest for the West Indies, superior in naval and military force to any that ever appeared in that quarter; and notwithstanding the general and just apprehensions occasioned by that event, Ministers declined to give any intelligence to the House which might operate to console the public. What he was about to say might appear a matter of speculation; but

but he had no hesitation in asserting, that if the French Government sent out this fleet without previously communicating its intention to the British Ministers, it was guilty of a fraud; and if the British Ministers overlooked the preparations going forward in the French ports, without demanding any explanation from the French Government, they were guilty of criminal remissness. Supposing even that a communication had been made to Ministers respecting this fleet, and that the situation of the French West India Islands required a large military force to restore them to order, still it would appear to him a very dubious policy to permit a fleet, to such an amount as that reported, to have sailed. For what necessity could exist to call for such a naval force? The Blacks surely had not acquired such a degree of maritime strength as to require such a fleet to subdue them. If Ministers had had a communication with the French Government, they should have expressly stipulated for the amount of shipping which should appear to be indispensably necessary to escort the military force, and then, had more been dispatched, the French Government would act with duplicity, and then hostile purpose would be manifest: then Ministers would stand acquitted of a want of proper vigilance, a charge to which they were now liable; and not less in that point of view, than in their neglect of prompt exertions to counteract the prejudicial effects to be apprehended from this armament. Here the Hon. Member took a view of the consequences which the sailing of the Brest fleet was in his opinion likely to produce on the progress and conduct of the negotiation. Should war recommence, he said, the French might strike an immediate and dangerous blow on some of our most important Colonial possessions—they had now the means of doing so; though it was rather probable they would delay the execution of their hostile designs—that they would postpone the accomplishment of their ulterior objects of aggrandizement, until they secured the very liberal cessions which the Preliminary Articles of Peace proposed to grant them. Until then France might allow us to enjoy Peace, while we should be obliged to keep up an expensive establishment in the West Indies to guard against their machinations. Such was the Peace we

were to enjoy—a Peace delusive and insecure—a Peace which would operate to put France in possession of that for which she had so long sought—a Naval Truce; and which he much feared would enable her to establish that in which all her hopes and wishes centered—that which all her exertions, intrigues, and state papers for years back have been contrived and calculated to produce, namely, what she called the liberty of the seas, which would be tantamount to the annihilation of the commerce and consequence of Great Britain. The situation of this country he conceived to be melancholy indeed, and its prospects still more so. He hoped it would not be imagined that he drew this picture with a view to cast any gloom; he was urged to do so, to stimulate the exertions of the people, and to excite the attention of Ministers; though he confessed he had no very strong confidence in their vigilance or their conduct with respect to the fleet he had already alluded to. Their promptitude of preparation in only a few days since sending out two or three ships of war to the West Indies, to put us on a par with the French, sufficiently demonstrated the degree of activity of which they were capable. He called upon the Country to be on the alert; the Power with which we were in treaty was always in motion—it was incapable of rest—it was accustomed to enterprize, and still eager for new adventure. It had all the qualities of a vicious Government, with the firmness of intrepidity and the energy of wisdom. It was only by an equal degree of energy and unceasing activity, that such a Power was to be guarded against. Unless that activity was followed up systematically, this Country would, ere long, exhibit a lamentable instance of a great nation sunk from its elevated position to the lowest insignificance, by the imbecility of the Councils, and the inefficiency of the conduct of its rulers.

Lord Hawkesbury said, that however high he might personally respect the Hon. Gentleman who had just sat down, he must observe, that his questions were not entitled to such deference as they would have been, had his sentiments been more in conformity to that conciliating system towards France, which prudence should have suggested, while a Negotiation for Peace was pending—
that

that Peace which the whole Country and the great majority of that House so loudly called for, and against which the whole tenor of the Hon. Gentleman's speech so directly militated. The Hon. Gentleman, in fact, could not have spoken so, had he not wished the Negotiation for Peace to fail altogether. His language could not be grateful to any man who wished for Peace upon honourable and creditable terms. With respect to the opinion advanced on a former day, and repeated this evening, that no alteration ought to take place in the relative force of the two countries, after signing the Preliminaries of Peace until the conclusion of the Definitive Treaty, that, he contended, had never been the case, unless expressly stipulated in the Preliminaries. France had, at many former periods, sent out fleets, and changed the destination of her armies during this interval, and this Country had frequently acted in a like manner. This conduct had never been resisted, unless it shewed a hostile disposition. If otherwise, how should we stand with respect to Egypt, the evacuation of which was agreed upon by our troops before the Preliminaries were signed? Had France acted upon the principle laid down by the Hon. Gentleman and his friends, she might interfere to prevent us from bringing home our troops, on the ground that, in case of the recommencement of hostilities, they would serve to increase our domestic strength. In fact, if the employment of the force of a Power engaged in negotiation did not manifest a hostile purpose, or if the force so employed was not more than equal to the object proposed, no alarm was ever taken. As to the sailing of the French fleet to the West Indies, and the question put by the Hon. Gentleman, it was rather too delicate a subject to enter into in the present state of the negotiation. But thus much he had no difficulty in saying, that that fleet did not sail without a proper previous communication between this Country and the Government of France. What the nature of that communication was, he trusted the House would not call on him to explain. ("A cry of *Hear! Hear!*"). However, he could go so far as to state, that nothing appeared in the sailing of that fleet to manifest any hostile intention on the part of France; yet he

hoped the House would give Ministers the credit of having adopted such precautionary measures as were calculated to avert all danger. When the Hon. Gentleman talked of a few ships being but very lately sent out to strengthen our fleet in the West Indies, it would be as well if he considered a little whether these few ships he alluded to were destined for the West Indies or not; and before he charged Ministers with tardy vigilance, it would be quite as becoming in the Hon. Gentleman to take some measures to ascertain what naval force we really had in the West Indies, and what was the number of ships dispatched there since the French fleet sailed. With regard to the Hon. Gentleman's apprehension of the effect the sailing of the French fleet might have in the demeanor of Lord Cornwallis, at Amiens, he should only say, that he knew of no event that had happened since the signing of the Preliminaries which ought to lower the tone, or could reduce the dignity of that illustrious Nobleman; on the contrary, from a full consideration of the relative state of the two countries since that event, he felt that his Lordship was entitled to use language as firm, determined, and vigorous, as a British Envoy could in any case think it necessary to adopt. Having said so much, he should now refer to the points with which he set out. First, that the sailing of the French fleet manifested no hostile purpose, and that previous to their sailing, a communication was held with the French Government on the subject. And, secondly, that Ministers had not neglected to take every precautionary measure to guard against any prejudicial effects that might be apprehended. Upon the whole, he conceived that the arguments of the Hon. Gentleman were rather against a Peace with France on any terms than pointed at this particular question. He endeavoured to inculcate distrust, and keep alive animosity. To the Hon. Gentleman, in particular, he should not feel it so very necessary to reply, but for the satisfaction of the House he had thought it proper to say so much in explanation, on a point to which the Hon. Gentleman and his friends were so forward to call the attention of the House.

Dr. Lawrence objected to the motion, and proposed only adjourning to Monday next.

The

The Attorney General answered the former learned Gentleman, and supported the original motion.

Captain Mankham observed, that what an Hon. Gentleman had said respecting the probability of the French taking, by surprise, Jamaica, was impracticable; as that Island lay so considerably to the windward of the Havannah, from which the fleet must be dispatched for the purpose.

Mr. Tyrwhitt also remarked, that no attempt could be undertaken against Jamaica, which our fleet would not have the opportunity of resisting, as it would take a French Squadron several weeks to work up to that Island.

The question was then put, when the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer was carried without a division.

TUESDAY, FEB. 2.

The Hon. Mr. Pole, brother to the Marquis of Wellesley, was introduced, and took the oaths and his seat.

The Speaker informed the House, that he had received a letter from Sir James Smunarez, Bart. in reply to the Vote of Thanks which, by order of the House, he had transmitted to him. The letter was read; it was dated on board the *Cæsar*, in Gibraltar Bay, Jan. 6, 1802, and expressed the Hon. Baronet's high estimation of the honour which the House had done him, in noticing his conduct on the 13th and 14th of July last, in his engagement with the combined Squadron of France and Spain; stating, that a similar favour had been four times conferred upon him as Commander of a line of battle ship; but that this honour was the more peculiarly gratifying to his feelings, as he received it for the discharge of his duty as Commander of a Squadron. It added that Sir James would take the earliest opportunity of communicating the Thanks of the House to the Officers and Crews of the different ships under his command.

On several Private Petitions being presented, the Speaker observed, that it would be very convenient that all the private business should be got through before four o'clock; and requested that he might be enabled to take the Chair at three o'clock every day, adding, that he should to-morrow be in readiness at that time.

Mr. Steele brought up an account of the distribution of 2,502,000*l.* which had been granted to his Majesty in

the last Session of Parliament to defray the expences of the Army Extraordinaries for the year 1801; also an account of the expences incurred under that head, which had not been provided for by Parliament.—Ordered to lie on the Table, and to be printed.

Mr. Robson expressed a wish to know whether these were the Papers upon which the Right Hon. Gentleman meant to found the motion respecting the Army Extraordinaries, which he had given notice of his intention to bring forward to-morrow.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, the account just presented to the House, had no reference to the motion of which he had given notice on a former day. On the day of the last Adjournment, he stated his intention of proposing to-morrow, in the Committee of Supply, to vote a sum to his Majesty to defray the expences of the Army Extraordinaries for the year 1802. He was not then aware that it would be in the power of the proper Officers to make out an account of the expenditure under that head of the last year by this early day; and as they were by their diligence so soon ready, he was induced to alter his arrangement. He therefore proposed on Friday next to bring forward a motion for discharging the arrears of the last year, because it was desirable to close the account of the last year, before any new application should be made to Parliament for the expence of the current year.

Mr. Robson thought it would be necessary to have these accounts printed with all possible expedition, in order that Gentlemen might have time to consider, from a full examination of the Minister's expenditure of the public money for the last year, how far it might be proper to trust him any farther.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, the accounts sought for by the Hon. Gentleman would be printed, and ready for delivery on Thursday morning.

An Account was presented from the Navy Office of the amount of the Navy Debt, as it stood on the 31st of December, 1801.

Mr. Vanflittart brought up an Account of the Distribution of the Money granted to his Majesty by an Act of the last Session of Parliament, for raising the sum of 2,000,000*l.* for the purposes mentioned

mentioned in the said Act; also the other Accounts ordered by the House on the last day of sitting.—These Accounts were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Canning said, that the Right Hon. Gentleman on the floor, had previous to the Recess given notice of his intention to bring forward a proposition for discharging the arrears of the Civil List; and that the lands which belonged to his Majesty in the West India Islands should be disposed of for that purpose. With respect to the object to which the Right Hon. Gentleman designed to apply the produce of those lands, he was persuaded that no difference of opinion could arise. Whatever time it might come under discussion, it should have his most cordial concurrence, but from what attention he had been able to give during the Recess, to the means by which the Right Hon. Gentleman intended to raise this money, he was disposed to consider it a plan not altogether unobjectionable. His motive in rising was to ask, whether the Right Hon. Gentleman would submit his motion to the House in such a shape, as merely to relate to the discharge of the Civil List Arrears, and not to involve the question, whether the Crown Lands in the West Indies should be sold for that purpose, or not—as he wished for an opportunity of discussing the policy of that project.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that the Right Hon. Gentleman had accurately conceived the nature of the motion, of which he had given notice previous to the Recess. He did state to the House his intention of bringing forward a motion to provide for the discharge of the arrears due on the Civil List, which were at present considerable; and as it was confessedly desirable to seek for means to apply to that object without adding to the public burthens, the most eligible expedient appeared to be, the sale of the Crown Lands in the West Indies. With respect to the island of St. Vincent, he recommended the sale of the *Charibbe lands* in that island, as a measure extremely desirable to the safety of the lives and property of the Planters. His Majesty's Government, however, was not decided that it would be proper to bring under discussion in that House the question, whether those Crown Lands in the West Indies should be sold or not, or in what manner.

Mr. Canning wished the House to understand that he was not by any means hostile to the desire of discharging the debts of the Civil List—his only objection was to the means the Right Hon. Gentleman intimated his intention to revert to, because he was of opinion that the sale of those Crown Lands ought not to take place, but under such restrictions and limitations; as he was convinced would render that sale very little productive indeed. He was aware that the *Charibbe lands* were different from the other Crown Lands in the West Indies; and he wished to know from the Right Hon. Gentleman, whether it was intended to sell the uncleared tracts in the several islands.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated, that the notice he had given, did not refer to the island of St. Vincent exclusively, but to the property possessed by his Majesty in the other West India Islands.

Mr. Jones said, that previous to the adjournment, he mentioned his intention of bringing forward a motion for the repeal of this odious tax, unless he should understand it to be in the contemplation of his Majesty's Ministers to do so. He now rose to ask the Right Hon. Gentleman whether it was his intention to submit to the House any proposition upon this subject?

The Chancellor of the Exchequer hoped the House would not expect that he should answer the question of the Hon. Gentleman. He trusted to the Hon. Gentleman's own candour, that upon further consideration, he would feel it was not strictly proper to bring forward any motion upon this subject until he should know whether in the Ways and Means for the current year the Income Tax would be included. He wished it not to be understood that he gave any indirect or implied pledge respecting this tax—his only object in rising was, to deprecate any premature discussion.

Mr. Jones disclaimed any intention of putting a question which might interfere with the Right Hon. Gentleman's official duty. There were many rumours abroad respecting the intentions of Ministers with regard to this and other objects. He was not, however, fond to trust to rumour (*a laugh*), and therefore thought proper to put this question; but he would take the Right Hon. Gentleman's advice, and wait

wait till the Ways and Means should be laid before the House, persuaded that Ministers would do every thing in their power to gratify the public wishes; yet he desired to be understood, that if the repeal of the Income Tax should not be made known in the Ways and Means, he would not fail to submit the subject to the consideration of the House.

The Order of the Day for the farther consideration of the Committee on the Bread Bill was, on the motion of Alderman Curtis, discharged, and fixed for Friday next.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 3.

The Right Hon. John Foster, late Speaker of the House of Commons of Ireland, took the oath and his seat, as Member for the County of Louth. He was introduced by Mr. C. Abbott and Mr. Alexander.

Mr. Manning brought in a Bill for paving, &c. the Streets of Shore-ditch.—Read a first, and ordered to be read a second time.

On the Motion of Lord Glenhervie, the Act of the 38 Geo. III. c. 57. which relates to the Encouragement of the Southern Whale Fishery, was read; and his Lordship moved, that the House should, to-morrow, resolve itself into a Committee to take the said Act into

consideration. His object he stated to be, to propose a further extension of the limits allowed to the persons engaged in the South Sea Fishery. The Motion was agreed to.

The Act of 29 Geo. II. c. 39. which relates to the Regulations established for the Sale of Fish, and to prevent Forestalling in the Markets of Westminster, being read; on the motion of Lord Glenhervie, leave was given to bring in a Bill to amend so much of the said Act as relates to the Sale of Eels.

Mr. Charles Wynne said, that previous to the Recess he took the liberty of stating his design of calling the attention of the House to the propriety of compelling those Debtors of large property, who preferred living extravagantly in a prison, to the payment of their just debts, to surrender their property to satisfy their creditors. He now rose to give notice, that he should, on Monday next, submit a Motion for leave to bring in a Bill to extend the provisions of the Lords Act.

The Committee of Supply, and of Ways and Means, were, on the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, postponed to Friday next.

Adjourned.

STATE PAPERS.

TREATY SIGNED AT MADRID, MARCH 21, 1801, BY THE PRINCE OF PEACE AND CITIZEN LUCIEN BONAPARTE.

THE First Consul of the French Republic and his Catholic Majesty, willing to establish on the most secure footing the States which the Infant of Parma is to receive as an equivalent for the Duchy of Parma, have agreed upon the following Articles; and have named as their Plenipotentiaries as follows:—The First Consul names Citizen Lucien Bonaparte, the present Ambassador of the French Republic; and his Catholic Majesty the Prince of Peace. These have concluded the following Articles:—

ART. I. The reigning Duke of Parma renounces for ever, for himself and his heirs, the Duchy of Parma with all its dependencies, in favour of the French Republic, and his Catholic Majesty shall guarantee this renunciation. The Grand

Duchy of Tuscany, which the Grand Duke in the same manner renounces equally, and the cession of which is guaranteed by the Emperor of Germany, shall be given to the son of the Duke of Parma, as an indemnification for the Countries ceded by the Infant his father, and in consequence of a other Treaty concluded formerly between his Catholic Majesty and the French Republic.

II. The Prince of Parma will go to Florence, where he will be acknowledged Sovereign of all the possessions which belong to the Grand Duchy, and receive from the Constituted Authorities the keys of the forts, and the oath of fidelity will be taken to him as Sovereign. The First Consul will exert his authority, in order that these acts may be peaceably executed.

III. The Prince of Parma will be acknowledged King, with all the honour due to his rank. The First Consul shall acknowledge

acknowledge him, and shall cause him to be considered by the other Powers of Europe. The measures necessary for this purpose shall be taken before the Prince takes possession.

IV. The part of the Isle of Elba which belongs to Tuscany, and depends upon that State, shall remain to the French Republic; and the First Consul shall give as an indemnity to the King of Tuscany the Country of Piombino, which belongs to the King of Naples.

V. As this Treaty originates from that which has been concluded between the First Consul and his Catholic Majesty, and by which the King cedes to France the possession of Louisiana, the Contracting Parties agree to put in execution the Articles of the former Treaty, and to use their respective rights till the settlement of those differences mentioned in it.

VI. As the new family to be established in Tuscany is of the family of Spain, these estates shall remain for ever united to Spain, and an Infant of that family shall be called to that Throne, in case the present King or his children have no posterity. In this case, the sons of the reigning family of Spain shall succeed to these estates.

VII. The First Consul and his Catholic Majesty agree to procure for the reigning Duke of Parma, in consideration of this renunciation in favour of his son, proportionable indemnities, whether in possessions or revenues.

VIII. The present Treaty shall be ratified and exchanged in the course of three weeks.

(Signed) LUCIEN BONAPARTE.
THE PRINCE OF PEACE.

MANIFESTO addressed to all the States, Friends, or Allies of the French Republic, to all Governors and Commanders in Chief of the Sea and Land Forces in the West Indies, to the Captains and Commanders of the different Ships of War belonging to the said States, stationed for the Protection of their respective Colonies, or navigating in these Seas, by the three undersigned Magistrates, nominated by the First Consul of the French Republic, to establish and constitute the Government of Guadaloupe and its Dependencies:

"A month has elapsed since a few factious men, enemies to all social order, have found the means to usurp the Government in the Island of Guadaloupe. To succeed in their plan, they have

calumniated the legal authority of the Captain-General, Rear-Adm. La Crosse, who was then solely and provisionally charged by the First Consul, Bonaparte, with the civil and military powers; they have seduced and led astray the armed forces, incarcerated the Officers who remained faithful to the Mother Country, and finally, they have audaciously dared to lay criminal hands on the Captain General, and banish him from his government, after having detained him several days a prisoner.

"The Captain General having been put on board a Danish vessel, with imperative instructions to land him at Copenhagen, was fortunately met by his Britannic Majesty's frigate the *Tamer*, Captain Weddin, Commander, his claimed protection was granted, and he found an asylum at the Government House at Dominica.

"At this juncture, the news of a general Peace arrived in these Islands, with the official account of the Preliminary Articles having been concluded, ratified, and exchanged between France and England. It was supposed that the communication of this intelligence, by demonstrating to the rebels the speedy punishment awaiting their misdemeanours, would be sufficient to recal them to their duty, but it was in vain. A British flag of truce went to Guadaloupe the 13th of November, 1801, and notified to them, the 14th, the official account of Peace, to which no credit was given, and the Officer of the flag was insulted.

"It was necessary for them to act in this manner to be enabled to fit out privateers, and to allow those actually cruising to continue their depredations, and receive their prizes. The legal Magistrates have now in their possession a Commission of Letters of Marque, dated the 15th of November, (the day after the notification of Peace was communicated by a flag of truce) information has been received that they have authorised the capture of several vessels belonging to the subjects of his Britannic Majesty, which have been carried into the ports of Guadaloupe, in conduct absolutely piratical.

"The First Consul having given orders to dispatch from Brest the *Fenice* frigate, Capt. Vial, with the official account of Peace, sent out likewise the Colonial Prefect, and the Commissary of Justice, in order to form and complete, in concert with the Captain General, the government of Guadaloupe and its dependencies:

pendencies: on their making the land of Defeada, they were informed of the rebellious state of Guadaloupe, and on the 24th of November they joined the Captain General in the town of Roseau, of his Britannic Majesty's Island of Dominica, with the permission of his Excellency the Hon. Andrew Cochrane Johnstone.

"In consequence of which, and of the two annexed Papers, one being an Act of the Government of the French Republic, regulating and constituting the different Authorities, military, civil, and judiciary, for the Island of Guadaloupe and its dependencies; and the other the Address of the three Magistrates composing the Government, to the Citizens of that Island;

"The three aforesaid Magistrates, composing solely the legal government of that Colony, are earnestly prompted to fulfil an essential duty, by denouncing to all nations, friends and allies of the French Republic, the state of rebellion of Guadaloupe against the Mother Country, caused by some subaltern factious individuals and others, without any title, who have usurped the reins of Government, and all civil and military authority; in consequence of which they hereby declare, that no act of the said rebellious usurpers will be approved of, or have any effect; that the privateers of Guadaloupe, continuing to cruise after the official account of Peace, or attempting to make prizes, will be looked upon as pirates, and treated accordingly with all the severity pointed out by law.

"They request the different Governments of their Allies, the Governors and Commanders of their fleets and ships of war, to prevent the exportation of arms, gunpowder, ammunition, or provisions of any kind, for the use of the rebels, the importation of which into Guadaloupe will be prohibited under the severest penalties.

"They DECLARE and ANNOUNCE, that no naval expedition or commercial clearance from the said island or its dependencies can be legal without the Captain General's signature for ships of war or armed vessels, and that of the Colonial Prefect for merchantmen and other vessels of that description, and they in consequence request all those who are authorized to act in the different parts where such vessels from Guadaloupe and its dependencies should anchor, without the proper papers heretofore mentioned, to seize and incultrate them and their respective cargoes, arrest their crews and

passengers, and likewise all passengers leaving Guadaloupe in neutral bottoms, without the Captain General's passport; the aforesaid seizures and individuals to be at the disposal of the Magistrates composing the Government of Guadaloupe, or of the Commissaries for the commercial intercourse of the French Republic, wherever such establishments should exist. They declare, that the *Saints* is the place fixed upon for vessels intended for Guadaloupe, that it has been granted for that purpose by the British Government until further orders, and that means will be there found to communicate with the legal Government of the said Island, and assistance, if required, obtained.

"The aforesaid dispositions will take place provisionally until the French Government sends out to these islands sufficient means to put a stop to plunder and rebellion, and re-establish order, which, when it takes place, will be published in the same manner, being of essential importance for the tranquillity of all Governments.

Given at Roseau, in his Britannic Majesty's Island of Dominica, the 3d day of December, 1801.

(Signed)

"LA CROSSE, Capt. Gen.

"LESCALLIER, Colonial Prefect.

"COSTER, Commiss. of Justice."

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The following Message was delivered by Mr. Lewis, the President's Secretary, to the Speaker of the House, and read by the Clerk:—

SIR, December 8, 1801.

The circumstances under which we find ourselves at this place, rendering inconvenient the mode heretofore practised, of making by personal address the first communications between the Legislative and Executive branches, I have adopted that by Message, as used on all subsequent occasions through the Session. In doing this, I have had principal regard to the convenience of the legislature, to the economy of their time, to their relief from the embarrassment of immediate answers, on subjects not yet fully before them, and to the benefits thence resulting to the public affairs.—Trusting that a procedure, founded in those motives, will meet their approbation, I beg leave, through you, Sir, to communicate the inclosed Message, with the documents accompanying it, to the Honourable

Honourable the House of Representatives, and pray you to accept, for yourself and them, the homage of my high respect and consideration.

TH. JEFFERSON.

*The Hon. the Speaker of the House
of Representatives.*

*Fellow Citizens of the Senate,
and of the House of Representatives.*

It is a circumstance of sincere gratification to me, that on meeting the Great Council of the Nation, I am able to announce to them on grounds of reasonable certainty, that the wars and troubles which have for so many years afflicted our sister nations, have at length come to an end, and that the communications of peace and commerce are once more opening among them. Whilst we devoutly return thanks to the Beneficent Being who has been pleased to breathe into them the spirit of conciliation and forgiveness, we are bound, with peculiar gratitude, to be thankful to Him that our own peace has been preserved through so perilous a season, and ourselves permitted quietly to cultivate the earth, and to practice and improve those arts which tend to encrease our comforts. The alliances, indeed, of friendly disposition received from all the Powers with whom we have principal relations, had inspired a confidence that our peace with them would not have been disturbed. But a cessation of the irregularities which has afflicted the commerce of neutral nations, and of the irritations and injuries produced by them, cannot but add to this confidence; and strengthens, at the same time, the hope, that wrongs committed on unoffending friends, under a pressure of circumstances, will now be reviewed with candour, and will be considered as founding just claims of retribution for the past, and new assurances for the future.

Among our Indian neighbours also a spirit of peace and friendship generally prevails, and I am happy to inform you that the continued efforts to introduce among them the implements and practice of husbandry, and of the household arts, have not been without success; that they are become more and more sensible of the superiority of this dependance, for clothing and subsistence, over the precarious resources of hunting and fishing; and already we are able to announce that, instead of that constant diminution of their numbers produced by their wars and their wants, some of them begin to experience an increase of population.

To this state of general peace, with which we have been blessed, only one exception exists. Tripoli, the least considerable of the Barbary States, had come forward with demands unfounded either in right or in compact, and had permitted itself to denounce war, on our failure to comply before a given day. The style of the demand admitted but one answer. I sent a small Squadron of frigates into the Mediterranean, with assurances to that power of our sincere desire to remain in peace; but with orders to protect our commerce against the threatened attack. The measure was reasonable and salutary. The Dey had already declared war in form. His cruizers were out. Two had arrived at Gibraltar. Our commerce in the Mediterranean was blockaded; and that of the Atlantic in peril. The arrival of our Squadron dispelled the danger. One of the Tripolitan cruizers having fallen in with and engaged the small schooner Enterprise, commanded by Lieutenant Stretter, which had gone out as a tender to our larger vessels, was captured, after a heavy slaughter of her men, without the loss of a single one on our part. The bravery exhibited by our Citizens on that element, will, I trust, be a testimony to the world, that it is not a want of that virtue which makes us seek their peace; but a conscientious desire to direct the energies of our nation to the multiplication of the human race, and not to its destruction. Unauthorised by the Constitution, without the sanction of Congress, to go beyond the line of defence, the vessel being disabled from committing further hostilities, was liberated with its crew. The Legislature will doubtless consider whether, by authorising measures of offence also, they will place our force on an equal footing with that of its adversaries. I communicate all material information on this subject, that in the exercise of the important function, confided by the Constitution to the Legislature exclusively, their judgment may form itself on a knowledge and consideration of every circumstance of weight.

I wish I could say that our situation with all the other Barbary States was entirely satisfactory. Discovering that some delays had taken place in the performance of certain articles stipulated by us, I thought it my duty, by immediate measures for fulfilling them, to vindicate to ourselves the right of considering the effect of departure from stipulation on their side. From the papers which will

be laid before you, you will be enabled to judge whether our treaties are regarded by them as fixing at all the measure of their demands, or as guarding, against the exercise of force, our vessels within their power, and to consider how far it will be safe and expedient to leave our affairs with them in their present posture.

I lay before you the result of the census lately taken of our inhabitants, to a conformity with which we are to reduce the ensuing rates of representation and taxation. You will perceive that the increase of numbers, during the last ten years, proceeding in geometrical ratio, promises a duplication in little more than twenty-two years. We contemplate this rapid growth, and the prospect it holds up to us, not with a view to the injuries it may enable us to do to others in some future day, but to the settlement of the extensive country still remaining vacant within our limits, to the multiplication of men, susceptible of happiness, educated in the love of order, habituated to self government, and valuing its blessings above all price.

Other circumstances combined with the increase of numbers have produced an augmentation of revenue arising from consumption, in a ratio far beyond that of population alone, and though the changes in foreign relations, now taking place to the disadvantage of the whole world, may for a season affect this branch of revenue, yet, weighing all probabilities of expence, as well as of income, there is reasonable ground of confidence that we may now safely dispense with all the internal taxes, comprehending excises, stamps, auctions, licences, carriages, and refined luxuries, to which the postage on newspapers may be added to facilitate the progress of information, and that the remaining sources of revenue will be sufficient to provide for the support of Government, to pay the interests of public debts, and to discharge the principals in shorter periods than the laws, or the general expectation, had contemplated. War, indeed, and untoward events, may change this prospect of things, and call for the expenses which the imposts could not meet. But sound principles will not justify our taxing the industry of our fellow citizens to accumulate treasure for wars to happen we know not when, and which might not, perhaps, happen, but from the temptations offered by that treasure.

These views, however, of reducing our burthens, are formed on the expectation, that a sensible, and at the same

time a salutary reduction may take place in our habitual expenditures. For this purpose, those of the civil government, the army and navy, will need revision. When we consider that this Government is charged with the external and mutual relations only of these States; that the States themselves have principal care of our persons, our property, and our reputation; constituting the great field of human concerns, we may well doubt whether our organization is not too complicated, too expensive; whether Offices and Officers have not been multiplied unnecessarily, and sometimes injuriously to the service they were meant to promote. I will cause to be laid before you an essay towards a statement of those who, under public employment of various kinds, draw money from the Treasury, or from our Citizens. Time has not permitted a perfect enumeration, the ramifications of office being too multiplied and remote to be completely traced in a first trial. Among those who are dependent on executive discretion, I have begun the reduction of what was deemed unnecessary. The expences of diplomatic agency have been considerably diminished. The inspectors of internal revenue, who were found to obstruct the accountability of the institution, have been discontinued. Several Agencies, created by Executive Authority, on salaries fixed by that also, have been suppressed, and should suggest the expediency of regulating that power by law, so as to subject its exercises to legislative inspection and sanction. Other reformations of the same kind will be pursued with that caution which is requisite in removing useless things, not to injure what is retained. But the great mass of public officers is established by law, and therefore by law alone can be abolished. Should the Legislature deem it expedient to pass this roll in review, and to try all its parts by public utility, they may be assured of every aid and support which executive information can yield.

Considering the general tendency to multiply offices and dependencies, and to create expence to the ultimate term of burthen which the citizen can bear, it behoves us to avail ourselves of every occasion which presents itself for taking off the surcharge: that it never may be seen here that, after leaving to labour the smallest portion of its earnings on which it can subsist, Government shall itself consume the residue of what it was instituted to guard.

In our care too of the public contributions entrusted to our direction, it would be prudent to multiply barriers against their dissipation, by appropriating specific sums to every specific purpose susceptible of definition: by disallowing all applications of money varying from the appropriation in object or transcending it in amount; by reducing the undefined field of contingencies, and thereby circumscribing discretionary powers over money; and by bringing back to a single department all accountabilities for money, where the examination may be prompt, efficacious, and uniform.

An account of the receipts and expenditures of the last year, as prepared by the Secretary of the Treasury, will, as usual, be laid before you. The success which has attended the late sales of the public lands shows that, with attention, they may be made an important source of receipt. Among the payments, those made in discharge of the principal and interest of the national debt will show that the public faith has been exactly maintained. To these will be added an estimate of appropriations necessary for the ensuing year. This last will of course be effected by such modifications of the system of expence as you shall think proper to adopt.

A statement has been formed by the Secretary at War, on mature consideration of all the posts and stations where garrisons will be expedient, and of the number of men requisite for each garrison. The whole amount is considerably short of the present military establishment. For the surplus no particular use can be pointed out. For defence against invasion, their number is as nothing, as it is considered needful or safe that a standing army should be kept up, in time of peace. Uncertain as we must ever be of the particular point in our circumference where an enemy may chuse to invade us, the only force which can be ready at every point, and competent to oppose them, is the body of neighbouring Citizens, as formed into a militia. On these collected from the parts most convenient, in numbers proportioned to the invading force, it is best to rely, not only to meet the first attack, but if it threatens to be permanent, to maintain the defence until the regulars may be engaged to relieve them. Those considerations render it important that we should, at every session, continue to amend the defects, which from time to time show themselves,

in the laws for regulating the militia, until they are sufficiently perfect; nor should we now, or at any time, separate, until we can say we have done every thing for the militia which we could do, were an enemy at our door.

The provision of military stores on hand will be laid before you, that you may judge of the additions still requisite.

With respect to the extent to which our preparations should be carried, some difference of opinion may be expected to appear; but just attention to the circumstances of every part of the union will doubtless reconcile all. A small force will probably continue to be wanted for actual service in the Mediterranean. Whatever annual sum beyond that you may think proper to appropriate to naval preparations, would perhaps be better employed in providing those articles which may be kept without waste or consumption, and be in readiness when any exigence calls them into use. Progress has been made, as will appear by papers now communicated, in providing materials for seventy-four gunships, as directed by law.

How far the authority given by the Legislature for procuring and establishing sites for naval purposes, has been perfectly understood and pursued in the execution, admits of some doubt. A statement of the expence already incurred on that subject shall be laid before you. I have, in certain cases, suspended or slackened these expenditures, that the Legislature might determine whether for many yards are necessary as have been contemplated. The works at this place are among those permitted to go on, and five of the seven frigates directed to be laid up have been brought and laid up here, where, besides the safety of their position, they are under the eye of the Executive Administration, as well as its agents, and where yourselves will be guided by your own view, in the legislative provisions respecting them, which may from time to time be necessary. They are preserved in such condition, as well the vessels as whatever belongs to them, as to be at all times ready for sea on a short warning. Two others are yet to be laid up, so soon as they shall have received the repairs requisite to put them also in a sound condition. As a superintending officer will be necessary at each yard, his duties and emoluments, hitherto fixed by the Executive, will be a more proper subject for Legislation.

legislation. A communication will be made of our progress in the execution of the law respecting the vessels directed to be sold.

The fortifications of our harbours, more or less advanced, present considerations of great difficulty. While some of them are on a scale sufficiently proportioned to the advantages of their position, to the efficacy of their protection, and the importance of the points within it, others are so extensive, will cost so much in the first erection, so much in their maintenance, and require such a force to garrison them, as to make it questionable what is now best to be done. A statement of those commenced or projected, of the expenses already incurred, and estimates of their future cost, as far as can be foreseen, shall be laid before you, that you may be enabled to judge whether any alteration is necessary in the laws respecting this subject.

Agriculture, manufactures, commerce, and navigation, the four pillars of our prosperity, are then most thriving, when left most free to individual enterprise. Protection from external embarrassments, however, may sometimes be seasonably interpolated. If in the course of your observations or inquiries, they should appear to need any aid, within the limits of our constitutional powers, your sense of their importance is a sufficient assurance they will occupy your attention. We cannot, indeed, but all feel an anxious solicitude for the difficulties under which our carrying trade will soon be placed. How far it can be relieved, otherwise than by time, is a subject of important consideration.

The judiciary system of the United States, and especially that portion of it recently created, will of course present itself to the contemplation of Congress; and that they may be able to judge of the proposition which the institution bears to the business it has to perform, I have caused to be procured from the several States, and now lay before Congress, an exact statement of all the causes decided since the first establishment of the Courts, and of those which are depending when additional courts and judges were brought in to their aid.

And while on the judiciary organization it will be worthy your consideration, whether the protection of the inestimable institution of juries has been extended to all the cases involving the security of our persons and property. Their impartial selection also being essen-

tial to their value, we ought further to consider whether that is sufficiently secured in those States, where they are named by a Marshal depending on executive will, or designated by the Court, or by Officers dependant on them.

I cannot omit recommending a revival of the laws on the subject of naturalization. Considering the ordinary chances of human life, a denial of citizenship, under a residence of 14 years, is a denial to a great proportion of those who ask it; and controuls a policy pursued, from their first settlement, by many of these States, and still believed of consequence to their prosperity. And shall we refuse to the unhappy fugitives from distress, that hospitality which the savages of the wilderness extended to our fathers arriving in this land? Shall oppressed humanity find no asylum on this globe? The Constitution, indeed, has wisely provided that, for admission to certain offices of important trust, a residence shall be required sufficient to develop character and design. But might not the general character and capabilities of a citizen be safely communicated to every one manifesting a *bona fide* purpose of embarking his life and fortune permanently with us? with restrictions, perhaps, to guard against the fraudulent usurpation of our flag; an abuse which brings so much embarrassment and loss on the genuine citizen, and so much danger to the nation of being involved in war, that no endeavour should be spared to detect and oppress it.

These, Fellow Citizens, are the matters respecting the state of the nation, which I have thought of importance to be submitted to your consideration of this time. Some others of less moment, or not yet ready for communication, will be the subject of separate messages. I am happy in this opportunity of committing the arduous affairs of our Government to the collected wisdom of the union.

Nothing shall be wanting on my part to inform, as far as is in my power, the legislative judgment, nor to carry that judgment into faithful execution. The prudence and temperance of your discussions will promote, within your own walls, that conciliation which so much befriends rational conclusion, and by its example will encourage among our Constituents that progressive opinion which is tending to unite them in object and in will—That all should be satisfied with any one order of things is not to be expected;

expected; but I indulge the pleasing persuasion, that the great body of our Citizens will cordially concur in honest and disinterested efforts, which have for their object to preserve the General and State Governments in their constitutional form and equilibrium—to maintain peace abroad, and order and obedience to the laws at home—to establish principles and practices of administration favourable to the security of liberty and property—and, to reduce expences to what is necessary for the useful purposes of Government.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

ITALIAN REPUBLIC.

an LYONS, Jan. 27.—The Commission m^{re} Thutty appointed by the Cisalpine Consulta presented, on the 25th inst. to the First Consul, a copy of the following Report —

REPORT of the COMMITTEE of THIRTY.

"CITIZENS DEPUTIES,

"The Committee of Thutty, after the most mature consideration of the duty prescribed to it, of preparing a selection of materials proper to form a part of the Government of the Republic, have now to submit to you the result of their reflections on the choice of a First Magistrate.

"Having occupied six sittings in considering this subject, which is the most important of all, and having in different discussions developed all the circumstances associated with this election, they still arrived by different processes at the same conclusion.

"If in general there are not many persons in any State capable of occupying the first place in the Government, it must be admitted that our internal situation should render them still fewer among us.

"In fact, it may be easily conceived, that in the short space of time which has elapsed since the Cisalpine Republic was composed by the union of different nations, these nations cannot have acquired a sufficient knowledge of each other to ensure to the most distinguished personages they may contain an equal degree of confidence from all. An election from among them would not be free from danger, if it be considered, that divided as we are in point of laws, customs, and manners, habituated to different opinions upon every subject, there can be but little hope of finding amongst ourselves the man who shall detach him-

self from particular systems, so as to conduct the entire mass beyond the limits of ancient habits, and to generate that national spirit which is the most solid foundation of Republics.

"The history of the vicissitudes experienced by the Cisalpine Republic increased the difficulties attending the inquiry of the Committee. If the men of that period were not connected with office, it was not to be presumed that they were sufficiently conversant with the science, at all times difficult, but particularly so with respect to us, of governing the Republic. If at that period they actually held the reins of Government, agitated as they were by opposite opinions, distracted by a thousand considerations, and overawed by foreign influence, they could not raise themselves to that consideration which in times less unfortunate would have procured for them the confidence of the public.

"But on the supposition that, after surmounting these numerous obstacles, it had been impossible to appoint a man capable of supporting so great a weight, many other difficulties of a still more serious kind would soon prevent us from reposing entire confidence in this choice. —The French troops cannot yet completely evacuate the Cisalpine territory. A great number of political reasons, and our own interest, do not permit it at the present moment, and whilst we are yet destitute of a national army.

"Besides, the Cisalpine Republic, though guaranteed by the Treaties of Tolentino and Luneville, cannot at once expect to obtain, of herself, from the old Governments of Europe, the consideration necessary to her external and internal consolidation. It is necessary to procure her recognition by several Powers which have not yet entered into any relations with her. She requires a man, who, by the importance of his name and power, may place her in a rank suitable to her greatness, but in vain would we seek among ourselves for this name or this power.

"In order, therefore, to secure the dignity of the Government from the influence of foreign troops, &c. and to give additional lustre and grandeur to the foundations of the Cisalpine Republic, the Committee conceived it of importance to the happiness of this Republic, that in the first instance, it should possess a sanction superior to every other in point of dignity and strength.

"Fior

"From considerations of such importance the Committee is induced to conclude, that if, on the one hand, the Extraordinary Consulta should be desirous of having the Constitution proclaimed, and of nominating the Members of the Colleges, Legislature and other authorities, from among such as shall appear most entitled to its esteem, in order to put an end to the Provisional System; on the other hand, it ought earnestly to desire that General Bonaparte would please to honour the Cisalpine Republic by retaining the supreme Magistracy, and not disdaining, amidst the direction of the affairs of France, to be the main spring of our Government, during the time which he may deem necessary for bringing all the parts of our country to a complete uniformity, and procuring the recognition of the Cisalpine Republic by all the Powers of Europe."

The proposal of the Committee was unanimously adopted by the Consulta in its general meeting of the 25th; and it decreed, by acclamation, amidst the loudest applause, that the preceding Report should be presented to the First Consul as the sincere expression of the sentiments and opinions of the Extraordinary Consulta.

The First Consul having gone to the meeting again on the 26th, he was met by a numerous deputation of the Cisalpine Deputies, who conducted him into the hall, amidst the general applause. Having then taken his seat, under a canopy, he delivered the following speech in the Italian language:—

"The Cisalpine Republic, recognized ever since the Treaty of Campo Formio, has already experienced a number of vicissitudes.

"The first efforts to give it a constitution had but little success.

"Subsequently invaded by hostile armies, its existence appeared no longer probable, when the French people, a second time, by the power of their arms, expelled your enemies from your territory.

"Since this period every attempt has been made to dismember it.—The protection of France has triumphed.—You have been recognized at Lunéville.

"Enlarged by itself, you are more powerful, more consolidated, and possessed of greater hopes."

"Composed of six different nations, you are about to be united under the rule of a constitution, better adapted than any other to your manners and your circumstances.

"I have invited you to meet me at Lyons

in the character of the principal Citizens of the Cisalpine State. You have given me the necessary information for performing the august task which my duty imposes upon me as the First Magistrate of the French People, and the man who has most contributed to your creation.

"The appointments which I have made to the first offices of State are totally unconnected with any local or party spirit.

"As to that of President, I did not discover among you any individual who had yet sufficient claims on public opinion, who was yet sufficiently independent of local attachment, or, in short, who had performed services of sufficient magnitude to his country, to induce me to entrust it to him.

"The *notes verbal* which you have transmitted to me by your Committee on the 30th, and in which you have analyzed, with equal truth and precision, the external and internal situation of your country, have deeply impressed me—I comply with your request—I will still remain, as long as circumstances shall require it, the chief direction of your affairs.

"Amidst the constant meditations required by the situation which I hold, nothing connected with you, or which may consolidate your existence and prosperity, shall be foreign to the dearest affections of my soul.

"You have hitherto laws for particular districts—You must henceforth have a general code.

"Your people have only local habits, it is necessary that they should assume national habits.

"In a word, you have no army; the powers which may become your enemies have strong armies; but you have what may produce one, a numerous population, fertile plains, and the temple given you in every essential circumstance by the first nation in Europe."

This Speech of the First Consul, every passage of which called forth repeated shouts of applause, was followed by the reading of the Constitution. Whilst the title was reading, a general movement of the Assembly indicated a wish to substitute for the term Cisalpine Republic that of Italian Republic, and the First Consul seemed to comply with this general wish.

CONSTITUTION OF THE ITALIAN REPUBLIC.

TITLE I.

OF THE ITALIAN REPUBLIC.

Art. 1 The Catholic Religion, Apostolic and Roman, is the Religion of the State.

2. The

2. The Sovereignty resides in the whole of the Citizens.

3. The territory of the Republic is divided into Departments, Districts, and Communes.

TITLE II.

OF THE RIGHTS OF CITIZENSHIP.

4. Every person born of a Citizen father, and remaining on the territory of the Republic, acquires the rights of a Citizen as soon as he becomes of age.

The next three Articles regard Naturalization.—Strangers who have acquired property in the State, or who possess commercial or manufacturing establishments, and who have resided seven years in it, may be naturalized. Also persons who possess great talents or expertness in any of the arts or sciences, even in the mechanical ones, or who have rendered great services to the State, may acquire the rights of Citizenship.

The law determines the ratio of minority, the quantum of property necessary to constitute a qualification, and the causes for which the exercise of the rights of Citizenship may be lost or suspended.

9. Also regulates the formation of a civic register. Those Citizens only whose names are inserted in this list shall be eligible to offices under the State.

TITLE III.

OF THE COLLEGES.

10. The three Electoral Colleges, namely, the College of the Possidenti, that of the Dottori, and that of the Commercianti, are the primitive organ of the national sovereignty. Next three Articles regulate the forms of their meetings. They are to meet once in two years, at least, on the invitation of the Government, to complete their number, to appoint the Members of the Consulta, of the Legislative Body, and of the Tribunals of Revision and Appeal, and the Commissioners of Finance. Then sittings are to continue a fortnight. They are to deliberate, but not discuss, and that by secret ballot, and a third of the Members must be present to make a House.

14. At every ordinary sitting of the Colleges, the Government is to present to each of them a list of the places vacant, and the instructions necessary for the nomination to them, and the Colleges may receive the claims of the candidates.

16, 17. They are to approve or reject denunciations, give their decision

on the alterations in the Constitution that may be proposed to them. No person under 30 years of age is eligible to any of the Colleges, and the election is for life.

18. A Member of any of the Colleges forfeits it—1st, by fraudulent bankruptcy; 2d, by absence without good cause during three following Sessions; 3d, by accepting an employment under a Foreign Power, without consent of the Government; 4th, by remaining without the State for six months after being recalled, or for any of those causes which induce forfeiture of citizenship.

19. Every College on adjourning shall send to the next Censorial Assembly the minutes of its sitting.

TITLE IV.

OF THE COLLEGE OF THE POSSIDENTI.

20. The College of the Possidenti is composed of 300 citizens, chosen from such landed proprietors as possess a revenue of 6000 livres at least. The place of its meeting, for the first ten years, shall be at Milan.

21. Every department may send a member to this College, in the proportion of one for every 30,000 inhabitants.

22. If there be not a sufficient number of inhabitants in a department possessed or the qualification required by the 20th Article, the number shall be completed from a quadruple list of the most considerable proprietors of the same department.

23. At every Session, the College is to complete its numbers according to the lists of landed property which it is authorised to require of the Government.

24. It is to elect nine members from its own body, who are to constitute the censorial power.

25. It is to make out a triple list according to the relative majority of votes, for the election of the Public Functionaries, indicated in the 11th Article, and present it to the Censors.

TITLE V.

OF THE COLLEGE OF THE DOTTORI.

26. The College of the Dottori is composed of 200 Citizens, chosen from among persons who are celebrated for their knowledge in the sciences, or the liberal or mechanical arts, or from among those who are distinguished for their acquaintance with ecclesiastical learning, or their researches in morality,

ality, legislation, political or administrative information. It shall reside for the first ten years at Bologna.

27. At every meeting the Session transmits to the Censurate a triple list of those citizens duly qualified, according to which it is to fill up the vacancies in offices.

28. It is to select from its body six Members, who are to constitute part of the Censurate.

29. It is to form a double list, according to the majority of suffrages, for the election of Public Functionaries, mentioned in the 11th Article, and present it to the Censurate.

TITLE VI.

OF THE COLLEGE OF THE COMMERCIAI.

30. The College of the Commerciali is composed of 200 citizens, chosen from among the most considerable merchants and manufacturers. It is to reside at Brescia for the first ten years. It is to complete itself at every Session, according to the information that it has a right to demand of the Government.

The Articles 28 and 29 are common to all the Colleges.

TITLE VII.

OF THE CENSURATE.

33. The Censurate is a Committee of 21 Members, nominated by the Colleges in the form and proportion expressed in the 24th and 28th Articles. It shall reside for the first ten years at Cremona.

34. It shall assemble always on the fifth day after the sittings of the three Colleges.

35. The sitting shall continue for only ten days, and seventeen Members are necessary to constitute a meeting.

36. It is to nominate to all vacant offices from the lists transmitted by the three Colleges, and by the greatest number of votes.

37. It is to declare the election of the Functionaries nominated by the majority of the three Colleges.

38. It is to nominate to the vacancies in the College of the Dottori, agreeable to the 27th Article.

39. It is to terminate its nominations within the time fixed for its meetings.

40. It is to exercise its functions according to the Articles 109, 111, 114.

41. The Censurate is to renew itself at every meeting, ordinary or extraordinary, of the Electoral Colleges.

42. The Acts of the Censurate are to be presented to the Colleges at their first meeting.

TITLE VIII.

OF THE GOVERNMENT.

43. The Government is entrusted to a President, a Vice President, a Consulta of State, to Ministers, and to a Legislative Body, in conformity to their respective privileges.

44. The President is to exercise his functions for ten years, and to be indefinitely re-eligible.

45. The President has the originating of all the laws, conformably to Article the 79th.

46. He has also the originating of all the diplomatic negotiations.

47. He is exclusively invested with the executive power, which he is to exercise by the medium of the Ministers.

48. He appoints the Ministers, the Civil and Diplomatic Agents, the Chiefs of the Army, and the Generals. The law provides for the nomination of Officers of inferior rank.

49. He names the Vice President, who, in his absence, takes his place in the Consulta of State, and represents him in all the capacities which he may chuse to confide to him. Once appointed, he cannot be dismissed during the Presidency of him by whom he was elected.

50. In every case where the office of President may be vacant, he shall possess all the privileges of the President, until the election of his successor.

Next follow several regulations respecting the transaction of the public business between the President and the Secretary of State.

53. The salary of the President is fixed at 500,000 livres of Milan, and that of the Vice-President at 100,000.

TITLE IX.

OF THE CONSULTA OF STATE.

54. The Consulta of State consists of eight Citizens, of forty years of age at least, elected for life by the Colleges, and distinguished for eminent services done to the Republic.

55. The President presides in the Consulta of State, and one of its Members is to be appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs.

56. The Consulta of State is specially charged with the consideration of diplomatic treaties, and every object which relates to the foreign affairs of the State.

57. The

59. The instructions relative to negotiations are discussed in the Consulta, and treaties shall be definitive only when sanctioned by the absolute majority of its members.

[The 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, and 62d sections, are not of much importance.]

63. The President exclusively possesses the initiative in all affairs proposed in the Consulta, and in all decisions his vote is to preponderate.

64. In case of the cessation, resignation, or death of the President, the Consulta of State elects his successor by an absolute majority of votes within the space of forty-eight hours; and it cannot separate until the accomplishment of that object.

65. The salary of the Members of the Consulta of State is fixed at 30,000 livres.

TITLE X.

OF THE MINISTERS.

Under this head are comprehended a Grand National Judge, or Minister of Justice, a Minister for the Administration of the Public Treasury, and a Secretary to the National Judge, who is occasionally to be his substitute.

74. No act of the Government can be voted, unless signed by a Minister.

TITLE XI.

OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

75. The Legislative Council cannot be composed of less than ten Citizens of the age of thirty years at least, appointed by the President, but who may be dismissed by him at the end of three years.

76, 77, 78, 79. The Members of the Legislative Council have deliberative voices on the projects proposed by the President, which cannot be passed but by an absolute majority of votes. They are specially charged with the drawing up of projects of law, and explaining the motives for sanctioning them. The salary of each Councillor is fixed at 20,000 livres.

TITLE XII.

OF THE LEGISLATIVE BODY.

81. The Legislative Body is composed of seventy-five members, of thirty years of age at least, chosen by each department according to its population. One half of them are to be taken from the Colleges.

82. It is to be renewed by thirds every two years.—The going out of the first and second third is to be determined by lot.

83. The Government convokes the Legislative Body, and prorogues its sitting. They cannot, however, be shorter than two months annually.

84. In order to entitle it to deliberate, more than one half of the Members must be present, not including the orators.

The regulations which follow merely relate to the forms of appointing the orators, and promulgating or denouncing laws as unconstitutional.

The salary of the Members of the Legislative Body is fixed at 6000 livres of Milan, and that of the Orators at 9000.

TITLE XIII.

OF THE TRIBUNALS.

This head embraces the appointment of the different Tribunals, Civil and Military, which are formed after the model of the French Republic.

The Judges are all appointed for life, and cannot be deprived of their situations but in consequence of improper conduct.

TITLE XIV.

OF THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE PUBLIC FUNCTIONARIES.

105. The functions of the Members of the Colleges, and of the Censurate, of the President and Vice President of the Government, of the Members of the Consulta of State, of the Legislative Council, of the Legislative Body, of the Chamber of Orators, and of the Tribunals of Revision and Cassation, are not subject to any responsibility.

107. The Ministers are responsible;—1. for the Acts of the Government signed by them; 2. for neglect in executing the laws and the rules of public administration; 3. for particular orders given by them contrary to the Constitution, and to the regulations by which it is supported; 4. for peculation.

The other sections of this head relate to the powers of the Tribunal of Cassation, for trying the Ministers accused, and to the share taken by the Colleges and the Censurate in that transaction.

TITLE XV.

GENERAL DISPOSITIONS.

110. The Constitution acknowledges no other civil distinction than that which is derived from the exercise of public functions.

117, 118, 119. Every inhabitant of the Cisalpine territory is free with respect to the particular exercise of his religion. The Republic recognises no privileges for, or impediments to industry and commerce, both externally and internally, but those founded in law.

120. There is throughout the Republic an uniformity of weights, measures, coin, of civil and criminal laws, and the elementary system of instruction.

121. A National Institute is charged with collecting discoveries, and bringing to perfection the sciences and the arts.

122. A National Exchequer is to regulate and ascertain the accounts of the revenues and expences of the Republic. It is to consist of five Members appointed by the Colleges, one of whom is to resign in every two years, but is to be re-eligible.

123. The troops who receive pay to obey the orders of the Administration. The National Guards are subject only to the laws.

124. The Public Force, by its very nature, must obey. No armed body can deliberate.

125. All the debts and credits of the ancient provinces now the Cisalpine, are recognized by the Republic.

126. Every purchaser of national property, at a legal sale, cannot be disturbed in the possession of it, but any lawful claimant is to be indemnified by the treasury of the State.

127. The law assigns, on the national property not sold, a sufficient revenue to all Bishops, Chapters, Seminaries, Curates, and for Church repairs. This revenue cannot be otherwise applied.

128. The Consulta may at the end of three years propose any alterations in the Constitution it deems necessary.

After the Constitution was read, Mattei developed the spirit and the advantages of it, and read the first organic law of the Constitution relative to the Clergy.

The Bishops are to be elected by the

Government and instituted by the Holy See. The Cures are chosen by the Bishop; the limits of the dioceses are not to suffer any innovations; each diocese has its chapter. The Bishop may order any Ecclesiastical delinquent to a retreat of penitence in the seminaries, or in some convent. If the offence be heinous, he interdicts him from his functions. The Clergy are relieved from all military service.

After this law was read, the Archbishop of Ravenna expressed the assent of all the Cisalpine Clergy, and invited all the Ministers of Worship to inculcate obedience to the Constitution.

The First Consul confirmed the wish expressed by the Archbishop.

The lists of all the Members of the Colleges, Government, &c. were then read.

The Members of the Government are, BONAPARTE, President.

MELZI, Vice President.

GUICCIARDI, Secretary of State.

SPANOCCHI, Grand Judge.

The First Consul invited the Vice-President to place himself by his side. He took him by the hand and embraced him. This affectionate and spontaneous movement communicated a lively emotion to the whole assembly.

Citizen Prina said—"If the hand that created and defended us will guide us, no obstacle can stop us, and our confidence will be equal to the admiration with which the Hero to whom we owe our happiness inspires us."

The First Consul now broke up the sitting, and returned to the Government Palace in the midst of the acclamations of the united Cisalpines and Lyons.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM THE LONDON AZEETTES.]

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, FEB 2.

Extract of a Letter from Henry William Baynton, Esq. Captain of his Majesty's Ship Cumberland, and Senior Officer, for the time being, of his Majesty's Ships and Boats at Jamaica, to Lord Nelson, Esq. dated at Port Royal, the 17th of October, 1801.

A BRILLIANT little exploit was performed the other day by two boats of the Lark: A copy of Lieut. John

Ronde's (the acting Captain) Letter on this occasion I think right to transmit; at the same time to remark, that Lieutenant Pasley has, in many instances, performed the like.

Lark, Port Antonio, 17th Sept. 1801.

MY LORD,

I arrived in this port yesterday evening, having quitted my station on Tuesday last for the purpose of landing some prisoners of war which we took in a

Spanish

Spanish privateer schooner on the night of the 13th inst. We had chased her the whole of the afternoon, close in with the Cuba shore, till dusk, when she took shelter within the Portillo Reefs: I immediately sent Lieut. Pasley with the sloop and cutter, Mr. McCloud, midshipman, and sixteen men in each.

About half past ten Mr. Pasley found her at anchor in the place he expected; she was waiting the attack in readiness, which she commenced by a discharge from one nine and two four pounders, which severely wounded several in each boat.

Notwithstanding, they boarded, and after a short but severe contest, they carried her. She proved the Elvance, from St. Jago, which port she left on the 18th of August, and since that time had taken the *Fizza* sloop and *Betsey* brig belonging to Kingston. She was commanded by Joseph Callie, and from the best accounts I have been able to collect since, she had on board, when the action commenced, thirty-five men, twenty-one of whom were killed, and six wounded. The Captain and all the Officers were amongst the former.

On our part we have to lament the loss of John Jones, coxswain of the cutter, who was killed early in the action, Mr. McCloud and twelve seamen wounded.

I have been able to land the prisoners under the security of the garrison, having promised to take them again on board on my way to Port Royal. And I am much indebted to the Commanding Officer, Major Cod, of the 60th, who has had the goodness to receive, under the care of their surgeon, Mr. McCloud and four others, who are thought to be the most dangerously wounded. I shall sail immediately, and lose not a moment to regain my station.

I am, my Lord, &c.

(Signed) J. JOHNSON.

[FROM THE OTHER PAPER.]

PARIS, Jan. 14.—Letters from Lyons, of the 11th, state as follow.—

"The wishes of the Lyonnese are fulfilled: the First Consul is within their walls! The eagerness to receive him was general, as the effusions of joy and admiration were universal.

"This day all the Constituted Authorities, and the Public Functionaries, waited on the Ministers of the Home Department. The procession commenced moving at two in the afternoon, agreeably to the orders issued

for the occasion by the Prefect, Counsellor of State, and by General Duhesme; the Deputies went as far as the ascent of Balmont, where the First Consul arrived at eight o'clock. While proceeding to the city, thousands issued from every quarter to welcome the French Hero, and to exclaim, "*Vive Bonaparte!*"

"The First Consul's carriage was in the centre of a brilliant corps of cavalry.

"An immense number of lighted torches attended the procession. The streets through which the Chief Consul passed, the triumphal arch, and the whole of the bridge, were illuminated. When the First Consul alighted at the Palace, he found, on the second landing-place of the great stair case, the following inscription

"On the 12th of January, of the 10th

you,

BONAPARTE,

The Conqueror and the Peace Maker, arrived in this City, and resided in this Palace.

Five Hundred Alpine Deputies, who came to meet him, established (under his auspice) the laws and destinies of their native land.

At his presence, the Arts acquired fresh vigour in this City;

Commerce resumed its pristine splendour;

and the grateful Lyonnese, wishing as they formerly did to Antomus,

exclaimed,

"May his happiness prove equal to his glory!"

Jan. 15.—The First Consul gave audience this day to the Constituted Authorities, introduced to him by Citizen Napé, Counsellor of State, Prefect of the Department, in presence of the Minister of the Home Department. All the military corps in Lyons were presented to him by General Duhesme commanding a division. Eight individuals of the different Constituted Bodies delivered, severally, appropriate languages on the occasion. They all breathed the most profound veneration for, and the most unequivocal attachment to, the person of the First Consul. The august Magistrate, while he received the Public Functionaries with all that affability which characterises him,

him, addressed these Citizens personally, and made such observations to them, as proved how well acquainted he is with the different branches of administration; he dwelt on the interests of trade in a scientific manner.

"The Members of the Consulta were also introduced by M. de Maréchalchy, then Minister. He spoke to them in Italian, concerning whatever could have reference to the happiness and the prosperity of their Republic. His speaking to them in their own idiom, the amenity of his manner (without, however, committing his dignity as the head of a great people), filled the Cispine Consuls with admiration, and inspired them with sensibility. The audience lasted from noon to seven in the evening. When a deputation of the Lyonic cavalry was presented to the First Consul, by General Dufour, he enquired, with some eagerness, if the greater part of them were not merchants' sons, and if they served at their own expence, and when it was mentioned, that they wished that a guard for the First Consul's person should be formed from this squadron, he made the following answer, which does infinite honour to the young Citizens of Lyons, and will, no doubt, long remain impressed upon their memory—"I accept the offer, and shall always be happy to see such people about me."

"A grand fete was given, on the 15th, in the name of the Protect, and of the three Mayors, to the First Consul.

[See the Plan of the Constitution for the *Italian Republic*, page 144.]

Jan. 19.—This day the First Consul visited the different manufactories, and shewed a degree of interest in examining the minutest details of their productions.

A Deputation from Bourdeaux, composed of Citizen Isteller, Mayor, and Partien Latoffe, Member of the Prefecture of the Department of Gironde, have presented to the First Consul the following Address.

Bourdeaux, Jan. 6.

"GENERAL CONSUL,

"Lyons enjoys your presence. Bourdeaux aspires to the same honour. Complete the happiness of the Cispine, and come and fulfil the wishes of the inhabitants of the Gironde, before you are restored to the wishes of the Piri-

sians. You will see a Department that owes to you, together with all France, the return of its prosperity and commerce. If gratitude to you, General Consul, be a duty in all Frenchmen, how much ought your presence in the midst of us to increase our fastidious, and embellish our proofs of respect, esteem, and affection! The Public Functionaries, organs of the Department of the Gironde and the City of Bourdeaux, know too well how to feel; to be able to express themselves in greater length. Their pen transmits their desire to you, General Consul, but it leaves to their heart the care of proportioning the gratitude to the benefit. We salute you with respect."

The First Consul expressed his thanks for this mark of attachment from the City of Bourdeaux; and announced it to be his intention to visit, as soon as circumstances would permit him, the different parts of the Republic, and particularly the City of Bourdeaux.

According to a letter from Constantinople, a Convention has been entered into between Great Britain and the Ottoman Porte, by which the English are admitted for three years to the exercise of certain exclusive privileges in their trade to the Levant. This Convention is expected to be objected to by the French Government, as, in the Preliminary Treaty between Turkey and France it was stipulated, that the latter should be admitted to an equal participation of the commercial privileges granted to the most favourite nations. This Treaty, however, is stated not to have been ratified by the Porte, but, instead of it, the project of another, the spirit and tenor of which is not stated, has been dispatched to Paris. The English, who have centred upon the Turkish Government to many important advantages, have unquestionably a right to expect some return for their extensive services.

Some days before the murder of the Pacha of Belgrade, Mustapha, the Janissaries formally renounced their obedience, declaring, at the same time, that they would only acknowledge as their master him for whom they held Belgrade, of which he would soon take possession. On the 27th of December, which was the last day of his life, about two in the afternoon, three of the boldest Janissaries of the three hundred who guarded the entrance of the chamber

chamber of the Pacha, with a menacing voice, asked him, "Where are your treasures?" at the same time putting a pistol to his breast. Scarcely had the Pacha silently answered his question, by pointing to some coffers in the chamber, when he fell lifeless on the ground, by the discharge of the pistol in the hand of the Janissary, who immediately cut off his head, and threw it on a table which stood near him.

The King of Spain has issued a Proclamation prohibiting the importation of all foreign (French excepted) merchandize into his dominions.

By the terms of a Treaty of Peace concluded between France and Algiers, which was signed December 17th, all the old commercial and political relations between the two Powers are to be renewed; all the goods belonging to the French African Company, that were seized, are to be restored; all French slaves are to be set at liberty, and, in future, no French subject is to be made a slave, unless taken fighting against the subjects of the Dey.

The Court of Stockholm has sent a squadron of frigates, under the command of Baron Cederstrom, into the Mediterranean, in order to blockade the port of Tripoli.

A melancholy event lately took place at Modena.—A number of soldiers lodged at the house of the Marquis Campori. Their cartouches by some accident caught fire. The soldiers, the Marchionels of Campori, and several domestics, perished by the explosion.

The Convention between the French Republic and the United States of America was finally ratified by the Senate of the United States on the 19th of December, and promulgated by the President on the 21st.

By the American ship *Jean*, which has arrived at Falmouth, we learn the following particulars respecting the late insurrection in St. Domingo; the *Jean* sailed from Port au Prince on the 8th December.—"About the end of November, Toussaint's relation, the second in command, revolted against him at Cape François, and massacred about 300 Whites. Toussaint immediately marched against him from the South, and made him and all his family prisoners; and, after a summary trial, he was sentenced to be blown from the mouth of a cannon, which was instantly

executed. Several Commanders who were inimical to him shared the same fate.

"Toussaint has amassed a vast treasure. At Port-au Prince alone, the treasury is supposed to contain forty millions of hard dollars. He has levied a duty of twenty per cent. on all imports and exports, and has upwards of 60,000 well-disciplined troops. Toussaint was aware of the French expedition destined to act against him; and was determined, it is confidently said, to resist their landing. He is well supplied with provisions, and all kinds of warlike stores: every negro who is found idling is apprehended, and sent to the plantation to which he belongs. He makes them work, and allows them one-fourth of the produce."

EGYPT.

The following are some farther particulars of the massacre of the Egyptian Beys:—On the 24th of October, the Captain Pacha invited all the Beys to breakfast, and after many caresses, proposed to the whole of them to accompany him by water, in his own barge, to Alexandria, for the purpose of paying a visit of ceremony to the British Commandant there. Accordingly the Beys, with great confidence, accepted the offer of civility and went with him into his boat; but they were scarcely seated, when the Pacha made a pretext of stepping ashore for a moment to his tent on a subject of business; and the boat instantly putting off they were told they were a rest, and were to be carried on board the Turkish ships of war to be sent to Constantinople. One or two of them were prompted to make an effort to resist, when they were instantly fallen upon, and the greater part of them most inhumanly put to death. Seven Beys and Agas, among whom were the principal Bey, Osman, young Mahammed Alnadai, together with five other Beys and Agas, perished in the boat, the remainder amounting to five, who escaped the general massacre, were sent wounded as prisoners on board the fleet. About noon, an interview took place between the Pacha and the British Commander in Chief, when the latter expressed himself with horror on the abominable act, and quitted the Pacha with the strongest expressions of indignation; his Excellency instantly resolved to demand the release of the

Manuelucks

Mamelucks (about 400), who were at this time surrounded in the Turkish camp: the immediate liberation of the Beys who had survived; together with a restoration of the bodies of the murdered Beys. But the answers sent to these requisitions being equivocal and unsatisfactory, General Stuart was ordered to march with four regiments of infantry, a detachment of cavalry, and some cannon, to enforce the demand; when his Highness the Pacha did not think it advisable to risk the arguments of this formidable and persuasive embassy. The Mamelucks were released and given up, with all their tents, horses, camels, arms, baggage, &c. to the General, together with the bodies of their murdered Beys, each of which was found, upon examination, to be pierced with ten or twelve dagger or sabre wounds. The Mamelucks, on receiving the tidings of their matters and benefactors, embraced them with the deepest and loudest tokens of despair; and the procession, as they bore the bleeding corpses to the English camp, was the most affecting imaginable. It was not, however, till the next morning that the Beys who survived were given up. As they passed along the line of troops, in their way to the head quarters of the Commander in Chief, they were saluted by their deliverers, and, in the evening, they joined in the solemn ceremony of the interment of their slaughtered brethren, at which the Commander in Chief, and all the General officers, were present, with the salute of every military honour, under the walls of Alexandria.

A letter from Egypt, after reprobat-
ing, in the strongest terms, the massacre
of the Beys, say—"On consulting
the circumstances of the atrocious oc-
currence, the Commander in Chief
found that it was only the counterpart
of a Turkish measure that had been
adopted by the Grand Vezir, about the
same period, at Cairo, where ten Beys
(Ghobari, and all those of his party)
had been executed, when they were at
supposed to him, for the purpose of
being sent to Constantinople.

ST. HIPPOLITE.

SCENARIOS OF THE DEFEATERS.

We present our readers with the fol-
lowing singular and affecting narrative
supplied by a deserter from the Ar-
mies of the above Island. Their extror-

ordinary adventures produced a Court
of Inquiry on the 12th of December
last, when John Brown, one of the sur-
vivors, delivered the following account
upon oath, before Captain Destoun-
tain, President; Lieut. B. Hodion, and
Ensign Young:

"In June, 1799, I belonged to the
first Company of Artillery, in the ser-
vice of this garrison, and on the 1st of
that month, about half an hour before
parade time, McKinnon, Gunner and
orderly of the 2d company, asked me if
I was willing to go with him on board
of an American ship called the Colum-
bria, Captain Henry Lehir (the only
ship then in the Roads); after some
conversation I agreed, and met him
about seven o'clock, at the pnyhouse
where I found one McQuinn, of Major
Sade's company, another man called
Bughouse, another called Parr, and
the sixth Matthew Conway.

"Parr was a good seaman, and said
he would take us to the Island of
Ascension, or lay off the harbour till
the Columbia could weigh anchor and
come out. We went down about eight
o'clock to the West Rocks, where the
American boat was waiting for us,
manned with three of the American
seamen, which took us alongside the
Columbia. We went on board—Parr
went down into the cabin, and we
changed our clothes after having been
on board half an hour.

"Brightwell and Conway proposed
to cut a whale boat from out of the
harbour to prevent the Columbia from
being suspected, which they effected,
having therein a coil of rope and five
oars, with a large stone she was moored
by—thus happened about eleven at
night.

"We embarked last as passing
on the line towards the Port Gate, and
hearing a great noise, thought we were
misted and touched for. We imme-
diately embarked in the whale boat,
with about twenty-five pounds of bread
in a bag, and a small keg of water
supposed to contain about thirteen gal-
lons, one compass and one quadrant,
given to us by the commanding officer
of the Columbia—but in our hurry
the quadrant was either left behind or
dropped overboard.

"We then left the ship, pulling
with two oars only to get a-head of
her—the boat was half full of water
and nothing to bail her out—in this
condition we rowed out to sea, and
lay

lay off the Island, a great distance, expecting the American ship hourly.

"About twelve o'clock the second day, no ship appearing, by Parr's advice we bore away, steering N. by W. and then N. N. W. for the Island of Ascension, using our handkerchiefs as substitutes for sails. We met with a gale of wind which continued two days—the weather then became very fine, and we supposed we had run about ten miles an hour. McKinnon kept a reckoning with pen, ink, and paper, supplied by the Columbra, as also charts and maps.

"We continued our course till about the 18th in the morning, when we saw a number of birds but no land. About twelve that day Parr said he was sure we must be past the Island, accounting it to be 800 miles from St. Helena. We then each of us took our shirt, and with them made a small sprit-sail, and laced our jackets and trowsers together at the waistband to keep us warm, and then altered our course to W. by N. thinking to make Rio de Janeiro, on the American coast. Provisions running very short, we allowed ourselves only *one ounce* of bread for *twenty-four hours* and *two mouthfuls* of water.

"We continued until the 26th, when all our provisions were expended. On the 27th McQuinn took a piece of bamboo in his mouth to chew, and we all followed his example. On that night, it being my turn to steer the boat, and remembering to have read of persons in our situation eating their shoes, I cut a piece off one of mine; but it being soaked with salt water, I was obliged to spit it out, and take the inside sole, which I eat part of, and distributed to the rest, but found no benefit from it.

"On the 1st of July Parr caught a dolphin with a gaff that had been left in the boat. *We all fell on our knees, and thanked God for his goodness to us.* We tore up the fish and hung it to dry, about four we eat part of it, which agreed with us pretty well. On this fish we subsisted till the 4th, about eleven o'clock, when finding the whole expended, bones and all, Parr, myself, Brighthouse, and Conway, proposed to scuttle the boat, and let her go down, to put us out of our misery; the other two objected, observing that God, who had made man, always found him something to eat.

"On the 5th, about eleven, McKinnon proposed that *it would be better to cast lots for one of us to die, in order to save the rest; to which we consented.* The lots were made. Wm. Parr being sick two days before with the spotted fever, was excluded. He wrote the numbers out, and put them in a hat, which we drew out blindfolded, and put them in our pockets. Parr then asked whose lot it was to die—none of us knowing what number we had in our pocket—each one praying to God that it might be his lot. It was agreed that No. 6 should die; and the lots being unfolded, McKinnon's was No. 5.

"We had agreed that whose lot it was should *SLEEP HIMSELF TO DEATH*; for which purpose we had provided ourselves with nails sharpened, which we got from the boat, McKinnon with one of them cut himself in three places, in his foot, hand, and wrist; and praying God to forgive him, died in about a quarter of an hour.

"Before he was quite cold, Brighthouse with one of those nails cut a piece of flesh off his thigh, and hung it up, leaving his body in the boat. About three hours after we all eat of it—only a very small bit. This piece lasted us until the 7th. We dipped the body every two hours into the sea to preserve it. Parr having found a piece of slate in the bottom of the boat, he sharpened it on the other large stone, and with it cut another piece of the thigh, which lasted us until the 8th, when it being my watch, and observing the water, about break of day, to change colour, I called the rest, thinking we were near shore, but saw no land, it not being quite day light.

"As soon as day appeared, we discovered LAND right-a-head and steered towards it. About eight in the morning we were close to the shore, there being a very heavy surf, we endeavoured to turn the boat's head to it, but being very weak we were unable—soon after the BOAT UPSET!! Myself, Conway, and Parr, *lost on shore.* McQuinn and Brighthouse were drowned!!

"We discovered a small hut on the beach, in which was an Indian and his mother, who spoke Portuguese, and I understanding that language, learnt that there was a village, about three miles distance, called Belmont—this Indian went to the village, and gave information

The body of the unfortunate Governor was not exposed to public view, as usual in such cases. Mr. Belfour, Secretary of the Surgeons' Company, applied, we understand, to Lord Kenyon, to know whether such exposure was necessary; and, finding that the forms of dissection only were required, the body, after those forms had passed, was consigned to the relations of the unhappy man, upon their paying fifty guineas to the Philanthropic Society.

Governor Wall was descended from a good family in Ireland, and entered into the army at an early age. He had risen to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel when he was made Governor of the Island of Goree, on the Coast of Africa. In 1797 he returned to this country, and had resided for some time past at a Nurseryman's, near Tottenham court road under the name of Thompson, where none but his most intimate friends were ever suffered to see him. Mrs. Wall, we are told, was sister to the late Lord Seaforth, great interest was excited with the utmost vigour to save Mr. Wall, and the petitions presented to the King were numerous, as well as from powerful quitters, but his Majesty, with great firmness, resisted every application, and insisted that justice should take its course.

It is rather a curious coincidence, that, at three equally distant periods in the interval of forty years, the late unfortunate Mr. Wall rose first into notice—was at the zenith of his power—and terminated his career by an ignominious death. The first in 1762, when he fought with great bravery and effect at the reduction of the Havannah, which occasioned his subsequent promotion, the second in 1782, when, with the rank of a Field Officer, and Governor of the Island of Goree, he unhappily committed those acts which led to his deplorable catastrophe, and finally, after a long exile, with very precarious means of subsistence, in 1802, when he expired those offences by an ignominious death.

Feb 7.—In the evening, between two and three o'clock, one of the *Margate* Boys belonging to Mr. Sackett, heavily laden with corn, which was stowed both in the hold and on deck, and several passengers on board, beside the crew, (consisting of the master and four seamen), was overtaken by violent gusts

of wind, between Birchington and Reculver. She first unshipped her rudder on the sands; when becoming unmanageable, she kept continually shipping the most heavy seas, and was carried by the violence of the surf towards the beach, at this awful period she kept rolling and pitching, and the crew, from their wish, if possible, to preserve the lives of their passengers, particularly those of the women and children who were on board, barred down the hatchway, shortly after this, the vessel struck on the beach and filled, a tremendous sea breaking over her in all directions, which washed nearly the whole of those on deck overboard, and, dreadful to relate, 23 persons, consisting of men, women, and children, perished. The sufferers were principally inhabitants of Margate and its vicinity. Nothing could present a more awful spectacle than the repeated arrival at Margate, on Sunday, of various barges with the bodies of the sufferers from the wreck. The name of the people lost are as follows:

Of *Margate*.—1 Mr John Goodborn, Captain.—2 Mr George Bone, Carpenter.—3 Mr Henry Thornton, ditto.—4 Sarah Thornton his wife.—5 Henry Thornton, their son, aged 13 years.—6 Mrs Crow.—7 Thomas Edmunds, aged nine years, son of Mr Thomas Edmunds, White Hart Inn.

From *Margate*.—8 Miss A. Smith N-hutt, No. 5, Holles street, Claremarket, London.—9 Mrs. Owen, No. 57, Ruthbone Place, London.—10 Elizabeth Wood, of Little Chelsea, her servant.—11 Mary Wood, of Rotherhithe.—12 Sarah Watson, of Ilkstone, servant at the White Hart, Margate.

From *Ramsgate*.—14 Robert.—15 Sarah Jones, No. 6, Vine street, Claremarket, London, both servants to Miss Miller.—16 Robert Melville, of London, Hostler.—17 Founden, of Guild Street, from Mr. Pierce's, Shoemaker.—18 Butcher's boy, from Mr. Spurgeon's.—19 An American sailor, who said he had been cast away before.

From *Broadstairs*.—20 Mrs Jacobs.—21 Mrs Field, both of Broadstairs.—22 John Taylor, son of John Taylor, Shipwright of Wipond.—23 John Barrett, No. 9, Liffon Street, near Ludington.

* Mr. Thornton has left a family of six helpless orphans, all very young, to bewail their loss.

A Gentle man

MARRIAGES.—MONTHLY OBITUARY.

A Gentleman who signs himself a *Friend to the Navy*, has lately ordered 10,000*l.* to be given to Greenwich Hospital, and a like sum to the Chest at Chatham. The liberal donor is at present unknown; but the money was in the three per cent, consolidated fund, and has been already paid, through a confidential person, with the most scrupulous secrecy.

A short time since some of the police patrol, in the evening, stopped two men in Coldbath-fields, with a basket in which were the bodies of a woman and child, the man who was carrying the basket threw it down and escaped; the other was taken, but obliged to be discharged for want of evidence. The man who escaped was afterwards discovered to be a grave digger belonging to the church-yard from whence the bodies had been stolen; he was therefore

indicted separately for stealing three bodies, with the shrouds; and on searching his house, upwards of 150 shrouds, together with the body of a child, were found concealed in the privy, which was situated in the church-yard. On Tuesday he was apprehended on warrants of indictment, and brought before the same Magistrates; when, having no person present to become bail for him, he was committed to prison. It is said to be an absolute fact, that on searching the church-yard, the body of a woman was discovered without a head, which, it is supposed, had been cut off for the sake of a very fine set of teeth. Even the screws had been taken from many of the coffins. From the number of empty graves, it is computed that nine out of every ten bodies buried there were stolen.

MARRIAGES.

COLONEL CROSBIE, of the 12d regiment, to Miss Thomas, daughter of George White Thomas, M. P. for Chichester.

A M Lawson De Cardinell, esq. of the 21st light dragoons, to Miss Lucy Weston, daughter of the late Mr. Weston, prebendary of Durham.

At Edinburgh, John Stein, esq. M. P. to Miss Busby.

John Henry Hobson, esq. barrister at law, to Miss Twigg, of Guildford-street.

Samuel Young, of North Audley Street,

esq. to Miss Ann Biggs, of Drury-lane Theatre.

Sir Francis Vincent, bart. to Miss Bouvier.

James Walker, esq. to Miss Apollonia Larkins, of Blackheath.

Isaac D'Israeli, of the Adelphi, to Miss Balevi, of Billeter square.

The Rev. Mr. Tait to Mrs. Newnham, widow of George Newnham, esq.

Charles F. Egan, esq. to Miss Anne Botcher.

Lord Sinclair to Miss Chisholme.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

DECEMBER 15, 1801.

MRS HESTER CHAPONE, at Hadley, in her 75th year, author of "Lectures on the Improvement of the Mind," 2 vols. 12mo. 1773, and "Miscellanies in Prose and Verse," 12mo. 1775.

JAN. 13, 1802. Dr. Alexander Frazer, minister of Kirkhill, Scotland.

At Tedenham, Gloucestershire, in his 77th year, the Rev. William Seys, A. M.

16. Mr. John Walford, of Garlick-hill, apothecary, in his 75th year.

17. In Dublin, Samuel Dick, esq. in his 69th year, lately governor of the Bank of Ireland.

19 The Rev. John Robertson, author of the Dissertation on the Authenticity of the Pagan Chronicle, and many other works.

At Edinburgh, Mary Clara Lady Elibank.

22. At Chertsey, Mr. Laurence Porter, a considerable brewer.

Mr. Duncan M'Andrew, late of the custom-house.

John Willes, esq. of Astrop House, Northamptonshire.

Lieutenant Colonel George Dacre, late of the Hampshire militia cavalry.

Mr.

Mr Robert Henderson, Queen-street, Cheapside.

The Rev. T. Thwaites, B. D. rector of Sengrave, Leicestershire, and formerly fellow of Queen's College, Cambridge.

23. At Elvington, in the county of York, aged 85, Mrs. Sanderson, mother of the late Sir James Sanderson, bart. lord mayor of London in 1791.

At Pinner, William Miles, esq. formerly a colonel in the army.

At Drumpellie, near Pitman, in his 77th year, Bailie Donald Macberlin. He was ensign under the Pretender, and priest at the battle of Preston Pannith, and Falkirk. He afterwards counted this Prince through Austria, and saw him on the borders of Savoy.

Lately, the Rev. Thomas Blisse, vicar of Oxford and Yarncombe, in Devonshire.

24. Lady Jane C. Carter, aunt to the Marquis of Rutland, in her 79th year.

At Redbury, Kent, John Cartier, esq. formerly governor of Bengal.

At Bristol, aged 79, the Rev. Francis Davis, LL. D. justice of peace for the county of Monmouth.

25. Mr Cox, copper-plate printer, in Bream's-buildings.

At Blackheath, Mr Seymour Stocker, formerly of Limehouse, brewer, aged 78.

William Catterbuck, esq. of Bushey, Hertfordshire.

Mr. Thomas Smith, of Piccadilly-street, Goodman's-fields.

26. Sir Henry W. Sheridan, bart. of Elford House, Kent.

The Right Hon. John Fitzgibbon, earl of Clare. (See p. 109.)

29. Thomas Walker, esq. secretary-at-law and accountant general of the court of chancery.

At Fulham, Captain Henry Collins, in his 78th year.

Mr John Plukett, of Garlick-hill.

Mrs. Maria Leake, widow of Stephen Martin Leake, esq. aged 87.

30. John White, esq. deputy-clerk of the committee of the house of commons.

At Edinburgh, Mr. George MacLaurin, writer, second son of the late Lord Dreghorn.

The Rev. Samuel Cooper, B. A. rector of West Kiffin, in Lincolnshire, and curate of the parishes of Upwood and Ramlay, in Huntingdonshire, in his 82d year.

Dr. George Wallis, of Red Lion-square. He was editor of Sydenham's Works, and author of a Treatise on the Gout and other approved medical works. He formerly resided at York,

where he produced on the Stage "*The Mercantile Lovers*," a dramatic satire, 8vo. 1775. He also was the author of "*The Juvenalian*" a satire, 4to. 1773, and "*Perjury*," a poem, 4to. 1774.

31. James Abercromby, esq. of Bel-field, Scotland.

At Idington, Captain John Winterfogg Piercey, of the East India Company's service.

Mr. Harry Michu, late of the Bank office, East India House.

The Rev. Charles Robinson, D. D. rector of Albury, in Oxfordshire.

Lately, Mrs. Gidding, of Hutton in Cleveland, in the 71st year of her age.

Lately, the Rev. John Cook, LL. B. vicar of Chesham in Buckinghamshire, in Huntingdonshire.

32. Mr. Paul V. Hunt, esq. in his 97th year, formerly black-brier in the Strand, and Sheriff of London and Middlesex in 1711.

Mr. Henry Hunt, late of Pall Mall.

Mr. Thomas King, at Cleis Hall.

At Burton, Staffordshire, the Hon. Mrs. Tabor.

33. A Colchester, Robert King, esq. captain of the royal regiment of artillery.

Kenneth Calder, M. D. youngest son of John Calder, esq. of Craigforth, in Scotland.

At Limington, Mr. Thomas Wood, aged 72.

John Mayo, esq. of Bath.

At Two Linn, in his 89th year, the Right Hon. Welbore Ellis Agar, Lord Mendip.

Roger Tremells, esq. of Northumberland-street, Strand.

At Bath, the Right Hon. Almir Lowry Corry, viscount Belmore, of Ireland.

34. At Spalding, in Lincolnshire, Theophilus Buckworth, esq.

The Rev. George Watson Hand, archdeacon of Dorset, rector of St. George Bath, h. l. vicar of St. Giles Cripple-gate, and prebendary of the cathedrals of St. Paul and Salisbury.

At Bath, the Rev. Richard Hele, B. D. rector of Rotherfield Grays, in Somersetshire, formerly fellow of Trinity College, Oxford.

35. At Bristol, Charlotte, countess of Leicester.

36. At Highgate, Mr. George Penton, in his 66th year.

Lately, at Greenwich, Daniel Peter Layard, M. D. fellow of the Royal Societies of London and Göttingen, and F. R. S. in his 82d year, formerly physician to the princess dowager of Wales. He was admitted at Cambridge in 1733,

a student in medicine at Paris in 1741, 1742 but graduated at Rheims in 1742; a licentiate of the College of physicians 1752. He was author of (1) *An Essay on the Nature, Causes, and Cure of the Distemper among the horned Cattle*. 8vo. 1757. (2) *Essay on the Bite of a Mad Dog*. 8vo. 1-63. (3) *Account of Somersetshire Wives*. 8vo. 1767. (4) *Directions to prevent the Contagion of the Jail Distemper*. 8vo. 17-2. (5) *Pharmacopœia in alium Gravidarum, puerperarum et Infantum recens Naturum*. 8vo. 1777. and several papers in the *Philosophical Transactions*.

Lately, near Milton, Kent, George Augustus Deknor, esq. late commander of his Majesty's ship *Ann*.

6. At Derby, the Rev. Mr. Thomas Minlove.

Mr. George Cocking, register of the society of arts and sciences at the Adelphe. He was author of (1) *WAR*, an heroic Poem. 8vo. 1760. (2) *The Conquest of Canada; or, The Siege of Quebec: an historical Tragedy*. 8vo. 1766. (3) *Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce: a Poem*, 8vo. 1768.

At Perth, James Duncan, esq.

7. At Ashwell, in Rutlandshire, in his 68th year, the Rev. Robt. Sherwin, forty-five years rector of that parish, and formerly of Queen's College, Cambridge, B. A. 1756. M. A. 1759.

8. Mr. Robert Gunnachie, of Lomon's-pond, Southwark.

At Glasgow, Dr. William Lockhart, minister of St. Andrew's Church, in that city.

Mr. Richard Bland, of Bromley, Middlesex.

Lately, at Cadhay, near Ottery-St. Mary, Devon, the Right Hon. Thomas lord Graves. (See a portrait and account of this Nobleman in our Magazine for September 1795.)

Lately, at Edinburgh, aged 78, Dr. William Spence.

9. Aubrey Beauclerk, duke of St. Albans, earl of Burtord, baion of Hedington, and baron Vere, of Hanworth, in Middlesex; born June 3, 1740, married, May 4, 1763, Catherine, daughter of the late earl of Belbrough, who died Sept. 4, 1789, and by whom he has left several children.

Mr. Theyer Townsend, Blackwell Hall factor, in his 76th year.

Lately, in Percy-street, in his 65th year, William Browne, esq. late governor

of Bermuda, and formerly one of his majesty's counsell at Bolton.

Lately, at Bath, Henry Hall, esq. of the county of Armagh, Ireland.

11. In the Tower, Ensign Carrington Paterfon, of the third West India regiment.

The Rev. Henry Cahel, rector of Standlake, and formerly fellow of Magdalen College.

Lately, at Winslow, Bucks, Jane Walker, better known by the appellation of Little Jenny, in her 57th year. When living, she measured only thirty three inches in height.

13. At Paddington, Joseph Johnson, M. D.

Robert Reynolds, esq. of Guildford-street.

The Rev. John Bull, rector of ~~St. Andrew~~ and Pentlow, and a magistrate for the county of Essex.

14. At Hornsey, Mr. William Lennox, of Broad-street-building.

At York, the Rev. John Fountayne, D. D. upwards of fifty years dean of York.

Lately, in his 88th year, the Rev. Samuel Aldersey, of Aldersey Hall, Cheshire.

Lately, at Glasshiop, Nottinghamshire, Thomas Sails, a peasant, who had attained to the 126th year of his age.

16. At Shrewsbury, Mrs. Markham, relict of the late Dr. Markham, rector of Whitechapel.

17. Lady Anstruther, of Fifehire, mother of the chief justice of Bengal.

William Adams, esq. of Green-lane, South Muns, in his 55th year.

18. At Wade's Mill, Hertfordshire, Mrs. Butler, wife of John Butler, esq. and youngest daughter of the Bishop of Ely.

George Innes, esq. late of Madras.

Thomas Bury, esq. of Colleton, in the county of Devon.

DEATHS ABROAD.

DEC. 16, 1800. At Hurryhur, Captain Charles William Maxwell.

DEC. 6, 1801. Mr. Thomas Millis, secretary to Rear-Admiral Montagu, on the Jamaica Station.

SEPT. 22, 1801. At Dominica, the Rev. David Roberts, a native of Perth, rector of Roseau, in the Island.

SEPT. 1801. On the Island of St. Helena, Mr. Nathaniel Kennedy, late storekeeper of that settlement.



EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS FOR FEBRUARY 1891.

Bank Stock	3 per Cent. Reduc.	4 per Cent. Consols.	New Consols.	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	Omn. 3 per Cent.	Imp. Ann.	India Stock.	India Scrip.	India Bonds.	Esche. Bills.	Irish 5 per Cent.	English Long Term.	Irish Tuck.
25 1891	68½	68½	85½	99½	20	99½	12 5-16	213½						
26 1891	68½	68½	85½	99½	20	99½	12 5-16	214						
27 1891	68½	68½	85½	99½	20	99½	12 5-16	213½						
28 1901	68½	68½	85½	99½	20	99½	12 5-16	213½						
29 1901	69	69	85½	99½	20	99½	12 5-16	213½						
30 1901	69½	69½	85½	99½	20	99½	12 5-16	213½						
1 1901	69½	69½	85½	99½	20	99½	12 5-16	213½						
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17 1901	69½	69½	85½	99½	20	99½	12 5-16	213½						
18 1901	69½	69½	85½	99½	20	99½	12 5-16	213½						
19 1901	69½	69½	85½	99½	20	99½	12 5-16	213½						
20 1901	69½	69½	85½	99½	20	99½	12 5-16	213½						
21 1901	69½	69½	85½	99½	20	99½	12 5-16	213½						
22 1901	69½	69½	85½	99½	20	99½	12 5-16	213½						
23 1901	69½	69½	85½	99½	20	99½	12 5-16	213½						

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For J. SEWELL, COINBILL.

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VOL. XLI. MARCH 1904

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Alphonso's correspondence will be acceptable.

The *Old Historian's* letter is suspected to be the puff oblique, and cannot be admitted.

mitted.

By an accident which we could not foresee, we have been obliged to postpone *The Retreat of John the Hermit* until next month

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN from March 6, to Feb 12.

AVERAGE PRICES										COUNTIES upon the COAST										
Wheat		Rye		Barl.		Oats		Beans		Wheat		Rye		Barl.		Oats		Beans		
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	
London	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	Elfez	79	36	64	13	71	3	71	3	71	3

INLAND COUNTIES.

Middlesex	78	11	43	0	41	8	25	1	38	2	Norfolk	72	8	41	0	27	1	19	5	1
Surrey	79	8	41	0	41	10	24	8	37	6	Lincoln	72	4	47	6	36	1	1	5	0
Hertford	72	6	40	6	43	2	23	4	39	9	York	68	8	44	6	37	2	17	4	3
Bedford	74	3	54	0	42	1	20	3	46	8	Durham	70	2	00	0	00	0	17	2	0
Hunting.	72	10	00	0	33	8	17	6	33	0	Northumb.	63	10	44	8	30	1	17	4	0
Northam.	74	0	00	0	33	0	15	0	38	6	Cumbert.	80	8	50	1	37	2	23	1	0
Rutland	77	0	00	0	39	0	17	0	37	0	Westmor.	84	6	37	6	41	8	25	8	0
Leicester	76	8	00	0	33	1	18	4	37	1	Lincash.	83	3	00	0	43	6	23	12	3
Nottingh.	81	4	53	6	46	0	23	8	42	0	Cheshire	73	3	00	0	00	0	21	2	0
Derby	82	0	00	0	40	8	21	2	45	8	Gloucestr.	72	6	00	0	39	9	21	2	3
Stafford	77	2	00	0	44	6	22	6	49	7	Somerset	66	1	00	0	41	6	17	8	34
Salop	74	8	56	0	43	8	22	5	44	5	Monmouth	71	0	00	0	33	7	20	10	0
Hereford	64	9	34	10	37	3	22	4	41	6	Devon	65	6	00	0	31	7	16	1	45
Worcestr.	74	1	00	0	40	1	17	8	33	8	Cornwall	65	10	00	0	30	8	15	4	0
Warwick	80	0	00	0	43	9	25	6	43	1	Dorset	68	0	00	0	35	2	28	7	40
Wilts	61	8	00	0	34	0	28	8	45	5	S. Hants	67	4	00	0	36	9	23	1	48
Bricks	75	5	00	0	37	10	25	0	36	11	WALES									
Oxford	69	7	00	0	37	10	21	1	36	10	N. Wales	77	8	50	0	43	4	19	0	00
Bucks	78	0	00	0	40	6	22	2	39	4	S. Wales	66	0	00	0	34	9	15	4	00

STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

FEBRUARY.

DAY.	BAROM.	THERMOM.	WIND.
26	— 29.91	— 37 —	N
27	— 29.93	— 40 —	N.W.
28	— 29.87	— 38 —	N.N.W.

MY ARCH.

1	29.51	37	N. I.
2	29.84	36	N
3	29.87	35	N. E.
4	29.92	34	N
5	29.98	33	N. W.
6	30.01	32	W
7	30.04	31	W.
8	30.05	30	N. W.
9	30.05	29	N. E.
10	30.06	28	N.

DAY.	BAROM.	THERMOM.	WIND.
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11	20 10	37	N W.
12	20 07	40	W.
13	20 06	41	W.
14	20 04	39	N W
15	20 02	41	W.
16	20 01	42	W.
17	20 87	40	W.
18	20 81	42	S W.
19	20 80	43	W.
20	20 81	42	W.
21	20 83	40	N W.
22	20 91	42	W.
23	30 16	44	S.W.
24	30 29	47	S S.W.
25	30 45	50	S W.

THE
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,
AND
LONDON REVIEW,

FOR MARCH 1802.

ACCOUNT OF ADAM SMITH, LL. D.

(WITH A PORTRAIT.)

ADAM SMITH was born at Kirkcaldy, on the 5th of June 1723, a few months after the death of his father, who was Comptroller of the Customs at that place.

His constitution was feebly and infirm, and required and received all the tender sollicitude of his surviving parents. His education was repaid by every attention that filial gratitude could dictate during the long period of sixty years.

An accident happened to him, when he was about three years old, of too interesting a nature to be omitted. He had been carried by his mother to Stratherny, on a visit to his uncle, Mr. Douglas, and was one day amusing himself alone at the door of the house, when he was stolen by a party of that set of vagabonds who are known in Scotland by the name of Tinkers. Luckily he was soon missed by his uncle, who hearing that some vagrants had passed, pursued them, with what assistance he could find, till he overtook them in the Wood, and was the happy instrument of preserving to the world a genius destined to extend the boundaries of science, and to reform the commercial policy of Europe.

Mr. Smith received the first rudiments of his education in the school of Kirkcaldy, which was then taught by Mr. David Miller, whose name deserves to be recorded on account of the eminent men whom that very school so fortunately produced while under his direction. Mr. Oswald of Dunkeir, Dr. John Oswald, Bishop of Raphoe, and Rev. Dr. John Drysdale, of the University of Edinburgh, were of this number; all of them nearly contemporaries with Mr. Smith, and united with him, through life, in the closest ties of friendship.

Among these companions of his early years, Mr. Smith soon attracted notice, by his passion for books, and extraordinary powers of his me-

memory. The weakness of his bodily constitution prevented him from partaking in those more active amusements; but he was much beloved by them on account of his temper, which, though weak, was to an uncommon degree friendly and generous. Even then he was remarkable for those habits which followed with him through life, of speaking to himself when alone, and of *arguing* in company.

From the grammar-school of Kirkcaldy, he was sent in 1737, to the University of Glasgow, where he remained till 1740, when he went to Balliol College, Oxford, as an exhibitioner on *Snell's* foundation.

Dr. MacLaine, of the Hague, who was a fellow-student of Mr. Smith's at Glasgow, said, some years ago, that our Author's favourite pursuits while at that University were mathematics and natural philosophy; and Mr. Stewart remembers to have heard his father remind Mr. Smith of a geometrical problem, of considerable difficulty, about which he was occupied at the time when their acquaintance commenced, and which had been proposed to him as an exercise by the celebrated Dr. Simpson.

These, however, were certainly not the sciences in which he was formed to excel; nor did they long divert him from pursuits more congenial to his mind. His study of human nature, in all its varieties, more particularly in the conduct of mankind, opened a new field to his curiosity and ambition. To this study, diversified at his leisure hours by the less severe occupations of polite literature, he seems to have devoted himself almost entirely from the time of his removal to Oxford.

No information appears to have been collected with respect to that part of his youth which was spent in England. He has been heard to say, that he employed himself frequently in the practice

tice of translation (particularly from the French), with a view to the improvement of his own style, and he used often to express a favourable opinion of the utility of such exercises to all who cultivate the art of composition.

After a residence at Oxford of seven years, he returned to Edinburgh, and lived two years with his mother, engaged in study, but without any real plan for his future life. He had been originally destined for the Church of England, and with that view had been sent to Oxford, but not finding the ecclesiastical profession suitable to his taste, he chose to consult, in this instance, his own inclination, in preference to the wishes of his friends.

In the year 1748, he fixed his residence at Edinburgh, and during that and the following year read lectures on rhetoric and belles lettres, under the patronage of Lord Kames. About this time, too, he contracted a very intimate friendship, which continued without interruption till his death, with Mr. Alexander Wedderburn, now Lord Roslin, and with Mr. William Johnstone, now Sir William Pultney.

At what particular period his acquaintance with Mr. David Hume commenced cannot be ascertained, but from some papers now in the possession of Mr. Hume's nephew, their acquaintance seems to have grown into friendship before the year 1752. It was a friendship on both sides founded on the admiration of genius and the love of simplicity, and which forms an interesting circumstance in the history of each of these eminent men, from the ambition which both have shown to record it to posterity.

In 1751, he was elected Professor of Logic at the University of Glasgow, and the same year, he was removed to the Professorship of Moral Philosophy in the same University, upon the death of Mr. Thomas Craigie, the immediate successor of Dr. Hutcheson. In this situation he remained thirteen years; a period he used frequently to look back to, as the most useful and happy of his life.

Of Mr. Smith's lectures while a Professor at Glasgow, no part has been preserved, excepting what he himself published in the *Theory of Moral Sentiments*, and in the *Wealth of Nations*.

While Mr. Smith was thus distinguishing himself by his zeal and ability as a public teacher, he was gradually

laying the foundation of a more extensive reputation, by preparing for the press his system of morals. The first edition of this work appeared in 1759, under the title of *The Theory of Moral Sentiments*.

His name, Mr. Smith had remained unknown to the world as an Author, nor did it appear that he had made a trial of his powers in any anonymous publication, excepting in a periodical paper, called the *Edinburgh Review*, which was begun in the year 1755, by some gentlemen of distinguished abilities, at which they were prevented by other engagements from carrying farther than the two first numbers.

On the *Theory of Moral Sentiments* Mr. Stewart presents the public with some ingenious remarks, but too long for our present purpose, which are followed by a letter of Mr. Hume's to the Author, on the subject of that work. This also we shall omit, as it has already appeared in some periodical publications.

After the printing of the *Theory*, Mr. Smith remained four years at Glasgow, discharging his official duties with unabated vigour, and with increasing reputation. During that time, the plan of his lectures underwent a considerable change. His ethical doctrines, of which he had now published so valuable a part, occupied a much smaller portion of the course than formerly, and accordingly his attention was naturally directed to a more complete illustration of the principles of jurisprudence and of political economy.

Towards the end of 1763, Mr. Smith received an invitation from Mr. Charles Townshend to accompany the Duke of Buccleugh on his travels, and the liberal terms in which the proposal was made to him, added to the strong desire he had felt of visiting the Continent of Europe, induced him to resign his office at Glasgow. With the connection which he was led to form in consequence of this change in his situation, he had reason to be satisfied in an uncommon degree, and he always spoke of it with pleasure and gratitude.

Mr. Smith joined the Duke of Buccleugh at London early in the year 1764, and set out with him for the Continent in the month of March following. At Dover they were met by Sir James Macdonald, who accompanied them to Paris, and with whom Mr. Smith had the honour of a friendship, which he always mentioned

with great sensibility, and of which he often lamented the short duration.

In this first visit to Paris the Duke of Buccleugh and Mr. Smith employed only ten or twelve days; after which they proceeded to Thoulouse, where they fixed their residence for eighteen months, and where, in addition to the pleasure of an agreeable society, Mr. Smith had an opportunity of correcting and extending his information concerning the internal policy of France, by the intimacy in which he lived with some of the principal persons of the Parliament.

From Thoulouse they went, by a pretty extensive tour, through the South of France, to Geneva. Here they passed two months. The late Earl Stanhope, for whose learning and worth Mr. Smith entertained a sincere respect, was then an inhabitant of that Republic.

About Christmas 1765 they returned to Paris, and remained there till October following. The society in which Mr. Smith spent these ten months may be conceived from the advantages he enjoyed, in consequence of the recommendations of Mr. Hume. Turgot, Quesnai, M. de la Harpe, D'Alembert, Helvetius, M. de la Motte, Madame Riaboni, were in the number of his acquaintances, and some of them he continued ever afterwards, to reckon among his friends. From Madame D'Anville, the respectable mother of the late excellent and much-lamented Duke of Rochefoucauld, he received many attentions, which he always recollected with peculiar gratitude.

The following letter, while it serves as a memorial of Mr. Smith's connections with this family, is so expressive of the virtuous and liberal mind of the writer, that we shall present our readers with a translation of it.

Paris, 3 Mar. 1778.

"The desire of being brought to your recollection, when one has had the honour, Sir, of being acquainted with you, should appear to you a very natural sentiment. Permit me my mother and myself to embrace, for that purpose, the opportunity of a new edition of the *Maxims* of the Duke of Rochefoucauld; of which we take the liberty of presenting you a copy. You see that we retain no malignity, since the fault that you have found with him in the *Theory of Moral Sentiments* does not prevent us from sending you his work. I was very near doing this more; for I had the temerity perhaps to undertake

a translation of your *Theory*; but as soon as I had finished the last part, I obtained a sight of the translation of Mont. l'Abbé Blavet; and I have been obliged to renounce the pleasure which I should have enjoyed of introducing into our language one of the best compositions of yours.

"In such a case it would have been necessary to have undertaken a justification of my ancestor. Perhaps this might not have been difficult; first to excuse him, by saying, that he had seen mankind only in a Court, and in Civil War, *two theatres on which they are certainly worse than elsewhere*; and afterwards to justify, by the personal conduct of the author, principles which are certainly too much generalised in his work. He has taken a part for the whole; and because those whom he had most frequently before his eyes were actuated by *self-love*, he has made this the general motive of the conduct of men. Upon the whole, though his work deserves to be opposed on some accounts, it is notwithstanding estimable even in the essential parts, and very much so in the form and manner.

"Permit me to ask you, Whether we shall soon have a complete edition of the works of your illustrious friend Mr. Hume? We have sincerely regretted his loss.

"Accept, I entreat you, the sincere expression of those sentiments of esteem and attachment with which I have the honour to be, Sir, your very humble, and very obedient servant,

"THE DUKE OF ROCHEFOUCAULD."

Mr. Smith's last intercourse with this excellent man was in the year 1789, when he informed him, by means of a friend who happened to be then at Paris, that in the future editions of his *Theory* the name of Rochefoucauld should be no longer classed with that of Mandeville. In the enlarged edition accordingly of that work, published a short time before his death, he has suppressed his signature of the Author of the *Maxims*, who seems, indeed (however exceptionable some of his principles may be), to have been actuated, both in his life and writings, by motives very different from those of Mandeville.

In Oct. 1766, the Duke of Buccleugh returned to London. His Grace, to whom the Biographer is indebted for several particulars in the foregoing narrative, thus expresses himself in a letter. "In October 1766 we returned to London, after having spent near three years together, without the slightest disagree-

ment or coolness ;—on my part with every advantage that could be expected from the society of such a man. We continued to live in friendship till the hour of his death, and I shall always remain with the impression of having lost a friend whom I loved and respected, not only for his great talents, but for every private virtue."

The retirement in which Mr. Smith passed his next ten years, formed a striking contrast to the unsettled mode of life he had been for some time accustomed to. During the whole of this period (with the exception of a few visits to Edinburgh and London) he remained with his mother at Kirkcaldy, occupied habitually in intense study, but unbending his mind at times in the company of some of his old school-fellows, whose *habitu* rather he attached them to the place of their birth. In the society of such men Mr. Smith delighted; and to them he was endeared, not only by his simple and unassuming manners, but by the perfect knowledge they all possessed of those domestic virtues which had distinguished him from his infancy.

At length (in the beginning of the year 1776) Mr. Smith accounted to the world for his long retreat, by the publication of his *Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations*. Of the originality of this work, concerning which some doubts have arisen, as if he had borrowed it from the writings of the French Economists, the ingenious Biographer observes, in a Memoir on this Essay, that Mr. Smith's political lectures, comprehending the fundamental principles of his Inquiry, were delivered at Glasgow as early as the year 1752 or 1753; at a period, surely, when there could be no French performance on the subject that could be of much use to him in guiding his researches.

About two years after the publication of the *Wealth of Nations*, Mr. Smith was appointed one of the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs in Scotland, a post which, in his estimation, derived an additional value from its being bestowed on him at the request of the Duke of Buccleuch. The greater part of the two years he passed in London, in a society too extensive and varied to afford him any opportunity of indulging his taste for study. His time, he never, was not lost to himself; for much of it was spent with some of the first names in English literature.

The consequence of Mr. Smith's ap-

pointment to the Board of Customs, he removed, in 1778, to Edinburgh, where he spent the last twelve years of his life; enjoying an affluence which was more than equal to all his wants; and what was to him of still greater value, the prospect of passing the remainder of his days among the companions of his youth.

His mother, who, though now in extreme old age, still possessed a considerable degree of health, and retained all her faculties unimpaired, accompanied him to town, and his cousin, Miss Jane Douglas (who had been formerly a member of his family at Glasgow, and for whom he had always felt the affection of a brother), while she divided with him those tender attentions which her aunt's infirmities required, relieved him of a charge for which he was peculiarly ill qualified, by her friendly superintendence of his domestic economy.

The accession to his income which his new office brought him, enabled him to gratify, to a much greater extent than his former circumstances admitted of, the natural generosity of his disposition, and the state of his funds at the time of his death, compared with his very moderate establishment, confirmed beyond doubt, what his intimate acquaintances had often suspected, that a large proportion of his annual savings were allotted to offices of secret charity. A small, but excellent library, which he had gradually formed with great judgment in the selection, and a simple, though hospitable table, where, without the formality of an invitation, he was always happy to receive his friends, were the only expenses that could be considered as his own.

The change in his habits, which his removal to Edinburgh produced, was not equally favourable to his literary pursuits. During the first years of his residence in this city, his studies seemed to be entirely suspended, and his passion for letters served only to amuse his leisure, and to animate his conversation. The infirmities of age, of which he very early began to feel the approaches, reminded him at last, when it was too late, of what he yet owed to the public and to his own fame. The principal materials of the works which he had announced had been long ago collected, and little probably was wanting but a few years of health and retirement, to bestow on them a systematical arrangement, and the ornaments

of that flowing, and apparently artless style, which, after all his experience in composition, he adjusted, with extreme difficulty, to his own taste. He observed to Mr. Stewart, not long before his death, that after all his practice in writing, he composed as slowly, and with as great difficulty, as at first. He added, at the same time, that Mr. Hume had required so great a facility in this respect, that the last volumes of his History were printed from his original copy, with a few marginal corrections.

It may gratify the curiosity of some readers to know, that when Mr. Smith was employed in composition, he generally walked up and down his apartment, dictating to a secretary. All Mr. Hume's works (I have been assured) were written with his own hand. A critical reader may, I think, perceive in the different styles of these two classical writers the effects of their different modes of study.

The death of his mother in 1784, which was followed by that of Miss Douglas in 1788, contributed, it is probable, to frustrate his projects of publication. They had been the objects of his ambition for more than sixty years; and in their society he had enjoyed, from his infancy, all that he ever knew of the endearments of a family. He was now alone, and helpless; and, though he bore his lots with equanimity, and regained apparently his former cheerfulness, yet his health and strength gradually declined till the period of his death, which happened in July 1790, about two years after that of his cousin, and six after that of his mother. His last illness, which arose from a chronic obstruction of the bowels, was lingering and painful, and he could derive from the sympathy of his friends, and from the complete resignation of his own mind.

Not long before his death, finding his end approach rapidly, he gave orders to destroy all his manuscripts, excepting some detached essays, which he entrusted to the care of his executors; and they were accordingly committed to the flames. That the idea of destroying such unfinished works, as might be in his possession at the time of his death, was not the effect of any sudden or hasty resolution, appears from the following letter to Mr. Hume, written by Mr. Smith in 1779, the time when he was preparing himself for a

journey to London, with the prospect of a pretty long absence from Scotland.

"Edinburgh, 16th Apr. 1773.

"MY DEAR FRIEND,

"As I have left the care of all my literary papers to you, I must tell you, that except those which I carry along with me, there are none worth the publication but a fragment of a great work, which contains a history of the astronomical systems that were successively in fashion down to the time of Des Cartes. Whether that might not be published as a fragment of an intended juvenile work, I leave entirely to your judgment, though I begin to suspect myself that there is more refinement than solidity in some parts of it. This little work you will find in a thin folio paper book in my back room. All the other loose papers which you will find in that desk, or within the glass folding doors of a bureau which stands in my bed-room, together with about eighteen thin paper folio books, which you will likewise find within the same glass folding doors, I desire may be destroyed without any examination; unless I die very suddenly, I shall take care that the papers I carry with me shall be carefully sent to you.

"I ever am, my dear Friend, most faithfully yours,

"ADAM SMITH."

"To David Hume, Esq.

St. Andrew's Square."

The last literary labours of our Author were the additions to the *Theory of Moral Sentiments*, most of which were composed under severe disease. They had fortunately been sent to the press in the beginning of the winter preceding his death, and he lived to see the publication of the work. The moral and serious strain that prevails through these additions, when connected with the circumstances of his declining health, adds a peculiar charm to this part of his eloquence, and communicates an interest to those sublime truths, which, in the academical retirement of his youth, awakened the first ardours of his genius, and on which the last efforts of his mind rested.

The executors of Mr. Smith's will were Dr. Black and Dr. Hutton, with whom he had long lived in habits of the most intimate and cordial friendship; and who, to the many other testimonies which they had given him of their affection, added the mournful office of attending his last moments.

LYCOPHRON'S CASSANDRA, L. 1068.

Τὴν Ναυβολίην δ' ἰς Τίμασαι ἐκτοίωσεν
 Ναῦται καταβλήξουσιν· —

Nauboli posterorum nautæ
 Temessum venient, —

LYCOPHRON'S geographical descriptions are entitled to much praise. Here the poet's art is blended with the geographer's skill, and different countries are delineated with accuracy and elegance. Schedius and Epitrophus, descended from Naubolus, and leaders of the Phocians, were slain at Troy. Their surviving crew settled, we are told, at a town in Italy called Temesi, near cape Hipponium. Thus is the place distinguished from Temesi in Cyprus. Instead of cultivating their own land, says Cassandra, they shall till the ground that is opposite to it. Opposite, *oppositum* are words that but partially express the sense of original *ἀντιπρόσθιον* which implies opposite,

the sea intervening, *oppositam-inter-jacente mari*. The sea here meant is the Ionian. So particular and exact is our poet's τοῖς ἐκτὸς.

Ναυβολίη, ἡτις. Καυβόλις, which resembles Καυβόλις, in sense, accentuation, and the number of its syllables, differs from it in the quantity of its second syllable. The penultima of *καυβόλις* is long in Æchylus. This word is probably derived from *καυβόλις*, pen long. See Helyc Γραμματικαίς, if we compare our poet with himself, will maintain its ground. It is not only Γραμμαίς, and Γραμμαίς, but Δαλίς and Δαυλίς. Egoniet in ea ceridi vineeta. R.

WALTHAM-CROSS.

[WITH AN ENGRAVING.]

WALTHAM CROSS, called also West Waltham, is a hamlet in Hertfordshire, on the west side of the river Lea (which divides that county from Essex, and separates Waltham Cross from Waltham Abbey), at the distance of eleven miles from London on the road to Ware.

It is one of the wards of the parish of Cheshunt, and is noted for an ancient cross, from which, indeed, it takes its distinguishing name. This is generally said to have been built by Edward the First, in honour and memory of his beloved consort Eleanor, whose corpse, in its way from Lincolnshire to Westminster, rested here, a cross being built at every place where it rested, and Charing Cross being the last.

The following description of its present state is taken from the third volume of the "Monumenta Vetusta," published by the Society of Antiquaries:

"The cross is hexagon; each side of the lower story divided into two compartments, charged with the arms of England, of Scotland, and Pontefract, in shields pendant each from different foliage. Over these compartments is a quatrefoil; and over that, in the point of the whole, a trefoil. The

first story is composed of foliage and lions' heads, surmounted by a battlement pierced with openings. The second story is formed by twelve open tabernacles, in pairs, but so divided, that the dividing pillar intersects the middle of the statue behind it. These tabernacles terminate in ornamented pediments, with a bouquet on the top; and the pillars that supported them are also surmounted in two stories. This story also finishes with a cornice and battlement like the first, and supports a third story of solid masonry, ornamented with single compartments, somewhat resembling the supporting the battlement of the cross. The statue of the queen, crowned, her left hand holding a sceptre, and her right a sceptre, is seated on a throne. The cross is now in a ruinous state, and in many places is an entire ruin, consisting of four rooms below, and three above, by prescription, and some out of mind, appropriated for poor lame-impatient people. It is ancient, occupied by four widows, and is held under the manor of Throbbards.

Waltham Cross formerly gave name to a part of the large forest of Essex, and is supposed to have had its rise



WALTHAM CHURCH

purpose has already been laid before the Admiralty in England, in support of which it is alledged, that the burning tallow between decks, where candles of some sort must always be used, greatly increases the noxious and putrescent vapours which those close places render so fatal to lives which it is of the utmost importance to preserve; that the great heat of those places causes the tallow to melt, so as to occasion great waste, and that tallow candles become so soft as frequently to bend, and at length fall down, by which fires have often happened, and are perpetually liable to happen, and in one word, that they are the cause of great filth, danger, and sickness. These reasons, which will probably weigh with the State, did actually determine one of our Admirals, several years ago, to burn wax on board his own ship, at his own expence, which he declared was attended with such advantages, that he would have continued it if the charge had been ten times as much as he found it; for, he said, the difference between wax and tallow for the year did not amount to more than ten pounds *.

"Under these circumstances, the encouragement of Apiaries becomes the more a national concern; for if we cannot only supply our increased home consumption of wax, but export it, we shall turn the balance of commerce in a very considerable article in our favour, which is now against us, and must be more so, if, upon the increased consumption of wax, we must increase our imports in that article.

"Besides the use of wax in candles, which is of all modern luxuries the most salutary and agreeable, it is an article absolutely necessary in many manufactures and trades, and in the public offices: it is also of great medicinal virtue.

"As to honey, it is certainly a necessity of life, the want of which can be supplied only by sugar: in proportion as honey, a home produce, can be made cheap, sugar, a foreign commodity, will be less bought, and consequently less will be imported. Of honey we make mead, a most pleasing and salutary liquor; of honey is also made a kind of mum, called old ale, which in some families in Ireland is in great estimation. If honey is made cheap, it will

greatly lessen the consumption of made wines, the principal ingredient of which is sugar, and the good effect will be, not only the substitution of a home for a foreign commodity, but of a wholesome for a pernicious liquor. But honey is still of more importance for medicinal than alimentary purposes, no physical writer, from Hippocrates to Huxam, has mentioned it without the highest encomium; it is penetrating and detesting, and is therefore good in obstructions of all kinds, especially those arising from viscid humours: it is also a sovereign remedy in the torfumes, a disease peculiar to this country, arising from its great moisture, which produces infarctions of the breast, with difficult perspiration, and other morbid symptoms. The inhabitants of Ireland in general have cold constitutions, the natural effect of their food and manner of life. This constitution renders them liable to phlegmatic disorders, for which honey is a most excellent remedy, and from which it is a certain preservative. Honey, therefore, should be brought within the reach of the poor; for the life and health of the poor are of infinitely more importance to the State than the life and health of the rich.

"The Bee, therefore, seems to have a claim to the attention of the public in general, and particularly to the liberality of the State, inasmuch as both the commodities which it produces, honey and wax, are extremely well adapted to the times and situation of the country, and trade. The bees are bred in the spring, and continue to be fruitful, and to produce honey and wax, from April to November, and may appear from honey and wax, as mentioned as articles of commerce, and exportation in all the old books of geography. The following proposal is therefore offered to the consideration of the Society.

"1. That there shall be allotted the encouragement of Apiaries distributed on the 1st of October, in the proportions, upon the conditions, and under the regulations following: To the person having the greatest weight of honey $\text{£} 100$ d. and wax, above six hundred weight, including the tare and

* This was told to a friend of mine by Admiral Boscawen, of himself, in the manner above related.

To the person having the next greatest weight, above five hundred weight, 25 0 0
 To the person having the next greatest quantity, above four hundred weight 20 0 0
 To the person having the next greatest quantity, above three hundred weight 15 0 0
 To the person having the next greatest quantity, above two hundred weight 10 0 0

tion upon which alone they can receive it.

To this proposal the Author can think of no objection, except the premiums that have already been given for honey. But as these premiums have been very small, and very confined in the application, few persons in the kingdom, on that account, have increased their stock of bees; it is therefore hoped, that this present Proposal does not stand precluded; the general utility of a premium for these articles being acknowledged, even by the very measure that has proved ineffectual for the purpose: the previous offer of premiums on these articles, therefore, rather supports than subverts the measure now proposed.

"2. That the hives shall be weighed in the gross, the bees being alive, which is known, by experience, not in the least to prejudice them, by a proper person, in the presence of the minister or curate of the parish, or any justice of peace in the neighbourhood, or any other person of a reputable character, known to a member of the Society, and a person appointed by the proprietor of the bees."

"By this measure it is hoped bees will be greatly increased in a short time; for as the proprietors could not keep such numbers of bees without employing the poor, to the extent of six miles round them, to take care of them, which they would gladly do for a small gratuity, it is reasonable to suppose, that perceiving the advantages derived to the owners from the bees they look after, they would be induced to set up hives, and keep bees for themselves. From this single object, however inconsiderable, a habit of attention might be acquired by those who are now totally idle; hope of advantage might be awakened in the breasts of those whose industry is now depressed by despondency; and the advantages would be still more important and extensive than any that have yet been suggested, which are surely more than sufficient to justify an experiment, which may be made at so small an expense as one hundred pounds.

"3. That a certificate of such weight and the number of hives shall be signed by such minister, or curate, or justice of peace, or reputable person."

"4. That the person weighing the hives shall make an affidavit of their number and gross weight, that they are of the usual size and thickness; and that, to the best of his knowledge, no fraud has been practised to increase their weight."

"5. That the proprietor of the bees shall also make an affidavit, that the number of hives so weighed, attested, and certified, have been all his property six months before, and that all the new hives so weighed, attested, and certified, are swarmed from the old hives; and that, to the best of his knowledge, none of these hives were above six Irish miles from his dwelling-house when weighed and certified, or for six months before."

"6. That such certificate and affidavit shall be produced by the claimants of the premium, as the condi-

"It is to be observed, that this country, in many places, abounds with heath and furze, which blossom in September, and is excellent pasturage for bees."

The weighing of bees is by no means difficult: it is to be done after sun-set, in the following manner: A linen cloth is slipped between the hive and the stool, and knotted at the top of the hive, which is then lifted up by the knot, and put into the scale, after weighing, the hive is again put on the stool, and the cloth slipped from under it.

† Straw, rush, &c. hives, have been found, by long experience, to answer best, and no person shall be entitled to the premium that makes use of any other kind.

LIFE OF MARSHAL LAUDON.

EXTRACTED FROM THE GERMAN.

LAUDON was the son of a Livonian Gentleman of small fortune. As his father was unable to afford him an education equal to his birth, he was in a great measure obliged to be his own master. To this, perhaps, may be ascribed that unassuming modesty, which he did not shake off, even when he had a claim to the foremost ranks of society. Beloved wherever men are estimated according to their merits, not their titles, the simple virtues which adorned his character were but little recommendations to him at Vienna, where every avenue to honour and fortune is cruelly shut against him who bears the appellation of a foreigner. Great only in intrinsic worth, he was confounded in the crowd, become so by favour, he was permitted to mingle in the swarm of excellencies that buzz in the antichambers of the Imperial palaces, or in the circles of the Court. But the Court was not the element of Laudon: there his talents and his virtues were misplaced. To know him well, he must be seen at the head of an army, or in his private life. At the Court he was constantly exposed to the loss of favour, the disdain of presumptuous ambition, and the intrigues of his rivals, which he answered only by silence and contempt.

He was first initiated into the profession of arms in the Russian service, in a war against the Turks. Dissatisfied with that school, he was desirous of being the pupil of the great Frederick, to whom he offered his services. The Monarch, occupied no doubt with more important objects, mistook the man before him, and received him with an indifference that disgusted Laudon. Thus the inattention of a moment deprived the Prussian army of a distinguished Chief, and gave it a redoubtable enemy.

In 1757, Laudon quitted Berlip, and repaired to Bavaria, then the seat of war. There Francis Baron Trenck, Chief of the Croats, more attentive than Frederick, saw what might be hoped from him. He immediately made him a Captain in his regiment;

and thus gave him an opportunity of displaying his merit. Some time after Trenck treated him with injustice, when Laudon left him, and went to complain at Vienna; which was the cause of Trenck's misfortunes. After repeated solicitations, he at length obtained a post in the frontier troops, when the seven years war broke out, in which he laid the foundations of the glory he so well maintained.

From the year 1763 to 1789, Laudon lived retired on an estate which he had purchased in the country. In this peaceful retreat, the hero gave numerous proofs of his probity, beneficence, and humanity; shewed himself an affectionate husband, and a faithful friend; and merited, by his simplicity, kindness, and affability, the title of father of his vassals. He never visited the Court, unless summoned thither; and when he did, he quitted not his rural simplicity for the manners of the courtier.

One reflection we cannot help making on the destiny of Laudon: at no period of his life did he enjoy happiness. In his youth he was almost in want of necessaries; in his riper years he encountered innumerable obstacles in his endeavours to obtain posts, frequently bestowed with facility on men devoid of merit. When his military reputation was established, he had more duties to fulfil, more precautions to take, more anxieties and inquietudes to disturb his peace, than any of his contemporaries: because the eyes of all were fixed on him, and he was an object of envy to his rival. In his advanced years he could not guard himself against that anxiety for the future, that car'ing parsimony, which is so frequently the scourge of age. To sum up all, a man who had obtained so many victories, who had displayed so much courage, and who had exposed himself equally with the lowest under his command, might have hoped for that easy and speedy death which a soldier must desire: but instead of being carried off by some friendly ball, he fell a victim to a lingering disease, accompanied with pangs most acute.

ORIGINAL LETTER FROM DR. MONSEY * TO THE MARQUIS OF CARMARTHEN, AFTERWARDS DUKE OF LEEDS.

The Coll. Feb. 2, 1786.

MY DEAR LORD,

If I had eyes that did see, or an hand that did not shake, I wou'd thank you in a better manner than I can now for the very great honour and pleasure you did me in condescending to visit an old pensioner in his cell; the honour, tho' pleasing, was nothing to the pleasure of the visit; my feelings then were so striking, I can scarce review them with dry eyes.

I remember you an hour old, and when Sindy and I thought you cou'd not live another; but the Storge of that excellent mother of yours was amazing. You may know nothing of the circumstances of your birth; but if ever I have the happiness to meet you again, you shall if you will. I reflect with pleasure on the most pleasant moments of my life spent in St. James's Square and North Mims; for, my Lord, you don't know, that the almost only tolerable pleasure an old man of 92 has is reflection, which is but a sort of chewing the end of happiness, and I charitably wish you may never know it. Juvenal's 10th Satyre does not above half describe my miserable state, and so

Mrs. Bacchus, Apollo Virorum.

You see I am trying to be foolish,

but I can't even reach that; but I am, as Horace says,

—Servetur ad imum

Qualis ab incepto procederet—

and so old fool have done with catching at the shadow of departed—what you may please in feigned humility to call wit; anglice, nonsense.

I wish your dear and never to be forgotten mother were alive, for many reasons, but more particularly to see her dear son in his exalted situation; but, alas!

Ah faciles valetas Cetera misce.

And now, my dear Marquis, I wish you all the comfort and blessings of a world of which you are so great an ornament, and am, with the utmost sincerity,

Yours, most affectionately.

M. M. MONSEY.

If you can send me home half a peck of largish nonpareils, for those I can to the Duke's, I shall be obliged to you. I can't eat one, so I shall not damn the world by an apple, as Mother Eve did. Once more adieu. I have almost scrawled myself quite blind. Oh 92. Oh 92, 93. My love to my dear Hewer.

To the Marquis of Carmarthen.

: MACKLINIANA;

82.

STRICTURES ON THE CHARACTER OF THE LATE CHARLES MACKLIN, COMEDIAN,

AS AN ACTOR, AN AUTHOR, AND A MAN.

(Concluded from Page 97.)

I respect to Macklin's character, as it stood at the head of his family (which consisted of a wife, a son, and daughter), nothing could be more correct and respectable; for though he would ride before sometimes, this once understood and submitted to, every thing was conducted with liberality and propriety—his daughter he rather educated above the par of his fortune or expectation; but as he designed her for the stage,

this may be his excuse—Nothing was spared to accomplish her in the highest degree—Music, dancing, French, Italian, &c.—inasmuch that it appeared, on his bankruptcy, no less a sum than twelve hundred pounds had been expended on her education—the had talents to imitate these instructions with advantage to herself in her profession; which indeed were her principal advantages, as her natural genius

* See Account of him in our Magazine for February 1789.—EDITOR.

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for the stage, independent of these qualifications, was not alone sufficient to give her any considerable rank in the Theatre.

His conduct to his son deserves particular notice, as he not only took care to give him the best education in his power to fit him for the many dissipation which the versatility of the boy's temper led him to, but constantly added the best and most forcible advice relative to his *moral character*. Speaking of Macklin as a *man*, there is nothing which points out his innate character more than his letters to his son on this subject—they are not the letters of a man writing with a view to aggrandize himself or family—they do not consist either in the frivolous extemporaneous education, or the laws and subtleties of mere worldly prudence, or with a view to the parade of literary abilities—they are the warm effusions of his own heart appreciating the high value of moral character—and he inculcates this leading principle with all the authority of his long experience with the world, and the anxious solicitude of a tender, benevolent father.

The world has from time to time been presented with letters on various occasions—many of which, though written by men of genius and integrity, smell more of the *lamp* than the *lamb*, and are relished more as the productions of a scholar than the man of long experience. But if all the letters which Macklin wrote to his son and daughter were properly collected and arranged, we have no doubt they would be found a very useful and entertaining volume. They would tell us, what few men from themselves are privileged to tell us, the many temptations which attach to the inequalities of life—the miseries of poverty, and the vices which sudden and high fortunes are subject to. They would calculate for us the value of time, the riches of health and industry, the pride of independence, the calamities and contempts of prodigality, and, above all, the grand secret of being useful and contributing to our fellow creatures. From what we have seen of their letters, and from those which we have heard to be in the late Mrs. Macklin's possession, we have a right to expect their benefits, as well as to conclude they might more strongly inculcate this useful and never to be forgotten maxim, "THAT FROM THIS IS THE BEST POLICY."

As a man of general knowledge, Macklin drew his information much more from the world than from books—not that he was altogether *unread*, being tolerably well versed in history and belles-lettres; but not being early instructed in any species of logical distinction, or educated to any one science, or formed on any basis of progressive school education, all his book knowledge was acquired by snatches (and that too in maturer age) from the duties of his profession. Hence, when he attempted to bring it forward in conversation, at least for any continuance, it was loose and desultory—what he had forgotten in authors, he could not supply from himself—hence he grew embarrassed and confused, and the least rub of contradiction threw him still more off his guard; so that he not infrequently supplied with rudeness what he wanted in conversation.

It was said of him, that sensible of this defect in his education, he occasionally *read in the morning*, for the purpose of *showing off at night*—and Foote, who took upon him to assert this, states the following instance, which happened under his own immediate knowledge.

Macklin being engaged to sup with some men of science, where Foote was of the party, and being ambitious of cutting a figure independent of common conversation, had prepared himself in the morning by reading a philosophical treatise on the *properties of gunpowder*. This, one would suppose, was rather an anomalous subject to common conversation, and rather difficult to be introduced; but whether it was his only book at hand, or whether it was the eccentric turn of his mind, this was the *great gun* he had prepared to fire off that evening. A long time, however, elapsed before an opportunity presented itself; and probably a much longer time would have elapsed, if Macklin had not thought of an expedient, by suddenly starting from his chair, and exclaiming, "Good G—! Was not that a gun fired off?" "A gun!" cried the company, in amaze.—"Are t'here it is again," says he; "and I'm sure some accident has happened below stairs." Upon this the landlord was called; who soon satisfying the company there was no such thing, Macklin then took up the cue. "Well," says he, "though my bearing has been deceived in respect to the re-
port

port of a gun, yet the *properties of gun-powder* are in many other respects of a very singular nature"—and then went on in that track of reading he had previously instructed himself in, with great parade of philosophical knowledge.

His conversation, abstracted from this, was lively, humorous, shrewd, and generally entertaining—always—save and excepting flat contradictions, or questions that he could not readily answer—These embarrassed him, and he would often reply in the rudest manner.

His best conversation was the *Stage*, and anecdotes of former times. In the first, he shewed himself much a master of his art; and indeed the close application which he paid to his profession through life deserved to have so much attention remunerated with superior knowledge—he had particular studies and annotations, not only on the characters he generally played himself, but on many others; so that he could readily recur to the passages where the poet helped the actor, and where the actor must depend more on himself. He was bred too in a school where the *elapsity* of acting was better understood than it is at present—Then, it had its marks and boundaries; now, either too much is left for, or too much is assumed by the actor.

As to anecdotes he was rich in—not merely as matter of fact, but coupled with observations on those facts and the difference of times, which rendered his company, occasionally, very entertaining and improving. But man is of that mixed character, that few can escape inequalities of mind. Cromwell when he attempted to play the orator was "matrical and confused," when the soldier and active statesman, clear, bold, and decisive. Macklin, on the same line of inequality, when he attempted to shew off his reading, was tedious and embarrassed beyond measure—but when he gave us his experience of life, he evidently shewed he did not live inattentively.

To heighten the absurdity of Macklin's literary character, he was peculiarly attached to philosophical and metaphysical books; and as he had no previous knowledge laid in to comprehend those books, it may readily be supposed how he detailed them.

But as men are perhaps best exhibited by some little familiar strokes in their character, we shall endeavour to recal-

lect some of those little sallies of conversation which distinguished Macklin, and which will shew (however correct and sensible he was at other times), that neither good sense, or knowledge of the world, are sometimes sufficient to restrain the irritations of temper, or the grosser particles of original education.

Being refused in a matter of fact, relative to black letter reading, by a dignitary of the church, and the company exclaiming, "Well, Mr. Macklin, what do you say now?" He growled out, "Say, Sir; why I say (looking the other full in the face), that black letter men, by G—d, will be like other people."

A person praising Garrick's generosity upon a certain occasion, he quickly replied, "Did you see this yourself, Sir?" "No, Sir; but I heard of it." "Aye, hear of it (sarcasically)—yes, by G—, you'll hear a great many things of this kind of Garrick, for he has *toad eaters* in every corner—and the fellow will *talk* a great deal himself of charity, generosity, &c. whilst he is at his own table; but let him once turn the corner of Southampton street, and meet the *ghost of a farthing*, all his resolutions will vanish into air."

A notorious *Egotist* one day in a large company indirectly praising himself for a number of good qualities which it was well known he had not, asked Macklin the reason why he should have this propensity of interfering in the good of others, when he frequently met with very unsuitable returns? "I could tell you, Sir," says Macklin. "Well do, Sir; you're a man of sense and observation, and I should be glad of your definition."—"Why then, Sir—the cause is *impudence*—nothing but *stark staring impudence*."

A gentleman at a public dinner, telling him, inconsiderately, that he remembered Mrs. Barry, the celebrated Actress, who died about the latter end of Queen Anne's reign; he planted his countenance directly against him with great severity, and bawled out, "No, Sir—nor Harry the Eighth either—they were both dead before my time."

An Irish dignitary of the church (not remarkable for veracity) complaining that a tradesman of his parish

had called him a *liar*, Macklin asked him what reply he made him. "I told him," says he, "that a lie was amongst the things I *dared* not commit. "And why, Doctor," replied Macklin, "did you give the *raïcal* *fo* mean an opinion of your courage?"

One of the band of Covent Garden, who played the French horn, was telling some anecdote of Garrick's generosity. Macklin, who heard him at the lower end of the table, and who always fired at the praises of Garrick, called out, "Sir, I believe you are a *trumpeter*." "Well, Sir," said the poor man, quite confounded, "and if I am, what then?" "Nothing more, Sir, than being a *trumpeter*, you are a dealer in *puffs* by profession."

But notwithstanding these biting puns of his character, his conversation at other times was liberal, pleasant, and

instructive; and he generally observed upon common things in his own way with singular force and perspicuity. Speaking of one of our late naval victories during the war, he exclaimed, "Ah, Sir! an English man of war is the thing after all." She speaks all languages—the best negotiator, and the most profound politician in this island—she was always Oliver Cromwell's Ambassador—she is one of the honestest Ministers of State that ever existed, and never tells a lie—nor will she suffer the proudest Frenchman, Dutchman, or Spaniard, to bamboozle her, or give her a saucy answer."

Such was Macklin! who may be estimated as a *man* by the character given by Dr. Johnson of the late Mr. Thomas Sheridan, "that were mankind divided into two classes of *good* and *bad*, he would stand considerably within the ranks of the former."

PROSPECTUS OF A CANINE DICTIONARY.

BY JOSEPH MOSER, ESQ.

(Continued from Page 108.)

SAD DOGS. This name is applied rather as a good-humoured distinction than a mark of disapprobation chiefly to the middle rank of animals: If a hound of this description neglects his family, heads a riot at an election, is the first in a scuffle, and the latest at club, drives his tin whiskey on tandem to a country fair, leaves his business to servants, runs in debt, ruins his wife, neglects his children, and is to be found every where but in his own house, his friends shake their heads, and exclaim, "He's a Sad Dog!"

SLY DOGS. When two curs are sparring at each other, and quarrelling for a bone, a third very frequently, watching his opportunity, whips it up and runs away. This observation has often been metaphorically applied to politics. Sly Dogs have been said to exist in very high stations. The powers *** but as with politics and powers we have in this scientific work nothing to do, I shall contract the idea to domestic life, and observe that the artful possessor of a bone, obtained in the way already stated, is certainly a Sly Dog. His human antipode is equally ready to

take advantage of his fellow-creatures; and if a dispute arises betwixt two or more of them, provided they have any bones to pick, there is always some Sly Dog in the neighbourhood that claps them on the back, sets them together by the ears, and carries off the said bones; leaving those that have, either from motives of ambition or avarice, contended until they have nothing longer to contend for, to lament their folly, or, as the Poet more elegantly expresses it,

"To see how oft ambitious aims are crossed.
And Chances contend till all the prize is lost."

But to return to my Dog. It is also to be observed, that this animal is a great stickler for justice; a dead good one at a bargain, ready at a nod, shrug, or wink, by which he gains credit for ten times the sagacity which he really possesses. When coffee-houses were what the name implies, but which they have long ceased to be, there was generally a Sly Dog in every one who was referred to in matters of doubtful import, and those

whose dictum was a fiat to the company; nay, in those professional houses which were dedicated to law, physic, or politics, I have known a set of Sly Dogs,

"Who'd promise much, look wile,
stare, nod, and pout,
But *tap* them, and the devil a drop
came out."

By which simple method they have generally gained credit for ten times the sagacity which they really possessed. The former of this species of animals should be avoided; the latter, if they still exist, may with great propriety be laughed at.

SHE DOGS. The late ingenious Henry Fielding, whose works so naturally occur to the mind when the thoughts are turned toward that mode of writing which has been termed humorous, and of which he has left us so many excellent specimens, has in his Joseph Andrews so admirably delineated upon the irritable effect of the appellation on She Dog, when particularly applied, that very little can be added, and that little will be merely to observe, that fashion, equally operative and equally fluctuating in low as in high life, introduces words and phrases which, sometimes ascending and sometimes descending, have their day, become obsolete, and then are heard no more. There is little doubt but that Swift had from oral tradition collected his polite conversation; and we find in his days a phrase in use which became the subject of a Comedy, and which I much wonder he suffered to escape him, I mean the word *hiss*, which gave rise to a sect termed *Hissers*, reprobated by Rowe, but I believe anticipated by Addison. In our days, "That's the barber," "a vile bore," &c. have been deemed pieces of wit; but have receded, and their places are supplied by "Quiz," "Hoax," "Row," and some others, which I understand figure in very high circles with equal propriety. While these colloquial refinements have engaged the attention of the upper ranks of society, the lower have been equally attentive to improve the vernacular idiom. It is not necessary to state the nature of these improvements; my

readers will rejoice with me, that many of the ancient vulgarisms have declined, and, as I have hinted, become a dead language; which has been the fate with the once favourite phrase of She Dog, the phlogistic nature of which has, as has been the case with many eruptions in the physical world, perhaps, caused it to burn itself out. Be this as it may, we certainly have no She Dogs at present. We now and then hear of *Cats*, but they are, in this point of view, a superior race; therefore, whether the language has been enriched with any term applied to the feminine gender equally coarse, and, as we learn from Arbuthnot, equally phlegmonous, the bounds which have been prescribed to this article will not permit us to enquire.

WICKED DOGS. This is a race of animals which have, I fear, been held in greater estimation by the public in general, and my lovely countrywomen in particular, than they have deserved. The fine gentlemen in the comedies of the age of Charles the Second, the Dorimants, the Rovers, the Loveless's, Mirables, and a hundred others, were Wicked Dogs. The scenic creations of Sir George Ethridge, Sir George Vanburg, Mrs. Bhen, and even Dryden, abounded with Wicked Dogs. Ranger was the representative of this species in the last age. In the present, Wicked Dogs have been properly banished from the stage; but I am sorry to add, that their places are ill supplied by Stupid Dogs. In the common acceptance of the phrase, if a dog mounts a ladder to look out of the window of a house, as the canines formerly did, in pursuit of the Cats, at Sadler's Wells, or ventures his neck upon the parapet to attack the fortifications of her maid, and either or both these actions, which were perhaps never realized, even in England, become the subject of some *novel* or comedy, the world is apt to smile at the hero, and call him a Wicked Dog.

WAGGERS. This term, which both Shakspeare and Jonson say is frequently applied to the human species in contempt, is admirably personified by the latter, in his character of Cokes, in Bartholomew Fair, who seems to have been

This Comedy, as appears by the Induction, was played at the Hope, by the Bank Side, Surrey, on the 31st of October 1614. The reader will recollect, that this spot, though under the inspection of the Bishop of Winchester, was, before the

awed by any remonstrances which he receives from the aforesaid fathers, uncles, guardians, or friends, whom he must, among his companions, be careful to distinguish by the elegant and humorous epithets of Squaretoes, Curmudgeons, Vile Boreas, &c. and eagerly seize every occasion to quiz or hoax them. I think a Puppy should, if he means to be celebrated in his mature *dog-days*, begin his career by having a little amour or two, the more the better, at school if possible; but if, as we know at many, this is not to be done, he should certainly avail himself of every opportunity for flirtation during the vacation. The close restrictions of a college life are, as we also know, totally adverse to the improvement of puppyism; yet as heroes have arisen in every situation, as it has been found that the waters of even Cam and Isis have been insufficiently petrifactive to extinguish this flame of genius, which still blazes in some of our compatriots, so there have existed youths whose aspiring minds, scornful of all collegiate, literary, and theological shackles, have led them to imagine, that when they emerged from their classical streams, they were, like Achilles, invulnerable; that the world was all before them, and that they were bound to snatch a *grace*, a *degree* beyond the reach of art, or rather of *arts*, to escape from the trammels of tutors, the proleing of professors, to value the perriwig pated head of a house no more than the block of a college harbor; to mount a phreton, fly to the Garden, fight in the boxes, get drunk at the Bull's Head, sit before the play the better, retire to a b——, and, in short, engage in every scene of riot and dissipation in which a Puppy ought to engage during his noviciate.

It would not be much, and, after

having acquired Broad-street notoriety by a series of these excursions, a Tyro in the art of puppyism were to enter himself as a *Mat* at some of those elegant seminaries which have, as was said by Gay of other places and on another occasion, produced so many GREAT MEN, I mean the gaming-houses, that *ornament* this metropolis. He will by paying (in the literal sense of this word) a proper attention to the doctrine inculcated in these societies, become better acquainted with the *arcana vite*, the grand, though secret principle, which operates upon and impels or retards the general system, than if he were to devote his whole life to the study of every political writer, from Aristotle to Machiavel, Grocius, Doria, Lippius, Puffendorf, Bacon, Bolingbroke, Junius, down to the humbled fabricator of a diurnal paragraph. He will learn, that the doctrine of chances is the only doctrine worth attending to; that the gaming-table is a type of the world; that the characters assembled around seem in their passions, as their extraction, the representatives of every European nation; and, above the game that is playing upon it. He may here learn properly to appreciate the *value* of his friends, of his country. He may learn, in short, there is nothing he may not learn, if his genius is in sublimity equal to the science, and he is, as has been hinted, able to pay for his instruction. Nor will the sums, which seem, with an Anti-*Antichristian* touch, to vanish, be totally lost; for when he has, as the phrase is, become an Old Dog, he may, either by play or patriotism, fall upon a mode to convert every shilling that has been expended upon his education.

(To be concluded in the next number.)

ESSAYS AFTER THE MANNER OF GOLDSMITH

BY J. J. J.

Conversation is the Daughter of Reasoning, the Mother of Knowledge, the Breath of the Soul, the Communion of Hearts, the Bond of Friendship, the Nourishment of Content, and the Occupation of Men of Wit.

BALT. CRACKEN.

THE Conversation of the present day is not at all of the species above described. The minds and manners of men appear to have been materially altered for the worse within the last century.

Conversation, which was the test of talent and wit, is become an incongruous mass of absurdity, of miserable puns and degenerate equivoque; the delicate and elegant style of speaking of the

hells

belles lettres is extinct; and the conversation of the pen is as poor and barren as that of the lips: business and war are fatal enemies of the polite arts and of literature.

When the conversation of a people becomes vitiated, there must be some radical defects in the national mind and manners; some impoverishment of character among great and leading men; a diminution of virtue, and of the energies of truth, which never fails to loosen the bands of social life, and spreads the poison of example from the greater to the lower orders of the community. Religion and morality have been neglected, the truth forsaken, and the plain pleading of common sense disregarded; while the plausible falsehoods of modern philosophy have thrown into an ingenious perspective (which appears to rob them of their difficulties) deviations from which the mind would formerly have shrunk with disgust and hatred.

But let us examine fairly, whether the mind and conversation of the present age are depraved or not; and, whether the garden of genius and taste, so beautifully laid out in this country by an Addison, a Pope, a Steele, and a Johnson, is become wild, overgrown with weeds, and choked with the false shoots and suckers that weaken and injure the fair trees of literature.

The propositions in the quotation at the head of this Essay, if considered truly, will, I am afraid, establish incontestible proofs of the poverty and degenerate state of genius and taste in the present day.

First, let us examine whether modern Conversation be the *Daughter of Reasoning*, and draw our examples from real life. I have endeavoured to try this matter experimentally, and expected to prove the affirmative of the proposition in a circle of philosophers; the chief members of which were, Dr. Logic, Mr. Ratio, and Professor Sceptic; all men of profound learning. I hoped here to find that Conversation was in truth the Daughter of Reasoning; but, ah! I was wofully mistaken; for, if she was the daughter of Reasoning, I must confess I could not understand her language; it was neither the Chaldean, Syriac, Hebrew, English, French, Erse, or Chinese, but a tongue most probably unknown at the tower of Babel; and, I imagine, not much un-

derstood in *Græco-Latin*. I heard distinctly the words *metaphoric, anthropologic, demonstrative, immanent, pathological, and supersensible substantiation*. I confess that I utterly despaired of being able to understand these terms without a glossary; but, at times is always a pride in man to display and communicate his own vast and superior conceptions, Dr. Logic kindly undertook to act as a nomenclator occasionally, whenever this new dialect of reason occurred. I began now to pay the utmost attention; every wandering thought that asked admittance was refused; and I listened with veneration to the daughter of Reasoning, not a little pleased, like most foreigners, to find, that I now and then could understand a word; but I was still at a great loss; for the lady talked in too high a style for my humble comprehension; and, after her opening the book of knowledge, she had actually proceeded to problem the second before I could comprehend the smallest part of problem the first; but I imagine that this must have been in some measure owing to a defect or deficiency in my own reasoning faculty, as all the company, except myself, appeared to be perfect masters of the subject; while the most that I could make of it was, that it meant something against the Christian Religion and the doctrine of the immortality of the soul; but the definition of time puzzled me above anything else, although it was stated to be, *the original perceptive representation of the possibility of simultaneity and succession*. I could not help thinking, as I was walking home, that this sort of *right reason* (as it was called) resembled very much *downright madness*; and that one moral drawn from *Gay's Fables* was of more real value to *man*, and than the whole of *Kant's philosophy* put together. One consolation, however, was, that few would be able, any more than myself, to understand his categorical, apodictical, hypothetical, and disjunctive judgments; in short, I came home convinced that, among those who filed themselves as *modern philosophers*, Conversation was not by any means the Daughter of Reasoning.

I next sought her as the *Mother of Knowledge*, in a mixed company of men who were reputed to have considerable talents in their respective professions. It consisted of an eminent lawyer, an officer of rank, a physician, and a natural philosopher. I now seriously began

to promise myself a source of entertainment and information. Conversation will indeed be here (said she) the Mother of Knowledge ; and a fruitful mother she will be , the lawyer will doubtless illustrate in a familiar way the laws of social life , and the reciprocities of society , the officer will entertain us with an accurate and faithful account of celebrated places and splendid actions ; the philosopher will treat of the beauties and analogies of nature and reason ; and the physician will introduce some neat and pertinent remarks on regimen and diet ; but it seemed that each of these Gentlemen had determined to leave the shop at home ; not one of them deigned to afford a word of professional information , any more than the haberdasher would of his gauzes , the grocer of his hysons , or the cheesemonger of his best Cambridge . The conversation took quite another turn ; for it began with the Colonel's calling Mr. Hamburg , the German philosopher , Professor Humberg , which was extremely diverting ; the counsellor here too recollected the worst part of his practice , and lent his assistance to *bolger* the witness ; as for the physician , he was employed in making punch *secundum artem* . The result of my observations in this enlightened dinner party was , that certainly Conversation was not there the Mother of Knowledge ; or if it was , at any rate it must be admitted that her offspring were somewhat illegitimate .

The gay and social circle of young men , where the heart and sentiments play freely , without the shackles of prejudice or self-interest , next attracted my attention ; and here I expected to find conversation *the Breath of the Soul , the Commerce of Hearts , the Bond of Friendship , the Nourishment of Content ;* and under that persuasion I went to dine with Captain Splash , Ensign Bounce , Sir Harry Daball , Mr. Brals (a young Oxonian) , and a Clergyman . It happened , that at dinner I was seated next to Captain Splash , who immediately condescended to direct his conversation to me as follows : " D——'e I was devilish drunk last night ; drank four bottles , Sir , by G—— ; " and then addressing himself to the Baronet , " How much do you think we drank last night , Sir Harry ? " Sir Harry answered , with the same easy and elegant style , " D——'e if I know ; I only remember that I was d——'d drunk ; Here , waiter , give us

some Madeira ; Bounce , will ye take a glass of wine ? Brals , what say ye ? " " With all my heart ; Doctor , will ye join ? " In short , each filled his glass , and I began to hope that it would operate to produce some lively and pleasant conversation ; but it would not do ; and I found that they had no resource but that of *quizzing* (as it is termed) the young Clergyman , who appeared of modest deportment , and a man of merits . Brals made the attack , and Splash and Bounce played off the same offensive artillery , till I ventured to introduce an anecdote of a celebrated divine and scholar , who happening to take a ride near Eton College , the young Gentlemen , provoked by the appearance of a big wig and topped hat on horseback , drew near , making many significant grimaces , and uttering a jargon of ridicule peculiar to themselves . The Doctor rode up to some of the biggest of the boys , and coolly enquired what the ceremony meant . One of them , bolder than the rest , answered him , that it was *quizzing* . " Indeed ! " said the Doctor ; " Well ! I had no idea that it was any thing so clever . " The boys drew back abashed at the keenness of this sarcasm , and ever afterwards , when they met him , bowed with the utmost respect . This anecdote , however , only produced a momentary silence among the company . Splash stared ; Bounce whistled a tone ; the Collegian filled his glass , and Sir Harry pulled up his boots ; at length a toast from Bounce relieved them from their uneasiness ; a favourite girl was given , and the events of the hazard table the preceding evening were recounted ; Splash and Bounce , winner and loser , disagreed , and played off on each other till from innuendoes they came at last to downright abuse . There was nothing to be found like the commerce of hearts or the bond of friendship in any thing witnessed but a *gross display of content* , in short , some of the party quarrelled , and the evening's entertainment was succeeded by a morning duel .

Whither (thought I) shall I next go in search of conversation in her pure and elegant shape , rich in information , replete with genius , and adorned by the graces of wit and taste ? Whither I , why among the patrons of literature , among authors and performers ; it is there that she is to be found the occupation of men of wit . Away I went , and procured an introduction

introduction to a club of them; and here, I must admit, pun succeeded pun in quick succession; but, alas! every man performed, and to some it appeared a very hard study; the jests came up like a bill of fare, and were frequently served again the next day. The President was extremely happy in fishing for them, but then they were mere ticklebacks. The pointed repartee, the playfulness of wit, the sprightly equivocal, were wanting; and what should be natural was reduced to rules, like Bob Shore's Treatise on Whiff. The President of the present day need only be possessed of the following qualifications. He must have a certain set of words and sentiments, a long string of puns, the art of making ugly faces, and know something of quizzing. It may easily be imagined, that I found the rabies of men like these extremely hateful of conversation; I came home, but brought away nothing worthy of recollection; as for the puns, I could not remember them for the soul of me.

Perhaps (thought I) the beauties of Conversation may be found readily in the mixed companies of men and women at the tables of persons of refined habits and taste. Away went I again, sanguine in my expectations, to the Honourable Miss Tambourine's hot supper; and here appearances promised much; the ladies looked all smiling and lovely, and the gentlemen pleasant and gay. I was happily seated next one of these complacent beauties, who, after a little pause, asked me if I danced the new steps, and whether I preferred the "Waltz," or the "Irish Shuffle." I hesitated a moment, when a lady on the other side, with a red face, told me, that she liked "Drops of Brandy" very much; and that "Go to the Devil, and shake yourself," was a most strong, charming dander. This staggered me a little at first, till it was explained to me, that these were reels called for by ladies of the highest distinction. I could not, however, help thinking, that those whose taste it is which settles the titles of country dances might find out names more adapted to the delicacy of the female character.

The conversation turned naturally enough from dancing to music, and as naturally from music to Mrs. Billington; and now I expected to hear displayed the sweet cadences and modulations, with the astonishing powers of execution, of that celebrated singer; but not a syllable of the kind was uttered. Mrs. Billington was all that what a loss to the town! her voice was divine! exquisite! Mrs. Billington was the taste, like "Drops of Brandy;" but she had the misfortune to have the praise of fools who were incapable of appreciating her merits; and was brought into fashion more by having a needle in her arm, than by her great talents and judgment. One must be charmed in these days to be noticed, and merit must associate with nonentity to become known.

Let us hope that this false and wretched taste for frivolity may soon have an end. Let us hope for a change in the public mind, and in the manners of society; and let us see where it may most easily be begun. Men of high rank must enter again into the service of Truth; they must discountenance the empty importance of the buck of fashion, who wars against all society, offends virtue, ridicules religion, disclaims prudence, and establishes false and dangerous principles, which form the manners of young men, who might probably become the ornaments and pride of their country.

Let the mind become great, and the manners will improve. Let Reason again preside, and true wit and taste will again enrich our conversations; the conceits of the day will sink into insignificance, and the man of merit be once more noticed and respected. A love for right reason will be the happy consequence, and virtue become again established among us. Though it be difficult to stem the torrent of absurdity, yet may yet be done: a Bloomfield, from the humblest path of obscurity, rises up to situate the Senate and the Bar; and draws his forcible precepts from pure unalloyed reason, and examples derived from truth and nature. (G. B.)

DR MATRIC ANECDOTE.

THE comic parts in the Tragedy of *Venue Profaned*, the scenes which pass between Anthonio, the old Sena-

tor, and Aquilina, the Courtesan, are now no longer thought worthy of the rank of the piece. But, in its original representation,

representation, those were perhaps the scenes with which the audience were the most delighted. The part of Anthonio was written with an allusion which seems to be now generally forgotten. It exposed the untimely wantonness which disgraced the old age of the first EARL OF SHAFTESBURY. This is even pointed out in the original Prologue—

“ a Senator ——— ”

“ In Venice, none a *higher office bore*! — Shaftesbury had been Lord Chancellor.

Anthonio is made to say, in his interview with Aquilina, “ Hurry hurry, I can make a speech in the senate-house, now and then—would make you all stand on end, Madona.” This pointedly marks the speeches made by Shaftesbury in the House of Lords, amid the attempts to exclude the Duke of York, afterwards James the Second, from his right of succession to the throne.

In a subsequent speech, Anthonio is made to say, “ Most reverend senators, that there is a plot, surely by this time no man that hath eyes or understanding in his head will presume to doubt; ’tis as plain as light in the cucumber,” &c. This speech was evidently written in ridicule of those which Shaftesbury pronounced in support of the reality of the Popish plot, revealed by Oates and other informers.

Dryden, in his invective against Shaftesbury, in “ The Medal,” has indeed produced one of the keenest pieces of personal satire which are to be found in any language. Yet, if we take the Anthonio of Venice Preserved as a dramatic representation of the same notorious personage, we must own,

that the satire of Dryden was, in comparison with the humorous and unsparing scenic ridicule of ORWAY, but as the tearing of a fly to the blood-sucking bite of a vampire. Nothing could be more powerful in satirical humour than the follies of watonness, impotence, and shameless meannesses, which Anthonio is made to exhibit, in his interviews with Aquilina—the detestable unblushing depravity which marks his whole character—the absurdity of his speeches—and the conceit of ability and consequence that remains uppermost in his mind amidst all his meannesses.

The original Prologue and Epilogue expressly declare, that various allusions in the Play were expected to be understood, as having a political reference. It was represented, for the first time, when the Duke of York was absent, in a sort of exile, in Scotland. The Author expresses, in the Epilogue, the most furious zeal for the Duke’s cause. Shaftesbury was regarded as the principal author of the scheme for his exclusion. The very name of Anthonio seems to have been intended to indicate Shaftesbury, whose Christian name was Anthony.

Perhaps this account of the political and satirical intention of the comic scenes in Venice Preserved might not have deferved so much pains to point it out, if it had not been overlooked by both Addison and Johnson, and if it were not now, so far as I am informed, almost unknown to those who, reading the drama, or witnessing its representation, often wonder how the comic scenes came there, and heartily wish them away. H.

•• The information afforded in the foregoing account, though not new, is little known. It was brought to public notice in 1752, by Mr. Derrick, in *The Dramatick Censor*, p. 2, in the following words “ I have omitted, in my progress, to take any notice of the scenes between Aquilina the Curtesan and the old Senator Antonio, as they are a disgrace to the piece, and were never acted above once, when they were damned, since the reign of King Charles the Second, at whose particular command they are said to have been written, to satirize the Earl of Shaftesbury, father (grandfather) to the noble Author of the *Characteristicks*.” The same account is given in *The Dramatick Censor* published by Bell, in 1760, vol. I. p. 315, the Author of which adds, “ His late Majesty, we have been informed, once ordered the scenes to be restored in action, which is not so much to be wondered at, if we consider his very limited knowledge of the English language; however, the audience exerted their undoubted right to critical authority, and snatching them even from royal influence, banished most justly such vile excesses to oblivion.” How far this latter anecdote may be depended on we know not, but certain it is, these properly-represented scenes used to disgrace the Tragedy in the representation as late as 1770, when Penckellman performed Antonio, as he had regularly done from 1703. In 1700, Antonio was represented by Eitcourt.—Editor.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

ACCORDING to the request of your Correspondent (W. B. of Chelsea), I have attempted a Translation of his Friend's Verses, written upon his Return to France. If you think them worth your acceptance, you will have the kindness to insert them in the European Magazine.

I am, Sir,

Your humble servant,

8th March 1802.

J. B.

ON MY RETURN TO FRANCE.

DEAR shores of France, dear seats of
early home, [to roam ;
Long doom'd from you, in foreign lands
Can I believe I see you once again,
Or does some dream deceive my wander'd
brain ?

Since I beheld you last, reviving Spring
Eight times has taught the tuneful groves
to sing ; [review'd
Eight times have I, with penive grief,
My mournful course of banishment re-
new'd :— [pray'r,

Kind Heav'n at last, indulgent to my
To all restores me that my soul holds
dear ; [fr'd,

Again I breathe, with patriot ardour
That in my fathers hives before respir'd ;
Again I kiss the consecrated earth,
Where hith I saw the light, and date my
birth. [prevail,

What sudden transports in my breast
When you, my parents and my friends,
I hail, [days,

Ye dear companions of my youthful
With what delight my wand'ring eye
surveys [grant bow's,

You part, you tuss, you streams, and tra-
The only haunts of childhood's sportive
hours, [cheer'd,

Where pleasure waited and where pastime
Where sorrow never enter'd, re'er was
leav'd :— [thought,

These scenes endeav'd to memory and
When I haid to prize them as I ought,
Let this to, in the unintended shame,
And Dettiny of I we receive the blame.

With eyes up us'd in gratitude to
Heav'n, [driv'n,

It with a truer is, by fond impatience
In to my lov'd embrace with eager
hail, [pail ;

A mingle present transports with the
The young to mirth devote themselves,
and I ;

And tuis cares no more the old employ ;

Soft Chlce, too, less timid than before,
From friendship, yields to softer Cupid's
power. [my ear,

Hark ! how the words of welcome reach
In broken accents sounding thro' the
air ;

" Is he at last then grant'd our pray'r,
" To live amongst us, and our comforts
share ? [claim ;

" Again return'd, his native rights to
" What tho' his fortune's chang'd, our
heart's the same."

An old man *thus*, whole persevering toil,
In happier days, till'd his paternal soil.

" My friend, on thee we fix our curious
eyes, [pride "

" My sons regard thee, too, with wild sur-
In *them*, my former playmates, I discern,
In joys long past, and never to return.

But see, with tearful eyes, their mother
too, [sur,

With salt'ring steps, her path to me pur-
" My son (the cries) (I use the tender
name, [clum),

" Which my esteem for thee may fairly
" What happy feelings fill my soul to-
day ; [away."

" Such have I felt not since you went
Her daughter, too, in Nature's blooming
paint,

A sweet bouquet did smilingly present.
Her lover bore her company !—What
then ? [pain

An harmless nosegay could not give him
A gen'rous bowl, both ample and pro-
found,

From one to one my father passes round.
The sparkling wine enjoy'd, forbids re-
straint ; [constraint ;—

We talk with freedom ;—laugh without
To past misfortunes bid a long adieu,
New hopes, new pleasures, rising to our
view. [air !—

But hark !—what music strikes the ravish'd
The dance, my friends, demands your
present care :— [train,

The young depart, and join the festive
In steps accordant with the joyful strain.

Dear scenes of Albion ! whilst from
you I part, [most heart ;

Your lov'd remembrance thrills my in-
Tho' happy here, ungrateful should I be,
Could I forget your kindness to me ;

Amidst my pleasures, yet I call to mind
All my sad sufferings on that night un-
kind, [day,

The last before that wish'd for, dream'd
Which bore me from dear England far
away,

Tempted,

Tempted, whilst various passions fill'd my eyes,

Almost, my dearest hopes to sacrifice.
In those soft moments, sorrowful, distress'd,

At parting agitated and depress'd ;
The bitterness of exile I forgot,
Whilst London, only London, fill'd my thought :—

Thought did I say ; ah ! yes ! a dearer
Far dearer, for it occupied my heart.

There still, at least, the young may dream
Of bliss,

And hope not vainly hope, for happy
Oh, France ! my country ! whilst I hate
to you,

Sure you will pardon this my last adieu.
Long may Heaven's choicest gifts lov'd

England bless !

England, that land still open to distress !
The hour at length arrives—too soon arrives ;

To hide its pangs in vain my bosom
I step on board, absorb'd in silent grief ;

Tears flow, unbidden flow, to my relief ;
The anchor rais'd : the whistling wind
beats high ;

Already Greenwich and its towers are
But these touch not my heart, nor my
regard,

Now yet these forests of proud masts
Which on the bosom of the briny wave,
Deck riches, glory, or an honour'd grave :

I note days remote, my anxious thoughts
employ,

When, to escape the tempest passing by,
I flew to England shelter to enjoy.

My wretched country, in those hapless
times,

Her children banish'd from their native
Outcasts and wand'ers on the earth's
domain,

They felt their sorrows ; but they wept
I never hop'd to quit these coasts, I own ;

My thanks are doubtless due to Heaven
alone.

After so long an absence, now return'd,
How sweet to trace those scenes for which
I mourn'd,

Yet, when that day of my return and joy,
I felt the pure ties of sympathy,

From all estrang'd, I found myself un-
done,

That day France would not own me for
A cruel law, the effect of *factious Power*,
Robs me of all I had possess'd before.

What shall I say ?—I see a stranger's
hand

Plant or cut down upon my father's land,
Yet, countrymen, cease not to till the
ground,

Nor useless shall your honest cares be
found ;

For me, that hard my destiny :—my love
For France, my country, yet I'd gladly
prove ;

And when by grief, or thoughts distraught-
ing pierc'd,

Friendship shall soothe my careworn soul
to rest :

My friends still faithful !—Fate I will
forgive !

Belov'd by them—Ah ! yet I'll joyful
live.

J. B.

BIOGRAPHICAL ACCOUNT

OF

WILLIAM RUSSEL, LL. D.

WILLIAM RUSSEL, the eldest son of Alexander Russel and Christian Ballantyne, was born in the year 1745, at Windydoors, a farm-house in the county of Mid Lothian. He was sent to the school of Inverleithen, where he acquired a very slender knowledge of the Latin and Greek languages.

In 1756 he was removed to Edinburgh, in order to be instructed in writing and arithmetic. Having studied these useful branches of education for about ten months, he was bound apprentice to the book-selling and printing business for five years.

While engaged in this occupation, he discovered the utmost ardour in literary

pursuits. He seems to have delighted his fancy with the hopes of future eminence ; to have been sedulous in the acquisition of those stores of intellectual wealth which bestow celebrity on the possessor.

His learning was not acquired in schools and colleges, but in the obscurity of undirected study. And this circumstance, ought always to be kept in view, as we proceed in the memoirs of his life and writings.

When he had finished his apprenticeship, he published a Collection of Modern Poems, which seems to have attracted no notice at the time of its appearance. The selection was considered

dered as judicious. It included several of the productions of Gray and Shenstone, the beauties of whose poetry he had the good taste to perceive before many of his countrymen. He claims the honour of having contributed to extend their popularity in the northern part of the island. The sublime odes of Gray excited his highest admiration; he was accustomed to recite them in a wild and enthusiastic manner.

In 1763, while employed as a journeyman printer, he became a member of the Miscellaneous Society, a private literary institution chiefly under the direction of Mr. Dalzell and Mr. Laiton. It was composed of Collegians and other young men eagerly engaged in the pursuit of knowledge.

About this period he made an attempt to adapt Crebillon's Rhadamithe or Zenobie to the British stage. The manuscript was submitted to the inspection of Mr. Dalzell and Mr. Laiton; who, after a very careful perusal, offered several objections to particular passages. He was not one of those who never take advice till they have determined not to follow it: of the criticisms made by these gentlemen, he showed notice at promptitude to avail himself. His Tragedy was at length offered to the Manager of the Drury-lane Theatre; but as Murphy's Zenobia was at that time in rehearsal, it was deemed imprudent to accept of another play on the same subject.

Next year he sent proposals for publishing a second volume of his Collection of Modern Poems; and returned to the country in order to arrange the materials. During his absence from Edinburgh, he maintained an epistolary correspondence with Lord Elibank, Miss Scott of Benham, Mr. Dalzell, and Dr. Ogilvie, to whose friendship his youthful ingenuity had recommended him. The projected volume never made its appearance.

In 1765, Lord Elibank having invited him to his seat in East Lothian, he there spent the greater part of the autumn, and had an opportunity of conversing with many eminent men. To this Nobleman he seems to have looked for favour and protection. In the hope of obtaining preferment through his influence, he had relinquished the drudgery of his original employment, and now prosecuted his studies on the banks of the Tweed.

History and polite literature engaged his chief attention.

Having resided with his father till the month of May 1767, he set out for London, in order to await the turns of fortune. Young men of a sanguine disposition are apt to imagine, that as soon as they find themselves within the walls of the metropolis, a mighty tide of preferment will be heaped upon their shoulders.

Russel's towering hopes were soon blasted. After waiting in vain for promotion, through the influence of Mr. Hume, Lord Elibank, General Murray, and Governor Johnstone, he was under the necessity of engaging himself as a corrector to the proofs of William Strahan, afterwards his Maestly's printer. To find himself thus placed in a situation so inadequate to his expectations, and so unworthy of his abilities, must have shed a temporary gloom over his mind. It does not, however, appear that he afterwards reproached the conduct of any of these his routed patrons. In some hasty memorandums found among his papers after his death, he acknowledges that he expected preferment through their interest, but never asserts that his expectations were founded upon their promises.

In 1769, he quitted Mr. Strahan's, and was employed as an overseer to the printing-office of Brown and Adlard. During the same year he published an Ode to Fortitude, which was immediately reprinted at Edinburgh by his former masters, Martin and Wodarspoon.

His Sentimental Tales appeared in 1770. From this time he wrote many essays in prose and verse for the monthly publications.

In 1772, he published a Collection of Fables, Moral and Sentimental, and an Essay on the Character, Manners, and Conduct of Women, from the French of M. Thomas.

The precise time when he relinquished his employment in the printing-office, is uncertain; but from the number of his productions, it may be inferred that about this period he had entirely devoted himself to the pursuit of literature.

John, a Poetical Romance, made its appearance in the year 1774. "A poetical romance," he observes, "is a poem conducted by letters, is a species of composition hitherto unattempted.

But

But the author of the following piece would rather rest his claim to success upon the propriety than the novelty of his plan.

"Modern life is allowed to want dignity for the epopee: there are many interesting subjects too extensive or too familiar for tragedy, and there are many stories too pathetic for prose. To supply these defects the poetical romance seems well calculated."

Preface to Julia.

Neither the plan nor the execution of this poetical romance can be commended. The Bath Guide of Anstey may be perused with pleasure, but from a serious composition, constructed, like *Russel's Julia*, upon a somewhat similar model, we turn with sentiments of disgust. For every thing valuable which the work contains, he is indebted to the *Nouvelle Heloise* of Rousseau. The man who challenges a comparison with this writer, must entertain no humble opinion of his own intellectual endowments.

He was afterwards engaged in compiling the History of America, which was published in numbers, and completed in 1779. Of all his productions this is perhaps entitled to the highest praise. It was favourably received by the public, and seems to have laid the foundation of his fame. That no second edition has hitherto appeared, may undoubtedly be attributed to the admirable manner in which the same subject had been treated by an author of established reputation. Had Robertson's History of America never been written, that of *Russel* would have obtained greater popularity.

In the course of the same year, he also published the two first volumes of his History of Modern Europe. The notice which they attracted exceeded his most sanguine expectations.

About this time he was a frequent contributor to the various Magazines then in circulation. His occasional poems inserted in these publications would form a volume of considerable size. His friends have no occasion to regret that the collection of his poetical works, which he had long meditated, never made its appearance: it would have diminished rather than increased his reputation. In the estimate of his own literary merits he differed from the general voice. His historical works, which have met with a very favourable reception, he regarded as greatly infe-

rior to his poetical works, which have been too much neglected.

Goldsmith sometimes declared that his own poetical career commenced at too late an era of English literature. If this observation be just, in reference to the time when he wrote, it must apply more forcibly to the poets of a subsequent period. It must indeed be admitted, that the acquisition of fame will be difficult in proportion to the number of candidates; but poets of real genius will always secure admiration, notwithstanding the high reputation of their predecessors and contemporaries. — Are we to suppose that nothing now remains unperformed? During the two last centuries, the art of English poetry has received many important improvements; but it may yet be advanced to a state of higher perfection. If any thing remains to do, it may perhaps be done. Let us never despair of human genius: we know what has been effected, but cannot foretell what the faculties of man may yet effect.

Russel's failure in the attempt to advance his reputation by means of his poetical effusions, did not proceed from the lateness of the period when he lived, but from intrinsic circumstances. They are the productions of a man who, from admiring a captivating art, proceeded to unsuccessful imitation. To the study of poetry he could not be attracted by motives of interest; for, in the present age, the dullest compiler often receives a higher compensation than the most ingenious poet. With metrical works the vendors of literature are liberally supplied by Ladies and Gentlemen who stand more in need of reputation than of money. The adventurous youth who regards this department of literature as the road to affluence, as well as to fame, will probably have an early opportunity of convincing himself that he has adopted erroneous notions.

Frangere, parer, calamos, et manes dædere
Mulas,
Et Jovis glandes rubicundaque collige
cornu
Duc ad mulstra greges, et lac vende per
urbem
Non tacitus porta, quid enim tibi fistula
reddet,
Quo tutere ianem?

CALPURNIUS.

During the following year his studies met with a temporary interruption: he embarked for Jamaica in 1780, and re-

ret some money due to him as the heir of his brother James, who, after a residence of several years, had died in that island.

In 1783, he published the *Tragic Muse*, a poem addressed to Mrs Siddons. By this step he probably intended to secure the theatrical interest of that admirable Actress.

To address verses to a player has been thought derogatory from the dignity of the literary character. It would be a crime, says a periodical writer, to sacrifice genius on such an uninteresting occasion; we have more dignified subjects for the poetic Muse than an individual whose excellence is only a dazzling meteor, and must be forgotten in a few years at most.

That poets may discover a more dignified subject for panegyric than the merits of the most eminent actor, will not be controverted. It does not, however follow as a necessary consequence, that theatrical merit should never be celebrated. Supreme excellence in any profession ought to be rescued from oblivion, and the various ingredients which enter into the composition of an accomplished actor, free of no vulgar kind. "Pity it," exclaims Gibber, that the momentary beauties flowing from an harmonious elocution, cannot, like those of poetry, be their own reward; that the immortal graces of the player can live no longer than the instant breath and motion that presents them, or at best can but faintly glimmer through the memory, or imperfect recollection of a few surviving spectators.

The three volumes which complete the *History of Modern Europe*, made their appearance in 1784. From his own unvarnished pen, it appears that in the composition of each volume of this work he consumed about twelve months, a space of time which affords a room for surprise at his rapidity or facility of performance. The eleven volumes of Smollet's *History of England* were finished in fourteen months; the twelve volumes of Gibbon's *History of the Roman Empire* were the constant labour of twenty of the best years of the Author's life.

Nothing seems about this time to have been in any circulation. During the following year, we do not find any energy in any literary scheme.

He occasionally occupied himself in correcting and enlarging the *History of Modern Europe*.

Concerning his social habits while he continued to reside in London, no satisfactory intelligence has been obtained. Like every one who devotes the most precious of his hours to study, he must have been eager in cultivating an intimacy with men distinguished by their ingenuity and learning. Among his literary acquaintances he numbered Dr. Stuart, a man whose genius it would be superfluous to praise, and whose frailties it would be painful to expose. Though his moral character may probably have been as odious as a late writer has represented it, yet his intellectual endowments were such as cannot fail to extort admiration. To find so much energy of mind united to so much depravity, must inspire us with melancholy reflections on the unbecoming of human nature.

In 1787, he formed a matrimonial connection with Miss Scott, in whom he found a lady of genuine accomplishments, and of a masculine understanding. She became the partner of his studies and the comfort of his age.

He now fixed his residence at Kew, a farm belonging to the Duke of Buccleugh, and situated at a small distance from the town of Langholm. If he possessed the least relish for a rural life, his situation must have been highly agreeable. His literary labours had not been unproductive. He was united to an excellent woman, for whom he had long entertained the most cordial affection and esteem. They tenanted a commodious and elegant cottage on the banks of the Ebb, a river not "unknown to song." The adjacent country afforded an infinite variety of romantic scenes, such as a poet might delight to feign. It was here that Armstrong and Mickle began to listen to the whispers of fancy, and to note their minds with the names and sentiments of genuine poetry. He resided in a district not unpolluted nor unvaried. The elegant society which he enjoyed at Forge, the residence of the late James Scott, a lady must have presented many charms to a man of letters. He also lived in habits of intimacy with several of the neighbouring clergy, and with Mr Maxwell, of Broomfield, the author of a *new Essay on Love*.

In 1791, he obtained, from the University of St. Andrew's, the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. Diplomas have often been conferred with less discrimination.

Encouraged by the favourable reception of his last publication, he had begun to digest the History of Ancient Europe, two volumes of which appeared in the course of the following year. In the composition of this work, he professes to have been peculiarly studious to found his facts on original authorities, and to clear the narration of unimportant events. In order to render the book more valuable, he has also included the revolutions in Asia and Africa, and has thus constituted it, in some measure, a complete history of the early ages of the world.

This work was less favourably received: but the period was now approaching when to him applause and censure were to be alike indifferent. A stroke of the palsy suddenly terminated his existence. He died, 1st January 1794, in the forty seventh year of his age, and was interred in Westminster church yard.

Dr. Russell was a man of indefatigable industry. Before he had perfected one scheme, another always presented itself to his mind. Besides two complete Tragedies, entitled *Pyrrhus* and *Zenobia*, he left behind him an analysis of Bryant's Mythology, and the following unfinished productions:

1. The Earl of Stratford, a Tragedy.
2. Modern Life, a Comedy.
3. The Love Marriage, an Opera.

4. Human Happiness, a Poem intended to have been comprised in four books.

5. A Historical and Philosophical View of the Progress of Mankind in the Knowledge of the Terrestrial Globe.

6. The History of Modern Europe, Part III. from the Peace of Paris in 1763, to the general Pacification in 1783, including an Account of the American War, and of the European Transactions in the East Indies. In a Series of Letters from a Nobleman to his Son.

7. The History of England from the Beginning of the Reign of George III. to the Conclusion of the American War.

In the composition of the last of these works he was engaged at the time of his death. It was to be comprised in three volumes octavo; for the copy-right of which Mr. Cadell had stipulated to pay seven hundred and fifty pounds.

He probably intended to combine his general histories in such a manner as to form a complete view of the most remarkable transactions of mankind in the four grand divisions of the globe. The proper execution of such a project would require a longer term of years than the life of man now affords. Sir Walter Raleigh likewise formed the plan of a complete History of the World; and the part which he has finished manifests his vast comprehension of mind. But this is a scheme which could only have been brought to perfection by one of the ancients of Noah.

LITERARY ANECDOTES.

NUMBER IV.

ABULFARAGIUS, 1266—1350.

BORN at Melitene, near the source of the Euphrates, in Armenia, and distinguished by his intimate knowledge of the Greek, Syriac, and Arabic languages. He has been praised by contemporary writers of his nation in the highest style of commendation; he is successively called the King of the Learned, the Most Excellent of those who Excel, the Example of his Time, the Phoenix of his Age, the Glory of the Wise, and the Crown of the Virtuous. He wrote a history in Arabic,

divided into ten dynasties; which may be considered as an epitome of universal history from the creation of the world to his own time. It was published in 1663, with a Latin translation, in two small quarto; at Oxford, by that great scholar, Dr. Pococke, who added to it a short continuation of his own, containing the history of the Eastern Princes. This work is very unequal, that part which relates to the Saracens, the Tartar Mogul, and the conquests of Genghis Khan, being by far the best.

He

He was suspected of having renounced Christianity; but from this charge he has been ably vindicated by his learned translator.

WILLIAM LILY, 1466—1523,

an industrious and useful scholar, born at Odiham, in Hants. Prompted at first by the spirit of bigotry then in vogue, he went on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land; but the rational bias of his mind having recovered its proper ascendancy, an expedition apparently to wild became to him the source of science. He resided five years in the island of Rhodes, and with the assistance of some refugees from Constantinople, he rendered himself a complete master of the Greek, and two years more of residence in Italy finished his classical education. On his return to London, he opened a school, in which he taught rhetoric, poetry, and the languages, with the highest reputation. St. Paul's School having been built and endowed by De la Colet, Lily was appointed first master, which place he held with credit till his death. With professional Linguists his Grammar is well known, in the compilation of which he was assisted by Erasmus, Colet, and Robinson; and Wolsey, it is said, condescended to write a recommendatory Preface.

MERSENNE, 1588—1648.

Among the many singular events which, in the lapse of ages, attract our notice, the origin of academies and institutions now, or once to flourish, will appear curious and interesting.

The French Academy owed its rise mainly to the circumstance of a few literary men meeting alternately at each other's houses, till they were at length incorporated by the Cardinal de Richelieu. Father Merienne is said to have given the first idea of a Philosophical Academy in France, towards the beginning of the seventeenth century, by the conference of Naturalists and Mathematicians, occasionally assembled at his lodgings, at which Gassendi, Descartes, our English Hobbs, Roberval, Pascal, Blended, and others, assisted. These private assemblies were succeeded by more public ones, formed by Montmort and Thevenot, the celebrated traveller. Merienne proposed to exa-

minations to be made. This example induced every Englishman of distinction, and learning to erect a Philosophical Academy at Oxford towards the close of Cromwell's administration; which, after the Restoration, was erected by authority into a Royal Society. This example, in its turn, animated the French; and Louis the XIVth, in 1666, assisted by Colbert, founded an Academy of Science, at Paris, for the Improvement of Physics, Mathematics, and Chemistry.

Father Merienne, who belonged to the religious order of Minims, had a genius happily turned to mathematics and philosophy, and held a very distinguished rank among the Learned of his day. Of a mild engaging disposition, and an understanding equally polished and profound, he possessed many powerful friends, by whose assistance he might have obtained the highest honours of his Order. But he preferred his books and the silence of his closet to the emoluments and bustle of a public employment. He died at Paris, deeply regretted by the literati of that age. His life has been written by Illusion de Coche.

FABIAN,

Mercer, and Sherrill of London, is ranked among the Poets and Historians of his day. He was said to be the most facetious and learned of the *Worcers and Aldermen* of his time, and remarkable among laymen for his skill in the Latin tongue. Of his poetry little is known, except some verses in praise of London, in the uncouth dialect of that age, in which he requests the indulgence of his readers by the following curious lines:

Whoso him lyketh these verse to rede,
With favor I praye him to spell
Let not the rudeness of them him lede
To disprove this Rhyme Dogger-ell.

In his Chronicle he pays more attention to the festivities of Guilds and the pageantries of the City, than to the most important transactions of the times in which he lived. In the ingenuous attempts of the late Lord Orford and Dr. Laing to vindicate the character of the third Richard, the testimony of Fabian is brought forward to disprove many of the horrors said to have been committed by that tyrant. But it yet remains to be proved, how far the loose assertions of such historians as Fabian and the Chronicle of Croyland, are

to counterbalance the authority of such writers as Sir Thomas More and Lord Bacon. We think the reasoning of Hume on this subject is conclusive.

Fabian died somewhere about the year 1512.

MOLIÈRE, 1640—1673.

who contributed so much to the entertainment of his countrymen, led a most unhappy life in his latter years. Himself it was subject to all those weaknesses which he had so successfully ridiculed on the Stage. Seduced by an attachment, which he had neither the prudence to prevent nor the fortitude to combat, he connected himself with a woman, whose society he thought a necessary relaxation from the fatigue of writing. But this connection was afterwards the source of infinite vexation to him. La Bejart does not appear to have been worthy of his love or esteem. The marriage which he afterwards contracted with the daughter of the very woman exposed him to the most bitter invectives and sarcasms of his calumniators. It was said, that Molière, after having so long been attached to the mother, had married his own daughter, born during the period of their guilty intercourse. But it was clearly proved, that the daughter was born before the mother became known to Molière. However, the marriage was certainly very improper, and to him proved a most unhappy one. His wife was a giddy and expensive coquette, and he is said to have experienced himself the fate of many whom he had satirised in public.

He was more happy in the choice of friends, and the caresses and smiles of the Court amply rewarded him for the cares which destroyed his peace at home. His country house at Avenin was the resort of all the wits of that age. By them he was respected as a man of genius, and beloved for the mildness and liberality of his disposition. The *Maréchal de Vivonne* lived with him in all that intimacy which places genius and talents on a level with influence and rank. The great Condé himself often required his visits, and would learn that from his conversation he always learned something new.

The following instance of his generosity, perhaps not generally known, will be read with pleasure. He was one day at his country house with Baron, after-

wards he was joined, who told him that he wished to introduce to him an indigent actor, of the name of Mondorge. "Oh!" said Molière, "I know him well; he was my companion in Langyuedoc, and a very honest fellow he is. What shall we give him?" "Suppose four louis d'or," said Baron, after some hesitation. "Well, then," replied Molière, "I will give him the four louis'ns from myself. There are twenty more lying on the table & you shall bestow them as coming from you." When Mondorge was introduced, Molière affectionately embraced him, and to the present which he had already made him added that of a magnificent theatrical habit to appear in on the stage.

SLEIDAN, 1506—1556,

born at Sleide, near Cologne, of obscure parents, by his talents and genius became very conspicuous in the religious disputes of his times. He settled at Strasburgh, where he filled several important stations. He was at various times sent by the Protestant party, as Deputy to Henry the VIIIth of England, and to the Council of Trent. On his arrival at Strasburgh, he had embraced the doctrines of Zuinglius, but he died a Lutheran. His history, entitled, "*De Statu Religionis et Reipublice*," is written in a clear and elegant style: but it is easy to perceive the tendency of his opinions. Charles the Vth used to call Paul Jovius and Sleidan his liars; "because the first wrote too much in his praise, and the other with too great vehemence against him."

CARDINAL DE BERNIS.

Though this amiable man did not rank high as an author, and still less in his political capacity, yet his taste for literature, his extensive patronage, his magnificence and hospitality to strangers, have left an impression on those who remember him in Rome which will not be easily effaced. We could wish to pass over in silent silence his political career; Young and ambitious of fame, he attracted Madame de Pompadour's notice by some flitting verses which he addressed to her. That all-powerful Mistress of Louis the XVIth and his kingdom, in a fit of gratitude and generosity, placed him at the head of affairs, and Bernis, who was by no means

ne was rich, saw himself raised from poverty and obscurity to the first post in his country. The same caprice which had led her to elevate him so high, without due attention to his talents for so difficult a station, induced her, with a little reason, to procure his disgrace, and after a very short interval of power, he was sent to Rome as a kind of honourable exile, where he was soothed by a promotion to the Cardinalate, and the splendid title of Protector of France. His long residence in that capital of the Christian world gained him the esteem of the Papal Court, while his obliging manners, the goodness of his heart, and the magnificent style in which he lived, rendered him the idol of the Romans and of foreigners. From the moment of his leaving France he bade farewell to the Muses, and gave himself wholly up to public business, and so far from priding himself on the poems which had procured him so much applause in his own country, he was always displeased at hearing them mentioned,

and would often say, "Ce sont les péchés de ma jeunesse." His latter years were far from happy. his too profuse manner of living at length brought him into difficulties, with the ill-payment of his persons, the backwardness of his relations in returning the revenues of his possessions in France, and the robberies of his own domestics, completed the ruin of his affairs.

Firmly, perhaps bigotedly, attached to the ancient constitution and monarchy of France, with all their train of orders, privileges, &c. &c. he could not behold their degradation and final ruin without the keenest emotions of grief. He repeatedly declared, that the bloody Revolution which had subverted the Throne, and laid waste his country, under the savage dominion of Robespierre and his associates, embittered his last days, and hastened the approach of death.

(To be continued.)

THE
LONDON REVIEW,
AND
LITERARY JOURNAL,
FOR MARCH 1802.

QUID SIT PULCHRUM, QUID TURPE, QUID UTILE, QUID NON.

A Treatise on the Culture and Management of Fruit-Trees, in which a new Method of Pruning and Training is fully described. To which is added, A new and improved Edition of "Observations on the Diseases, Defects, and Injuries in all Kinds of Fruit and Forest Trees; with an Account of a particular Method of Cure. Published by Order of Government" By William Forsyth, F. A. S. and F. S. A. Gardener to his Majesty at Kensington and St. James's, Member of the Economical Society at St. Peterburgh, &c. &c. 4to. [With Thirteen Folding Plates.] 1l. 11s. 6d. Longman and Rees, &c.

MR. FORSYTH, from the high rank that he bears in his profession, appears as a writer on these subjects with a manifest advantage over the common herd of book-makers. He has a credit to maintain, a fame to cherish, which, though it has, no doubt,

cost him many years and much labour to acquire, must be for ever blighted were he to impose on the world a theory not founded on truth and practice, or not capable of abiding the test of experiment. We, therefore, consider the work before us as the result of actual

actual observation in the extensive practice of Mr. Forsyth, under whose direction the Royal Gardens at St. James's and Kensington have, we find, for near eighteen years been conducted.

The volume is dedicated with great propriety to his Majesty, who, it appears, has marked the progress of Mr. F.'s experiments, and repeatedly honoured them with his approbation.

As the title indicates, the Author endeavours to introduce into general practice a new method of pruning and training; and the use of a composition for restoring decayed vegetation, health, and fruitfulness, to trees apparently little better than dead; which he has proved, in many years practice to have been attended with astonishing success*. The directions are given in such plain and perspicuous terms as cannot fail to be perfectly understood by every one who reads them with any attention; and the manifest benefit to be derived from following them, must certainly be a very strong inducement to the making of a fair trial, which the Author seems confident will be all that can be necessary for attaining the object intended.

In the Preface, Mr. Forsyth points out the advantages which his composition possesses above those of any other that has come to his knowledge; and then gives a short explanation of what is called heading down of fruit-trees, with a necessary caution to those who wish to perform that operation with success.

The Treatise itself is divided into chapters; in the first twenty-one of which, catalogues of different sorts of fruit are given, with brief descriptions of the most curious and valuable (pointing out proper selections of each suited to small gardens); directions for preparing the borders, for planting, pruning, training, and heading; for managing decayed and barren trees; also full directions for watering fruit trees

in summer, and for defending them from the frost in winter.

Each sort of fruit occupies a separate Chapter.

The 22d Chapter contains directions for grafting and budding, with some useful observations, in which the good effects of the composition are evinced.

In the 23d Chapter, all the necessary directions are given for laying out a garden, with respect to situation, size, soil, &c. &c.

The 24th contains ample instructions for laying out and planting an orchard. At the end of this Chapter will be found a description of an annual wash, for preventing moss from growing on fruit-trees.

In the 25th, the method of gathering apples and pears, and the management of a fruit-room, are described, as also a secure method of picking fruit for carriage to any distance.

The 26th and 27th are occupied in describing the canker and gum, the mildew, honey-dew, and blight, and prescribing the best method of cure in each case.

The 28th contains a short description of those insects, and other vermin, which infest and damage trees and fruit, with the most easy and effectual mode of destroying them.

Next follows a Tract, which was first published in 1791†, intitled, "Observations on the Diseases, Defects, and Injuries, in all Kinds of Fruit and Forest Trees; in which the Method of making and applying the Composition is fully described;" and to which is affixed the Correspondence that passed between Mr. Forsyth and the Noble Lords and Honourable Members of Parliament, to whom it was referred to examine into its merits.

We have also a Supplement, containing an account of the success attending several experiments made both on fruit and forest trees, by Mr. Forsyth and others; the best method of raising oaks, and of planting chestnuts for under-

* For the discovery of this composition (after due inquiry and experiment by Committees from both Houses) Parliament awarded a premium of, we believe, three thousand pounds) to Mr. Forsyth. The manner of making and using it are minutely detailed in the work before us.

† It was reviewed by us in Vol. XX. p. 35. but has been some years out of print.

We know Gentlemen of eminence in agriculture who, drawing a distinction, have declared their conviction of the beneficial effects of Mr. F.'s composition on decayed *fruit*-trees, but avowing their doubts of its being applicable, with advantage to the hardier nature of *forest*-trees. To such reasoning Mr. F. here opposes indisputable facts, in favour of its equal efficacy in either case.

wood to which are added, letters on the effects of the composition in all climates, and directions for heading-down orange-trees.

Then follow thirteen whole sheet ENGRAVINGS, with full explanations, and a clear and copious Index to the Volume.

The following extracts will serve as a specimen of this work, which we consider is of national importance, at a time when apprehensions are (we feel too justly) entertained of a scarcity of timber for naval purposes.

"Having long observed (says Mr. F. in his Preface) the scanty crops both on wall and standard trees that I have followed the usual mode of pruning, and training, I was led to make many experiments, in order to discover, if it were possible, a more successful method. Nor have my endeavours been in vain; for, after following a new mode for several years, I can with pleasure affirm, that the quantity of fruit has been remarkably increased, and the quality greatly improved.

"I have in the following pages stated many facts, to convince the utility of the composition recommended, and to induce others to make a fair trial, which may be done at a very trifling expence.

"I only request of those who entertain any doubts, that they will make choice of two trees of the same kind, as near as may be in the same state of health or decay, and having equal advantages of soil and situation; let the dead, decayed, and injured parts be cut out, then to one of the trees apply the composition as directed in this Title, and leave the other to Nature. If proper attention be paid to the former, no great length of time will be necessary to shew which method ought to be pursued in future."

In Chapter V. on the subject of *Cherry trees*, we have the following remark.

"In 1797, I pruned some very old trees in the month of May, which were left, to shew the old method of pruning; I, at the same time, cut some branches of the same trees according to the new method, to shew the difference of the fruit, which was taken by all who saw it for a different sort of cherry. The cherries from the old spur, were not half the size of the others, and were at least three weeks later."

"I am sorry to say, that many who have seen the improved state of the

fruit trees in Kensington Gardens ~~still~~ have their own managed according to the old method of pruning. Several, however, have adopted the new method with great success. One Gentleman in this neighbourhood, by removing thirty nine old Morellos planted on a North wall 176 yards long, and ten feet high, was in a few years able to sell yearly, on an average from thirty to forty pounds worth of fruit produced from them, besides supplying his own family. In some years the market-gardener who sold them allowed him three shillings per pound weight."

After giving directions for the pruning of *Apple trees* (which we could not render intelligible to our readers without the Plate by which it is illustrated), he concludes in this manner

"Proceed thus all over the tree with care and attention, and you will soon perceive the advantages of this method of pruning above the common mode; for by it you will be able to keep your trees in a constant state of bearing, which, if left to nature, would only produce a crop of fruit once in two or three years. Always remember, when the shoot that has done bearing is cut off, to apply the composition immediately, and to rub off the shoots where they are too numerous."

In the Chapter on *Pear-trees*, he says.

"I left seven trees upon an east wall, treated according to the common method of pruning, which bore only 641 pears. Seven trees headed down and pruned according to my method, leaving the fore eight shoots in summer, bore 3220 in the fourth year after heading.

"A young *Bespur* the second year after heading, bore 30 pears, and a *St. Germain* 400.

"All the above trees stood upon the same aspect and the same wall, and the fruit was numbered in the same year. A great many pears which dropped from the trees are not reckoned. The trees that were pruned according to the old practice covered at least one-third more wall than the others.

"By the above statement it appears, that the trees headed down bore upwards of five times the quantity of fruit that the others did; and it keeps increasing in proportion to the progress of the trees.

"On the 20th of June I headed several standards that were almost destroyed by the canker; some of them were

were so loaded with fruit the following year, that I was obliged to prop the branches, to prevent their being broken down by the weight of it. In the fourth year after these standards were headed down, one of them bore 2840 pears. There were three standards on the same border with the above, two of which were St. Germain's, the old tree was of the same kind. One of these trees, twenty years old, had 300 pears on it, which was a great crop for its size. So that there were on the old tree, which had been headed down not quite four years, 2340 pears more than on the tree of twenty years growth.

"When the men numbered the pears, there was near a barrowful of windfalls at the bottom of the old tree, which were not included."

On the subject of vines we have these remarks:

"In the year 1789, I let two strong branches grow to their full length without topping them in the summer. In 1790 I trained them in a serpentine form, leaving about thirty eyes on each shoot, which produced 120 fine bunches of grapes, weighing from one pound to a pound and a quarter each. Every one that saw them said, that the large ones were as fine as forced grapes; while the small ones produced from branches of the same vine, trained and pruned in the old way, were bad natural grapes, and not above twice the size of large currants.

"More fully to prove the success attending this experiment, I next year trained five plants in the same way, allowing the shoots intended for bearing wood to run to their full length in summer, training them wherever there was a vacancy between the old trees; where there was none, I ran them along the top of the wall without topping them. In winter I trained them in a serpentine manner, so as to fill the wall as regularly as possible: they were as productive as those in the former year.

"After a three years' trial, I thought I was warranted to follow the same practice with the whole; and in the year 1793 I sent, for the use of his Majesty and the Royal Family, 378 baskets of grapes, each weighing about three pounds, without planting a single vine more than there were the preceding year, in which I was able to send only fifty-six baskets of the same weight;

and those so bad and ill-ripened that I was ashamed of them, as they were not fit to be sent to the palace."

"In this year there was more than a quarter of the crop destroyed by birds and insects, and rotted by the wet.

"Although the above statement is within the bounds of truth, it may appear to the reader like an exaggeration; but it is in the power of every one who will follow the directions here given to prove the advantage that will accrue from this method of training.

"The above experiments were all made on the natural walls, and I hope will be sufficient to convince every unprejudiced person of the great advantage that the serpentine method of training vines possesses above the common way."

In page 294 we find the following

"*Observations on Grafting.*—In a long continuance of dry weather the grafts very frequently fail of taking; sometimes, no doubt, owing to the improper choice of the grafts, as well as to the dry weather. Great care should always be taken not to graft with weak shoots, particularly those taken from near the top. Always take your grafts from the lower end of the shoots, and observe that the wood is plump and fresh; for such as are shrivelled seldom or never take. Where any have missed in the spring, I would advise to cut off, about the middle or latter end of June, some fine healthy grafts of the sort that you wish to graft with, open the bark in the same manner as you do for budding (of which hereafter), and insert the graft with a piece of the former year's wood on it; after you have done this, rub it, with a brush, some of the composition in a liquid state; then wrap your bass round it, as is done for spring grafting, leaving about three eyes on the shoot, which should be tied so with the bass as tight as you can; then cover the outside of the bass, thrusting up, with the composition to the thickness of about one eighth of an inch, observing also to cover the end of the shoot with the same, to exclude the air and wet. In about three weeks of a month, look over the grafts to see if they have taken. When the graft begins to swell, it will throw off the composition; when that is the case, always remember to apply more, to prevent the air from penetrating the incision.

* This tree was about six years old when I planted it fourteen years ago.

"In

"In the month of September, you should examine whether the wounds are all healed up; and the two barks perfectly united; if they are, you may slacken the bays; and if they are perfectly healed up, it may be taken off; but if not, the bays must again be tied on, and covered with the composition as before directed; letting it remain till the following spring. You may then take the bays off, and, if you find that the two barks have separated during the winter, with the point of a sharp knife cut out all the brown part of the bark (which, if left, would infallibly bring on the canker), and rub the composition into the wound. If your grafts have produced strong leading shoots, the tops of them should be pinched off with the finger and thumb; but if they have not shot strong, they should not be cut till the spring, when they should be cut to three or four eyes, according to their strength, to make them produce horizontal shoots, and form handsome heads. This grafting should always be performed in moist or cloudy weather.

"I have already, in the Chapter on Apple trees, mentioned the advantages to be derived from using the composition instead of grafting clay, and also given some directions for the same. Rubbing a little of it into the incision will effectually prevent the canker, and in involving it round the graft a much less quantity will be sufficient than of the clay; as it need not be more than three inches round in grafting small stems or shoots, and so in proportion for those which are larger. The composition will keep the cicum moist, and will not crack and fall off in dry weather as clay does. The composition to be used in grafting should be of such a consistence as to work easily with the hand, or a knife, or small trowel, rather soft than grafting-clay generally is. Any person who gives this method a fair trial, will find it to be a sure, neat, and expeditious way of grafting.

"Grafting, or budding, should be

performed as near to the upper side of a bud as possible. The most proper place for inserting the cion, or bud, is at the joint a little above the cross shoot."

We shall only add to our extracts the following Note, which occurs in p. 290, respecting damaged timber.

"Mr. Nichol, of Redbridge, Hants, (late Surveyor for Portsmouth Dock, informed me, that the average of the damaged timber brought to that place was never less than one fourth of the total quantity of timber brought in annually; and not unfrequently it amounted to a third. If, however, the trees that have received any injuries were prepared, and the composition applied as directed in this Treatise, the cracks, or wounds, would be filled up with new and sound wood. And if recent wounds, occasioned by lopping, or breaking off branches, were immediately dressed in a proper manner with the composition, the tree would sustain no injury; as the wounds would be healed and covered over with new and sound bark in a short space of time, so that there would not be found a foot of damaged timber."

From this Note, and other parts of our extracts, the reader will perceive how very sanguine, nay confident, Mr. Forsyth is, with regard to the effects of his remedy for damaged and decayed trees.—Now, if his official character and credit should not be supposed sufficiently weighty considerations to prevent his attempting any imposition on the Public, it may be recollected, that the King's having long since (at the request of Parliament) remunerated him for the labour and expense employed in the discovery, leaving him no motive whatever for persisting to *court* a general investigation, and experiment of its effect. To us it appears like the earnestness of a man, convinced by experience, that what he recommends will be highly beneficial not only to his own country, but to the world at large.

Voyages from Montreal on the River St. Laurence, through the Continent of North America, to the Frozen and Pacific Oceans; in the Years 1789 and 1800. With a preliminary Account of the Rise, Progress, and present State of the Fur Trade of that Country. Illustrated with Maps. By Mr. (now Sir) who first discovered Mackenzie. 4to. Cadell and Davies. 11. 12s. 6d. Boards.

The cherius. (Continued from Page 119.)

not half the long space of time that at least three when the first and second

"I am for Mackenzie came to Eng- have seen it

land to improve himself in the sciences of astronomy and navigation, and to procure the necessary books and instru-
ments,

ments, "which he had been without in his former expedition." We are not informed when he returned to America; but the Journal of the second voyage, the subject of the present review, commences on the 10th of October 1792, with an account of his departure from Fort Chisewyan to proceed up the Peace River, which will be found on the Map taking its course in a South West direction to the Rocky Mountains; and this was the route by which our enterprising adventurer proposed to attempt his next discovery across the mountains from the source of that river; he therefore resolved to go as far as the Company's most distant settlement, which would be a considerable advancement of his voyage, and enable him to proceed on it earlier in the spring of the next year than he could have done if he had not taken this precaution.

On the 13th of October, they came to the Peace Point; from which, according to the report of his interpreter, the river derives its name, being the spot where the *Knisteneaux* and *Beaver* Indians settled their dispute; the real name of the river and point being that of the land which was the object of contention. When this country was formerly invaded by the *Knisteneaux*, they found the *Beaver* Indians inhabiting the land about *Portage la Loche*; and the adjoining tribe were those whom they called *Slaves*. They drove both these tribes before them; when the latter proceeded down the river from the Lake of the Hills, in consequence of which that part of it obtained the name of the *Slave River*. The former proceeded up the river, and when the *Knisteneaux* made peace with them, this place was settled to be the boundary.

Having given this necessary explanation respecting a river which forms an interesting part of the route leading to the proposed discovery; we must necessarily leave the particular circumstances minutely related in the Journal, Chapter I. of the navigation, landings, &c. in their progress to the place where they took up their winter residence, and at which they arrived on the first of November, personoually marked December in the margin of page 129, which will be found by comparing it with page 128. This situation was at the forks of the river, about six miles up the western branch, and is distinguished on the map by the name of

Fork Fort. At the time of their landing, there was not a single hut to receive them, but they found two men who had been sent forward the preceding spring for the purpose of squaring timber for the erection of an house, and cutting palisades, &c. to surround it. With them was the principal Chief of the place, and about seventy other Indians. The building of this house, of store houses, and the fort; the settling matters with the Indians, and equipping them for their winter hunting, now fully occupied Mr. Mackenzie's time; and on the 22d a frost set in, which would last to the latter end of the succeeding April. Before this fortunate circumstance, they were but scantily supplied with animal food, the hunters being prevented from crossing the river by the running of the ice; but, having now a safe passage, they soon procured as much fresh meat as they required; "but it was for some time a toilsome business to the men, for as there was not yet a sufficient quantity of snow to run the sledges, they were under the necessity of loading themselves with the spoils of the chase."

The domestic occurrences during their residence at this new settlement chiefly relate to the fur trade, as carried on with the Indians inhabiting the adjacent countries; and they are the subjects of the second Chapter. The descriptions of the persons, dress, manners, customs, &c. of the different tribes of Indians with which the Company carried on this trade, some of whom had lodges at the fort, and others whom they met with in the course of this voyage, form the most entertaining part of the work for general readers; they will be found, however, to be very similar in most respects to the accounts of the savages of the islands and coasts of the South Seas, and other remote regions. One unfortunate event which happened on the 1st of February 1793, at the Fort, calls for a singularity of customs, which may be considered as an exception to the preceding observations. We present it to our readers in Mr. Mackenzie's own words:

"At half past four this morning I was awakened to be informed that an Indian had been killed. I accordingly hurried to the camp; where I found two women employed in tossing up the dead body of a man called the White Trtridge, in a beaver robe, which I had lent

lent him. He had received four mortal wounds from a dagger, two within the collar bone, one in the left breast, and another in the small of the back, with two cuts across the head. The murderer, who had been my hunter during the winter, had fled, and it was pretended that several of the relations of the deceased were gone in pursuit of him.

"These two men had been comrades for two years; the murderer had three wives; and the young man who was killed becoming enamoured with one of them, the husband consented to yield her to him, with the reserved power of claiming her as his property when it should be his pleasure. This connection was uninterrupted for near three years, when, whimsical as it may appear, the husband became jealous, and the public amour was suspended. The parties, however, made their private assignments, which caused the woman to be so ill treated by her husband, that the paramour was determined to take her away by force; and this project ended in his death. 'This is a very common practice among the Indians,' (or rather *these* Indians,) "and generally terminates in very serious and fatal quarrels. In consequence of this event, all the Indians went away in great apparent hurry and confusion, and in the evening not one of them was to be seen about the fort."

On the 9th of May, having closed the business of the Company for the year, and ascertained the latitude of this place to be 36.9. North, and the longitude 117. 35. 15. West from Greenwich, the canoe, for the voyage of discovery, was put into the water: her dimensions were twenty-five feet long within, exclusive of the curves of stem and stern, twenty six inches hold, and four feet nine inches beam. At the same time, she was so light, that two men could carry her on a good road three or four miles without getting. In this slender vessel they shipped provisions, goods for presents, arms, ammunition, and baggage, to the weight of three thousand pounds, and an equipage of ten people, two of them were Indians, who were to act in the capacity of hunters and interpreters. With these persons our Author embarked at seven in the evening: and here we must take the opportunity of passing a gentle censure on what appears to us to be a very trivial as well as useless part of the performance, tiresome, or, as the French better express it, *ennuyeux* to the

reader, and a heavy burthen on the publisher's shoulders: we mean, an accumulated repetition of courses, and successions of courses, which fill, upon a moderate calculation, upwards of eighty pages, or ten sheets of this royal quarto, and considerably augment the bulk and price of the volume, at a time when the price of paper is enormous, and the charges for printing very high. As nothing can hurt the cause of literature, and of arts, manufactures, and commerce, so far as they are explained, taught, or promoted in literary publications, more than dear books, and our country is too much complained of in foreign countries upon that account, it should be considered as a duty incumbent on British authors carefully to avoid all superfluous materials. In justification of this remark, we shall only give a short sample of one of the courses, two or three successions of which are to be met with in almost every chapter of this work.

It is taken from the journal of the second day, Friday, May 10th.—"At a quarter past three in the morning we continued our voyage, steering South West three quarters of a mile, South West by South one mile and a quarter, South three quarters of a mile, South West by South one quarter of a mile, South West by West one mile, South West by South three miles, South by West three quarters of a mile, and South West one mile." One would suppose that such registers of courses belonged to the navigation of seas and oceans little known, but in that case, we believe it is not usual to descend to such minutiae: to our Author's canoe-men they might be useful to prevent their running their vessels aground, overturning them in rapids, or striking them upon rocks, but they convey no information to the English reader, nor can they be of any use to mariners, for should his plan, of establishing a commercial communication through the continent of North America, between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans be hereafter adopted by Government, or by any mercantile body of men, he must be sensible that such arrangements must take place on the rivers he describes, by the construction and employment of larger and stronger vessels, by the erection of bridges at suitable passes, &c. as must render these trivial courses of quarters, and three quarters of a mile, totally useless.

(To be concluded in our next.)

Canterbury Tales. Vol. IV. By Harriet Lee. 8vo. Robinsons. 1801.

IN this volume, Miss Lee relinquishes the plan she first adopted, and continues her interesting Tales, without thinking it necessary to confine herself to Canterbury for the subjects. This point we leave to her own discretion; neither shall we fastidiously enquire, where the Travellers were picked up by whom her stories are related, so long as she continues to interest the feelings, without injuring the judgment of her readers. The volume before us comprises the German's Tale and the Scotchman's Tale. In the first we find much originality of thought, together with a considerable portion of mystery, which is carried on with increasing interest until the final development.

It is not necessary, neither would it be consistent with our limits, to enter into a detail of this story. The following short epitome may suffice:—Count Siegendorff, the hero, a man nobly defended, and possessed of great personal intrepidity, and of no small share of talents, is nevertheless unfortunately addicted to pleasure, and the slave of pride. By the one he becomes profligate,

and by the other intemperate and rash, and by their united influence he ruins his health, is banished his paternal estate, gives birth to a murderer, and falls an early victim to despair and death, exhibiting an important lesson to the young and inexperienced, and an awful warning of the consequences to be expected from the inordinate indulgence of these prevailing passions.

The Scotchman's Tale is by no means so interesting as the preceding one. The plot is too easy, and the arrangement too simple, to fix the attention, or affect the heart, though in other respects it is written with freedom and spirit. We are always pleased to observe any incentive to filial piety, and therefore read with pleasure the quotation of Gray's tender recollection, "that he never could have but one mother." The moral of this tale is perfectly unexceptionable, and the sentiments such as we should expect from a writer, who seems to have studied the intricacies of the human heart, and directed her talents no less to the instruction than to the amusement of the Public. B.

The Necessity of the Abolition of Pluralities and Non-Residence, with the Employment of Substitutes by the beneficed Clergy; demonstrated in an Enquiry into the Principles and Consequences of the Establishment of Curates. 8vo. Mawman. 1802. 7s. 6d.

THE Author of this work has very ably examined that part of our ecclesiastical establishment which relates to curates who officiate for the beneficed and non-resident clergy, and has collected together much historical information, which will be useful in the discussion of the question of non-residence which soon will become a subject of debate in both Houses of Parliament. That some alteration is necessary cannot be denied, and we look with expectation to the decision which the wisdom of Parliament may come to on the question to be brought before it. The work before us is conducted with candour and liberality, and the plan followed is to enquire, First, Whether the use and establishment of curates or substitutes among the clergy be agree-

able to the laws of the gospel relative to ministers, and to the primitive constitution of the ministry in England? Secondly, What were the causes which first led the clergy to the employment of substitutes, and what were the principles on which they were established? And, thirdly, What influence their establishment has on the national religion and morals? Under each of these heads much useful information is to be found.

On the probable Effects of the Peace with respect to the commercial Interests of Great Britain: Being a Brief Examination of some prevalent Opinions. 8vo. Hatchard. 1s. 6d.

THE idea that the conclusion of the peace now negotiating with France will be highly injurious to the commercial prosperity of Great Britain, and favourable to France, having prevailed with some persons, the present Author has undertaken to show that such opinions are unfounded, and that such a result is chimerical. He mistakes a com-

prelusive view of the state of the two countries, and concludes with a circumstance which will give courage to the most timid observer. It is as follows: "The annual expenditure of France may be stated at a sum between 550 and 650 millions of livres, including the interest of their debt upon its present reduced scale. The net revenue of the old Government never exceeded 475 millions; and it is certain, that the present has never received more by its utmost exertions than one half of that amount." He infers therefore, "that from a revenue so embarrassed, a trade so crippled, and a government so precarious as that of France, nothing of importance is to be dreaded.

An Abstract of Observations on the Poor Laws; with a Reply to the Remarks of the Rev. James Nassmith, D. D. By Robert Saunders, Esq. 8vo. Sewell, 1s. 6d.

In our Magazine for February 1799, we noticed the Observations of which the pamphlet before us is an abstract. From following the directions of the former work, we learn, that the poor of the parish of Lewisham "have been protected and provided for in a degree which has more than kept pace with the necessities of the times; that habits of industry have been invited and encouraged, by boarding the workhouse children in the school of industry; that fug and indigent families have been judiciously and judiciously relieved at

their own homes, and those who were only fit inmates for a workhouse have been employed in picking oakum, with the prospect of future reward or punishment according to their deserts; and the mischief arising from their example defeated, by the removal of the children liable (from their time of life) to receive bad impressions;" and this has been effected, even in these late times, without calling for a higher rate than what was levied seven years ago, and then found not sufficient to keep the parish clear of debt. A more complete recommendation of Mr. Saunders's plan cannot be expected or wished for.

The Names of Parishes and other Divisions maintaining their Poor separately in the County of Westmorland, with the Population of each; on a Plan which may facilitate the Execution of the Poor Laws, and the future ascertainment of the Number of Inhabitants in England. 8vo. Kendal printed. Richardson.

This is the useful and apparently accurate work of a Magistrate of the Counties of Westmorland and Lancaster; and were similar performances executed for other counties in Great Britain, more certain knowledge would accrue to the public in respect to the population of the country, as well as many inconveniences obviated in the execution of the poor laws. In a sensible preface, the Compiler states his reasons for undertaking the work, which he has performed in a satisfactory manner, and to which we refer our readers.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

MARCH 2.

A NEW Comedy, said to be from the pen of Mr. Cumberland, was presented for the first time at Drury-lane Theatre, under the title of "LOVERS' RESOLUTIONS," the characters being thus represented:

Lord Berville	Mr. WRIGHTON.
General Highman	Mr. PALMER.
Major Manford	Mr. POPE.
Mapletop	Mr. DOWTON.
Timothy Mapletop	Mr. SUETT.
Worthington	Mr. BANNISTER, jun.
Davy	Mr. WATHEN.
Lady Caroline	Mrs. POPE.
Miss Rivers	Mrs. YOUNG.
Mrs. Mapletop	Mrs. SPARKS.

FAB'L.

The scene lies in London. Lord Berville had compelled his daughter Caroline to marry a profligate Man of Fashion, in opposition to her regard for Manford, a Military Officer of great merit, but of no fortune. The husband conducts himself so badly, that he falls a victim to dissipation, but his wife had separated from such a worthless object before his death. Manford had risen by merit to the rank of Major, and had acquired fame with the British forces in Egypt. Lady Caroline had never been able to subdue her affection for Manford, and Lord Berville had become sensible of his cruelty in forcing his daughter to relinquish the man of her heart.

heart. On the death of her husband, therefore, Lord Berville is anxious to make all possible atonement to his daughter, and to promote an union between her and Manford. For this purpose, Lord Berville waits upon Manford, apologizes for his misconduct, and offers his daughter's hand. Manford deeply resenting Caroline's marriage, which he chiefly imputes to female caprice, firmly rejects the offer. Lord Berville urges the attachment and the distress of his daughter, but in vain. Fanny Rivers, an amiable young Lady, the sister of a deceased friend of Manford, was left by that friend to Manford's protection. Lady Caroline naturally supposes, that she is rejected by Manford on account of his attachment to Miss Rivers. She resolves to visit that Lady under pretence of looking at the productions of her pencil, which constitute one source of her maintenance. Caroline's feelings soon betray her; she has, however, the satisfaction to learn, that her fears of Manford's attachment to Miss Rivers are without foundation, as he is merely her friend and protector. General Highman, the brother of Lord Berville, a pragmatical coxcomb, but a man of real courage, conceiving that his brother had lowered his dignity in tendering his daughter to Manford, calls on the latter for the purpose of retrieving the family honour. Manford vindicates his conduct with dignity, and after high words the General is satisfied. He, however, relates the distress of Caroline, and softens the resolution of Manford. Caroline, on her visit to Miss Rivers, presents her with a pocket-book, the only remaining gift of Manford, enclosing two hundred pounds, which she intends to bestow on Miss Rivers annually, to exempt her from the necessity of a precarious subsistence by her talents. Caroline had signified that she should repeat her visit the following day, and in the interim Miss Rivers had disclosed what happened to Manford, who continues to "pull in his reins," and who has not strength enough to resist the opportunity of meeting the woman he once adored, and to whom, in spite of all his resolutions, he is still strongly attached. The scene is so agitating to both parties, that they are obliged to separate in great disorder. At length, it becomes evident that the affection is equally strong on both sides, and after a few

delicate obstructions, the lovers meet at Lord Berville's, and all their resolutions are in the result to be sacrificed at the hymeneal altar.

There is an under-plot relating to Mapletop, the honest landlord of Manford, his own nephew Timothy Mapletop, and his wife's nephew John Worthington. Timothy is a trifling, talkative, mail-milliner. Worthington is a noble-minded yeoman of Kent, who is a member of the volunteer corps in that county. They are both pretenders to Miss Rivers, but Worthington obtains her hand, and Timothy is dismissed with contempt by his uncle.

There are no living Authors to whom the Public have been more indebted for genuine dramatic entertainments than to Mr. Cumberland. Of late years, however, this Gentleman's talents have been evidently upon the decline; and it is with pain we observe, that they appear at length to have sunk beneath the standard even of mediocrity. A lamentable instance of the failure of his genius was exhibited in this piece, which is, in every respect, the worst that he has yet given to the world. Indeed, there is so little in it which bears any affinity to his former pieces, that we feel inclined to doubt the statement of his being the Author. The productions of the same Writer, to be sure, will often be found very unequal; yet, it is scarcely to be believed that this abortion can have proceeded from one who has shone for many years the ornament of the British Drama. His invention might have become less prolific; the brilliancy of his wit might have faded; but still he must ever retain a correct judgment and a classical taste.

The plot is meagre and uninteresting; the sentiments stale and puerile; and there is not throughout a single particle of that *vis comica* which has so often delighted a British audience in *The West Indian*, *The Palmyra Letter*, *The Jezebel*, and *The School of Scandal*. The situations and incidents, in general, are of an immensely ridiculous and improbable description; nor is the language by which they are introduced and accompanied by any means worthy of the elegant and once nervous pen of Cumberland; on the contrary, it is too often debased by vulgarisms that are disgusting.

The only attempt at character is in General Highman, a soldier of high honour,

honour, and the strictest punctilio; though even here a cavilling critic might find a near similitude to Colonel Bath, in Fielding's Amelia; except that Highman, after soliciting, declines a duel with Manford; whereas Bath had so much respect for "the dignity of man, that he would have gone to the Indies to pull the nose of one who had insulted him." One sentiment against duelling was given by Major Manford, which electrified the audience, as a testimony to the merit of the immortal Abercromby, viz.

"I remember a General whose generous nature would not harm a fly! he died in defence of England, but not by English hands."

The several performers exerted themselves to the utmost of their abilities, in the support of characters which it was impossible for any talents to sustain with effect. Mr. Wroughton's character, in particular, might have been played by a candle-snuffer, and was degrading to a good actor. Mrs. Young (late Miss Biggs) was placed in a situation nearly similar; and Bannister and Suett had each a task no less unprofitable.

Bannister, amidst much opposition that seemed, indeed, almost a final sentence of condemnation, announced the Comedy for repetition on Saturday. But the Author has withdrawn it.

5. THE ORATORIOS for the Lent season commenced at Covent Garden Theatre, under the direction of Mr. Ashley; and with the aid of Mrs. Billington, Miss Stevens, Miss Tyrer, Mr. Blaham, and Mr. Denman, have brought very good houses.

THE DILLETANTI THEATRE.

MARCH 15. The rooms formerly occupied by the Duefators of the Ancient Concert were opened this evening; for the first time, as a private Theatre. The decorations are perfectly simple and neat. Over the stage is the following motto: "*On fait ce qu'on peut, et non ce qu'on veut.*" "We do what we can, but not what we wish."

The band in the orchestra consisted of Mr. Salomon, the Hon. P. Lambé, Mr. Mee, and other Gentlemen.

At length the curtain rose, and the following Prologue was spoken by Colonel Greville:

I come not courting plaudits, gentle neighbours, [labours]
They are the need well won by toils and

Labours, God knows, unless our taste betide well, [well!]

May send us all as vagabonds to Bride-
I come Director, Author, Actor, Poet;
So undein'd my charge—I scarcely know it!

To say this night we work a Revolution—
Nay, do not start—in Reas—not Constitution! [contrive]

To prove, you Ladies sometimes may
To pass a night, not jam'd, nor stew'd
alive; [together]

And when at Pleasure's summons call'd
Find food for talk as pleasant as the weather. [true eyes]

But some there are, who view with hot-
This little Theatre of Mirth arise.

Who think that female's claim to virtue
o'er [hoor.

Who's seen or heard four feet above the
For say these grave reformers of the age,
If you must laugh, why laugh upon the
Stage? [growth]

Have we not games of good old English
Made to preserve our countrymen from
sloth?

To those resort where'er you want elating,
And laugh your fill at boxing or bull-
baiting.

But other critics, still more furious, own
They'd head a mob to pull our playhouse
down;

And so because they wisely fancy dangers
Lurk in the friendly aid—of liberal
strangers, [join to break]

They'd head a mob! and thus would
The very law, perhaps, they help'd to
make. [snes]

Shame on such nonsense! is there one de-
That Taste's a stream whose channel ne-
ver dries!

Whether adorning Fia ce's wide domain,
Or richly fertilizing Britain's plain,
Still by the spot where Wit, where Genius
glows,

Her wave will sparkle as her current flows.
Oh then, despite the mean, the narrow
rule, [school;

That chains the mind to Custom's servile
Oh when fair Peace each social bliss re-
stores. [doors]

Let Fashion open to Mirth her ample
And spite of paragraphs, or play house
faction, [satisfaction]

Here let her firmly fix—her centre of

The Interlude consisted of a short
dialogue, written by Mr. Greville, who
appeared as Mr. Lively, a Manager in
Distress. It turned upon the reports
which had been circulated through the
newspapers, of the immorality and per-
nicious

jealous tendency of the new Theatre, which had obtained such general belief, that the subscribers who had been the foremost to patronise it, and under whose auspices the project was to be brought to maturity, were sending in excuses every hour that they could not give it any further encouragement. The Manager's Clerk, who had been out collecting subscriptions, next appears; but he also is full of disappointments. When he is introduced to Lady Tippet, who is at breakfast with her Lord, for her Ladyship's subscription, the noble Peer is astonished she should have exposed herself to so much risk, or countenance so much immorality. He tells her she will certainly be sent to the Round House; and at length plays upon her apprehensions so forcibly, that my Lady sends her excuses to Mr. *Lively*, and is sorry she can have nothing further to do with him. The Clerk meets the same fate at other houses, and instead of collecting some hundreds, he brings home only 18l. which he hogs leave to pocket for the arrears due to himself, and gives in his *compté*. Excuses also pour in from the performers, who had been engaged; and in this dilemma, Mr. *Lively* is called upon by a physician, in the old costume of drest (personated by Mr. Maddocks), to whom he imparts his distresses, and asks for his assistance. The latter says he can perform the part of a Lover, if one should be wanted. At length a groupe of strolling players, hearing of Mr. *Lively's* distress, come to offer their

services, which are accepted; and thus the Interlude concludes.

The two After-pieces were French proverbs, called "Zing Zing," and "Les Four." The parts were performed by the Chevalier de Montmorency, Count Ogherti, M. de Villefranche, M. d'Ignorant, who acted the fat Lady, M. Nogent, and M. Walth. The latter piece was performed with much humour and applause.

The company then withdrew to some rooms up stairs, while the supper tables were laid, which was done with great alacrity, and the Theatre was soon transformed into a very commodious supper room. The repast consisted of a cold collation of jellies, and fruits. After supper, some Dilletanti Gentlemen sang catches, accompanied on the piano-forte, and at half past twelve the rooms were nearly cleared.

The following letter has been circulated amongst the subscribers:

"No. 4, Tottenham-street,
March 8, 1802.

"MY LADY,

"I am desired by the Director to request you will pay your subscription into the hands of Messrs. Coutts and Co.

R. BULLOCK, Sec.
Subscription . . . £. 5 5 0
In lieu of the Pic-Nic . . . 1 1 0

£. 6 6 0
Six bottles of wine for the season, half red, half white, to be sent to Mr. White, at the Rooms, no wine being allowed to be sold.

POETRY.

ODE,

TO THE MEMORY OF
ISMAN ABU ALLY,

Great Sheikh of the Arabs in Upper Egypt,
Who was murdered by the Beys whom
he had carried victorious to Cairo in
the Year 1778.

BY EYLES IRWIN, ESQ.

ON NILUS' bank a tomb appears,
Which none a verse nor sculpture
notes;

Yet oft is water'd with the tears
Of stranger, down the stream who
floats,

For there a son of Nature sleeps,
By art untutor'd, undebas'd;
Mild ISMAN rul'd the desert steeps,
His hard lot 'mid barbarians plac'd;

IN BALIS own'd his sceptre sage,
Which still the wand'ring tribes re-
strain'd;

And, thro' revolts, for half an age,
Her independence firm maintain'd.

Come, Feeling & strike th' indignant lyre,
Pure alien to the savage clime!
Bright sparkle of Affection's fire!
Blest spirit of prophetic rhyme!

Who

Who now, poor pilgrim! shall defend
Thy weary couch from MURDER'S
sands? [friend,

Who prove the traveller's shield, and
Betray'd to the assassin's hands?

Since he, who 'mid oppressors shone,
Like mercury in the darkling mine,
Falls, by ingratitude undone,
While daggers give the fatal sign!

For this, may Nile his floods withhold;
Plagues, erst foretold, spread new
alarms;

Her Bays still plot for power and gold;
And Egypt bow to foreign arms!

Then haply, to redeem the land,
Some British Chief, with laurels
crown'd,

As passing nigh yon hallow'd strand,
Shall recognise the patriarch's mound;

And solemn cry—"To ISRAEL peace!
"Whose virtues form his country's
boast;

"O! here may fell contention cease,
"And war respect the stranger's host."

And lo! embower'd, the wild myrrh
blooms, [space p

Whose fragrance shrouds the funeral
The ostrich waves his trophy plumes;
The Ibis awes the reptile race.

In amity entwin'd below,
The monsters of the stream repose;
There silence, fit compeer of woe,
Like *Mammon's* statue, vocal grows!

And tho' no column fill the eye,
No pyramid record his worth,
When fled his spirit to the sky,
Philanthropy he left to earth!

ELEGIAC STANZAS

TO THE MEMORY OF
WILLIAM LENNOX, ESQ.

*Cui Pater et Justus, sever
Incorrupta Fides, nudaque Veritas
Regno nullam intemiet parant!*

YE who pure Virtue cherish and adore,
Who prize the man to friendship's
your sincere, [plore,
With me such virtue to de-
ve your admiration by a tear.

* The slight alteration in this stanza is intended as a compliment to General Baird. Flushed with the conquest of Seringapatam, he came, at the head of his brave troops, to gather new trophies in Egypt; and is the first instance on record of a Commander from the shores of Indian penetrating to the Mediterranean, through the desert of Thebes, and the channel of the Nile.

With all the pomp of hypocritic woe,
See *Scold* arise to the cash con-
sign'd! [flow,

For him no tears from hopeless anguish
No heaving sigh bespeaks the troubled
mind.

But ah! how different is the solemn scene,
When worth, when merit, seeks the
peaceful tomb!

In every feeling breast the pangs how
keen! [gloom!

How deep and undisturb'd the gen'ral

If ever virtue join'd the silent dead,
'Tis now, when o'er these sad remains
we mourn;

If even tears sincerely yet were shed,
'Tis thou, O Lennox! that bedew thy
urn.

Not they alone lament the harsh decree
Who found in thee a parent and a
friend! [thee,

But the same dart that robs the world of
Wounds all who virtue or who truth
commend.

Rude, and unpractis'd in the tuneful art,
Unflatter'd by delusive hopes of fame,
Vain are my weak attempts to paint thy
heart, [name.

With powers so much unworthy of thy
But would the Muses on my mind bestow
The choicest gifts that Fancy could
suggest,

It still were vain, and only serve to shew
Worth so transcendent cannot be ex-
press'd.

When the resplendent orb that rules the
day

Sinks in the western ocean to repose,
Who, by description, can restore one ray?
Or who his own emotions in dialogue?
Feb. 16th, 1802. J. H.

ELEGIAC SONNET.

Intended for the Tomb of that excellent
Man, the late JOHN CARTER, Esq.
of Bury Park, Goudhurst, Kent.

BY AMBROS PATMAN, ESQ.

W HATE'ER imagination fondly *seizes*,
Of fabled virtue—visionary worth;
Within this tombrest the rever'd remains
Of one, who *reared* them from his
birth.

From

From earliest youth to life's declining
day, [gave]
To him the will, as well as power, was
The gift he exercis'd with modest sway,
As the vicegerent of all things Heav'n's.

Tears of regret! in sympathy we give,
Since such superior excellence must die;
Yet dear to Memory wilt thou ever live,
Blest Shade! whose meed is immor-
tality.

A life, like thine, O Cartier! honourably
spent, [nument.
Raises by worth and virtue the best mo-
February 28, 1802.

WRITTEN ON REVIEWING MY NATIVE
VILLAGE AFTER A LONG ABSENCE.

SWFET native S*****y, hail!
Where plays the vernal gale:
Once more each bright endearing object
hail!
The glassy murmuring rill,
The ever-busy mill,
The straw-built cot, and broomwood-
bloffomed vale!

The church with moss grown lead,
Where sleep the village dead,
And simple charity has dropp'd the tear,
There oft at curfew hour,
By Superstition's power,
My infant breast has throbb'd with tran-
sient fear.

Again I view thy pool,
Where erst, let loose from school,
I've launched my walnut-vessel on its
main;
Or proudly strove to make
A double duck and drake,
And shine the foremost of the village
train.

Such simple sports as these
My bosom once could please,
And waft a rapture to my infant heart:—
E'en now my bosom thrills,
As fond Remembrance fills
My mind with scenes that fill a joy im-
part.

How oft these sweets I've traced,
As o'er Helvetia's waste,
Or snow-capt Appenines, I've wandered
slow;

When Recollection's tear
Has swelled with anxious fear,
And waked a transport mid the sighs of
woe!—

I'll now no longer roam,
And leave my darling home,
To wander 'mid the mazy wilds of strife;
The winds no longer roar:—
I've gained my native shore,
And left the fluctuating sea of life. E. S.

TO RUSTICIUS DELLIVS,
AT HIS COTTAGE OF NON REPOS.

DELLIVS, forgive the Poet of thy
praise, [lays
Who fondly still prolongs his humble
May sweet Contentment ever fix its seat
(Oh! grant the Poet's wish!) at thy re-
treat! [pride,
O thou! of that fair vale the chiefest
Where gentle Stour its silver waters glide.
There safely low, my friend! thou can'st
not fall;

There reigns a deep tranquillity o'er all;
No noise, no care, no vanity, no strife,
Men, woods, and fields, all breathe un-
troubled life. [dear,
Then keep each passion down, however
Trust me, the tender are the most severe.
Guard, while 'tis thine, thy philosophic
ease, [peace,
And ask no joy but that of virtuous
That bids defiance to the storms of fate:
High bliss is only for a higher state.

Jan. 4. AGRICOLA SNELLIUS.

LINES,
WRITTEN AT GODSTOWE, JANUARY
1779.

REMOTE from noisy toil, at distance
heard
The city's busy hum and frequent bell,
Lo! desolate the seat of ancient piety!
The rugged walls, th' unjointed stones
confess
The iron tooth of Time, the half-
sunk arch. [shrink,
The weight of whelming years. On Iha
Reflected from her pure sky-tinctur'd
wave,

A sacred, solitary, scene it forms.
Here oft, of old, thro' the dim storied
glais, [per's glare:
Gleam'd, distant seen, the midnight ta-
While Music's hallow'd voice, in choir
uprais'd,
Starb'd the leaden-footed steeds of Night,
And, mingled with the neighb'ring tor-
rents' roar, [and wrapt
The wandering heart's spirit seiz'd,
In dumb and downward meditation. Here,
In transport holy, the care-eaten cheek
Of grief and wither'd age, a transient
bloom [pale,
And momentary youth o'erflus'd; and
And eye sunk sorrow oft forgot to mourn.
3. Hither,

Hither, of yore, retir'd the beauteous
maid,
To royal lust a prey, to royal pride
A hapless victim; and, with early fate,
Brush'd from the bending stalk the glory
ing dew,
Observant of the sprightly matin call,
Unconscious yet of ill; unrain'd her
cheek
With flushing guilt:—Too soon, alas! to
The sad reverie, to know nor joy nor
peace!

Hither, the daily task perform'd, when
With mellow soften'd rays and golden gleam
On life's bosom slumbers, let me hie,
And o'er the ruffled plumes of fancy
draw
The smoothing hand of contemplation.
The sound of distant dancing ears, com-
bin'd

With insects' lulling hum and even song
Of piping blackbird, soothe the weary soul,
And fancy forth entice to gild the mind
With her fantastic air built pagantry.
Nor let me leave the solemn scene, till day
From yon rock seeming clouds withdraw
his beams,

Consigning all to night; whole harbinger,
Fair Vesper, faintly gilds the western sky.

Then, gently gliding down'th' unruffled
stream,

Reluctant let me seek the crowded town;
My tedious toil and penive thoughts be-
gull'd

By watching Philomel; who far unlike
To those, who would in narrow bounds
confine

An art divine, disdaining other bounds
Than those by Nature set, in wildest
notes,

Mindful of former anguish, pours her
And on the Ethiop cheek of night
A smile, unwonted, traces. Sullen roars
The curfew's sound, majestically deep,
And dimly now appear the dusky spires.

Thus ever let me lose my evening hours,
Regardless of the glare of wizard pomp,
Or frowning brow of pride:—Thus, silent
glide

Thro' humble life, unless I am mov'd by
The glance oblique of Envy's eye, nor
e'er

By venom'd darts of fell distraction
Who him whom Envy marks her destin'd
victim claims.

SONNET ON A BROKEN PAIR OF SNUFFERS.

IN IMITATION OF MILTON.

SNUFFERS, that were wont, with
kindly aid,
The glimmering taper's dust ex-
tinguish

To reassure; and while, in absent
place,

Thy master studious hung his lumpish
The toil-deriding snuff-wisdom abrade;
What sacrilegious hand thy rivets
bright,

Twice polish'd, quaint, and pleasant
With, ruthless sever'd?—Now, when
Nigh her shade

Hath spread o'er all the desolated room,
How may I chase away the dusk ambi-
gloom,

And yon dim taper, counterfeiting
Vivid fires?—Or, to some cell conti-
guous

For aid, a painful cry; or (hapless doors!)
Curtain the aspiring snuff with thumb
irriguous.

SONNET TO DELIA.

Come, let me lead thee to yon shady
grove,

To that sequester'd spot, where wood
O'er-canopy the rustic, moss-grown seat,
And breathe in tender accents all my love.
There while we sit reclin'd in rustic state,
Perch'd on a spray, the feather'd war-
bler's throat

Harmonious trills its sweetest, untaught
To charm the tender ear of his lov'd mate.

There will I gaze upon thy blooming
charms,

With all a fondest lover's rapturous
Regardless of the fleeting hours that
fly,

Encircling all that's dear within my
Hail, lovely Maid! thy native charms
impart

The sweetest transports to thy lover's
Feb. 20th.

SONNET TO THE RIVER OUSE.

Panthea thy willow-fringed banks along
As eve I've stray'd, and thought of
him, the pride

Of slowly-winding Ouse's silver tide,
Charin'd with the magic of his heavenly
song.

While o'er my head the willows gently
Trace thy verdant banks with eager
feet,

And cull each blooming flower, and
To weave a garland for his father's grave.

There oft has fancy pictur'd to my sight
His form, his phrenzy-eye, and gentle
mien

And ere upon his languid brow was
While softly turban'd, and gentle's fame
sighs.

Poems to thy shade, Part 4 May
And thy virtues, and thy deathless
name!

Feb. 27th.

The immortal Author of the Task.

TO THE MEMORY OF

A GAME-COCK,

Driven overboard at Sea by a Dog, and
drowned, Dec. 24, 1792, in Latitude
38. 10. N. Long. 23. 40. E.

Now sable night, with solemn step hath
pass'd, (main,
The rising sun now gilds the spacious
And thro' the purple portals of the East
Smiles jocund on the cabin's shining
pane.

The tar smear'd pigs discordant squeak-
ings raise; (daily corn;
The ducks, loquacious, quack for
The meek ey'd sheep begin their bleating
lays; (morn.
And gabbling geese and turkies hail the

No more, with voice superior to this
noise, (crow!
Melodious Chanticleer is heard to
No more, alas! his matin notes shall
rile (low.

To wake the sleeping passengers be-

When boist'rous gales war'd with the
swelling deep, (yards along,
And the vex'd canvas flapp'd the
Wak'd from the downy arms of tran-
quil sleep,

I often listen'd to his morning song.

Of, with delighted look, I mark'd by
day (proud,
His coral crested neck and men to
Near the bar'd coops beheld his wanton
play, (iloud.

And heard him call his *prisoned curves*

No faithless cords his trusty feet he-
gunt! (ree;
No billow swept him from his roosting
A furious yelping cur, with p'rry
wild, (ica!

Drove him impetuous in the foaming

Ah! Fox * of yore so placid and so
brave, (b'rous deed?

What demon urg'd thee to the bar-
Can high born dogs like mongrel curs
behave? (breed?

And reigns such fury in thy gen'rous

Now active fancy brings him to my eyes;
Gaily he flutters on his liquid grave;
There floats elate; and, as the vessel
flies, (wave.

I see his head o'ertop the furrow'd

If the broad sails had swell'd with ze-
phyrs bland, (war'd,
And the wide ocean with less anger
The ready boat had cheerfully been
mann'd, (sav'd.
And willing sailors my sweet bird had

Or had the Fates but heard my fervent
prayer, (life,
And kindly spar'd his honour-seeking
He might have rang'd at large, devoid of
fear (knife.
From Shrovetide or the fell Culion's

But tho' his corse may feed some rav'ning
fowl, (glad rest,
Or in the shark's diabolical maw half-man-
His spirit long ere now hath reach'd
that goal, (inolest.
Where storms nor dogs shall ever more
Nov 24, 1804. NAUTICUS.

SONNET TO THE NIGHTINGALE.

BY AMBROSE FITMAN, ESQ.

*Sweet Bird, that shunn'st the noise of jolly,
Art musical, most melancholy!*

A plaintive Bud in thee we trace
An archetype of human race,
I late—when sultry Sirius burns,
Depress'd—when Winter's reign returns;
I lunk'd, at times, the grove ramuns,
At others, fill'd with thy sweet strains.
So tis with us—as fortune cheers
The wee-worn cheek, bedew'd with
tears,

Or turns, without one flatt'ring glow,
The face of gladness into woe,
As she prevails—our chequer'd life
Is blest with peace, or next with strife;
Is bright with a summer ray,
Or clouded—as a winter's day.

Jan. 31, 1802.

ON READING THE NEW TRA-
GLEDY OF ALPHONSO.

Gle : at once like morning suns
shone out. (mail,
The glowing light surrounding lights
Blind to the moral ray, mistake, or doubt!
Would wrap *Ambruso* in a cobweb
veil!
Alpherso comes in noon-tide's splendid
And doubt gives place to universal
praise.

* The name of the Dog.

P.eced

Proceed, blessed Bard, for sacred is thy
page, [numbers flew!
From Heav'n's pure fount thy living
When good thy precepts teach us from
the Stage! [shew,
The mirror's truth thy gentle feelings
Vice shrinks appall'd, fair Virtue see how
fair? [prayer.
And mitred Churchmen learn the end of
Feb. 1st, 1802.

VERSES,

Written by a Young Lady, after visiting
the Tomb of a beloved Brother.

OH! ask not, whence my sorrows flow?
Nor why each passion swells?
My heart, now dead to all but woe,
In yon sad mansion dwells

Conceal'd from ev'ry mortal eye,
And wrapp'd in endless sleep,
A brother claims this heart-felt sigh;
Affection bids me weep.

Does Nature dictate not to mourn?
Or blame a sister's tears,
When from her heart's fond hope is torn
The joy of early years?

Ah, not it must be Nature's voice,
Which speaks in ev'ry vein,
Which bids the sons of mirth to cease,
And wee indulge her pain

He's gone, and his blest spirit's fled
To happier realms, I trust,
Tho' here, entomb'd in earth's cold bed,
His cheeks sleep in dust.

Teach me, O Lord! to know thy will;
Oh! teach me from on high,
Let me in life thy word fulfil,
And as the righteous die.

MATILDA.

Ross, Jan. 25, 1803.

LINES,

Written on the Author's being in Debt
to Mr. LIFE and Mr. DEATH.

THE morning spring had usher'd in the
year, [cheer,
And welcome Sol began the world to
WARM, to taste the pleasures of the day,
In cheerful mood was sauntering on my
way,

Noting the various characters I saw,
This giving pleasure, that commanding
awe.

Sudden I stopp'd; for to my astonish'd
sight, [might:
Death was approaching me, with all his
Eager I turn'd, to seek a safe retreat,
Rather than his tremendous visage meet:
A little passage kindly lent its aid
Till *Death* had pass'd, and I my thanks
had paid. [again,
With cautious step I ventur'd forth
And chid my tears, as trifling, childish,
vain;

Yet all day after frightened Fancy drew,
At ev'ry corner, troops of foes in view.
My troubled mind, now anxious to be
free, [see,
No means could find, no remedy could
Unless that *Death* could be debar'd the
right

To walk the streets, or only in the night;
Or that my purse could furnish out the
fun, [come:
Death to appear, and all my fears o'er-
Therefore at night this resolution made,
That what it wanted should be paid! [paid.]

And on the morrow *Death* he surely
Early I rose next morning to fulfil,
And, lucky stars prevailing, gain'd my
will.

With joyful haste, and to my promise true,
I call'd on *Death*, and gave to *Death* his
due. [ard gay,

Then was my mind made happy, blithe,
As April morn, or more delightful May.
But not long after, passing the same
street, [to meet.

Not fearing *Death*, with *Life* I chanced
O'ercome with tear, I scarcely drew my
breath, [been *Death*;

And wished a thousand times it had
Gladly from *Life* would willingly have
flown, [down,

And in the arms of *Death* have laid me
Kind Fortune smiled; *Death* came in time
to save [have.

The dread encounter I with *Life* should
Inst'ad I crossed; to welcome *Death* I
fly; [by,

While disappointed *Life* passed sullen
Thus was I once the sport of Fortune
made,

Of *Life* and *Death* was equally afraid.
Then, strange to tell, *Death* lost his ter-
rors quite,

And *Life* alone was odious to my sight.
But now I boast, tho' you may think it
sin,

For *Life* or *Death* I do not care a pin.
Wesley, Jan. 14, 1802. THOS DAY.

JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

SECOND SESSION OF THE FIRST PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED
KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

[Continued from Page 136.]

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, FEB. 8.

COUNSEL being heard on the Scotch Appeal, Mr. Crew's Divorce Bill was brought in, and read a first time.

FRENCH TIPS.

Lord Carlisle said, that as he believed another squadron, consisting of five sail of the line, under Admiral Guntheaume, had sailed from France for the East Indies, he wished to know if Ministers had any previous communication from the French Government on the subject.

Lord Hobart said, Ministers were fully apprized of the fleet sailing from Breit, and had accordingly taken precautionary measures. But of the sailing of that under Guntheaume they had received no official intimation.

TUESDAY, FEB. 9.

The Lord Chancellor read from the Woolfick a letter from Sir James Saumarez, Knight of the Bath, acknowledging the receipt of his Lordship's letter, containing the Thanks of the House for his late victory over the Spaniards, and assuring his Lordship of the happiness he felt at receiving the approbation of the House; and that he had communicated the Thanks voted to the Officers under his command, and also to the seamen, &c.

THURSDAY, FEB. 11.

Lord Minto took the oaths and his seat.

The Right Honourable Charles Abbot, the new Speaker, chosen by the House of Commons on Wednesday, was introduced in the usual form to the Bar of the House, attended by his proper Officers, and accompanied by a respectable number of Members; when Mr. Abbot addressed the Lords Commissioners as follows:

“ MY LORDS,

“ In obedience to his Majesty's commands, the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland have proceeded to the election of a Speaker, and I am to acquaint your

Lordships, that the honour of their choice has fallen upon me.

“ Impressed with the deepest sense of the duties annexed to this high and important trust, I cannot but regret that their choice is not better justified: and I am persuaded that his Majesty's faithful Commons would have had ample cause to express their gratitude to the Throne, if it had been his Majesty's Royal pleasure to command them to proceed to another election.”

The Lord Chancellor, in a short speech, stated to the new Speaker, that as it was inconvenient for his Majesty to be present in person that day, he had caused a Commission, under the Great Seal, and signed by his own hand, to be issued, signifying his Royal will and pleasure on the occasion; which Commission they should hear read.

The Commission was read at the table by Mr. Rose, the Reading Clerk of the House.

The Lord Chancellor again addressed the new Speaker, and said, that in virtue of the authority and powers delegated by the Commission that had been just read, he had it in command from his Majesty to declare, that his Majesty was satisfied with the character he had received of the virtue, talents, and integrity of the Gentleman he was addressing, and of his ability to fill the high office to which he had been chosen. That his Majesty was confirmed in this opinion by the facts of his having been, of all his Members, the person selected by his faithful Commons, as most competent and best qualified to discharge the arduous duties of the situation of Speaker, on account of his experience in the forms of the House, his knowledge of the laws, and his reverence and regard for the Constitution of the British Empire. Upon these grounds, the Lord Chancellor said, his Majesty had commanded him to declare, that he

2 c 2

allowed

allowed and approved of the choice of his faithful Commons, and did not doubt but that the good conduct of their new Speaker would amply justify the honour they had done him.

The new Speaker then said,

"MY LORDS,

"I most humbly submit myself to his Majesty's Royal pleasure, confirmed in this high office by his Majesty's gracious approbation, it will now become my peculiar duty to assert and maintain the ancient and undoubted rights of the Commons House of Parliament, and I give humbly to intreat that any involuntary errors which I may at any time commit in the discharge of my duties, may be imputed to me alone, and not to his Majesty's loyal and faithful Commons."

FRIDAY, FEB. 12.

The Lord Chancellor affirmed all the interlocutions, except one, in the

Scotch Appeal of Johnson and others v. Stotts.

MONDAY, FEB. 15.

Lord Pelham presented a Message from his Majesty, stating, that as the funds appropriated for the Civil List were inadequate to its expenditure, a debt had been incurred which he was assured his faithful Parliament would make some arrangement to discharge. For this purpose he should direct, that the particulars of the deficiency should be laid before the House.

FRIDAY, FEB. 19.

Lord Mendip and Lord Redefdale (the newly-appointed Lord Chancellor of Ireland) were introduced in the usual forms, and took their oaths and seats.

The Exchequer Bills Bill, and some private Bills, were brought from the Commons, and read a first time.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRIDAY, FEB. 5.

LORD GLENBURNIE'S Bill respecting the Amendment of the Fish Act with regard to Loos, was brought up, and read a first time.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee on the Southern Whale Fishery Act, and passed a Resolution of its being necessary to amend the same.

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the Order of the Day for the House to resolve itself into a Committee of Supply, and also that the Account of the Extraordinaries of the Army not provided for by Parliament; the Account of the Outstanding Debt of the Navy, as it stood on the 31st of December 1801, and the Account of the Charge payable for re-embodiment and calling out the Militia in August 1801, should be referred to the said Committee.

After some debate, the following Resolutions were moved, and carried without a division —

That the sum of 1,847,174*l.* be granted to defray the Extraordinaries of the Army for the year 1801.

That the sum of 2,000,000*l.* be granted to defray the Expences of the Navy for 1801.

That 114,000*l.* be granted for the

Payment of the Militia re-embodied from August to 31st December 1801.

MONDAY, FEB. 8.

THE SUPPLY.

Mr. Alexander brought up the Report of the Committee of Supply, the Resolutions of which were read a first time; and, on the motion for their second reading,

Mr. Martin wished the account of the 2,500,000*l.* for Army Extraordinaries was posted in every market place in Great Britain. He was certain not a man would read it without expressing indignation and scorn at the profusion of Government. If one paper before the House contained a just and true account, he hoped it would prevent the House from again sanctioning and supporting such ruinous wars as that which we just terminated. If it was not a just account, every item of it ought to undergo the severest examination. The geographical situation of this country was such, that we ought to have nothing to do with Continental Wars. We had no occasion for the assistance of these German butcherly Powers (for so he must call States which lent out their subjects in war). Our Navy rendered us entirely independent of the Continent, and it was nothing but madness to mix with so much imprudence in its affairs. He confessed, that it was his wish to support

port the Chancellor of the Exchequer, because, as he had said, he highly respected him; and it was with regret he found himself compelled to withhold that support on the present discussion. He could not, however, congratulate him much upon that kind of support which he seemed to receive at present from many of his friends. It appeared to him a kind of negative support, if he might use the expression. A number of his friends had declared that they would support the Minister, and no doubt they wished to act consistently with that declaration; but if the account which was laid on the Table a few days ago had appeared before this promise was made, he would ask these Gentlemen whether they would not have thought that deserved a serious investigation, instead of passing it over in silence.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer observed, that the Hon. Gentleman wished that the paper on the Table might be read in every market place in England, and he also wished the same, but he hoped it would be read with the comments of which it was capable, and not with those of the Hon. Gentleman only. He had already stated the causes which had produced the excess of expenditure in extraordinary beyond what were granted by Parliament, and also the causes of the increase of the Navy Debt, on that subject very little further explanation could be necessary. He had, in an early period of the Session, stated the probability of additional demands for Navy services. He would also state, without shame, that the Egyptian service had been much more expensive than the original calculation. The changes at home too had also increased beyond all expectation, in consequence of the equipments on the enemy's coast. There were the causes of, by far, the greater part of the extraordinaries—of at least three-fourths of the excess. In the Navy, the article of victualling only had exceeded the estimate; and when the particular period was considered, the increase in this article pleaded its own excuse. Under the other heads of the Navy service, there were considerable savings. But the consideration of all these points was still open. He therefore begged that Gentlemen would abstain from general censure, and lay their finger on the article they blamed. He called upon them to fulfil their duty by

a rigid investigation of the accounts. He was ready to meet them on every point, and no information that could elucidate any of the details should be withheld.

Mr. Martin and the Chancellor of the Exchequer explained.

Mr. Tierney said, whenever the conduct of Ministers required a watchful eye, he was always ready to scrutinize their measures with the most jealous attention; but he would not be led away by suspicions that might prove unfounded. The only objection was, the amount of Army Extraordinaries unprovided for by Parliament; and those respecting the Egypt Expedition, the Right Hon. Gentleman had most satisfactorily explained. The present method of voting the Army Extraordinaries had been first adopted by the late Chancellor of the Exchequer, who procured a vote for that service on the promise of giving to the House an account of the manner in which it had been applied. Thus a sum of two millions and a half was given to the unqualified disposal of Government. He disapproved of such a vote; he could give no opinion on the accounts, as the money had been paid before they were presented, but he was not satisfied with the Act. Of late years there had been too loose a public expenditure. One in particular was the charge of duties and demurrage on coals sent to Gibraltar: it amounted to 6l. per chaldron. It was, therefore, evident these things were not managed with that scrupulous attention they required, or as a man would attend to his own private concerns. Instead of voting the Army Estimates by anticipation, they should first be laid before the House. It was not a little singular, that the late Chancellor of the Exchequer, when he produced the estimates, always contrived to make them come within a few thousands of the sum which he had received. He did not know where that Right Hon. Gentleman could gain so much accuracy. He considered the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Addington) is having been hardly and cruelly dealt by, when the odium occasioned by these accounts were thrown on his shoulders. It would have been more manly if the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Pitt), whom he now seldom saw in his place, had come forward, and stated what part of the estimates were his. The dates of the bills ought to have

have been put down, and then the House would be in possession of the time when the Treasury received advice of them. With regard to some other of the items, part of a subsidy granted during the late Administration remained unpaid; why was that sum left? It threw a degree of odium on the present Chancellor of the Exchequer, who certainly had no hand in granting it, as it was voted in 1796. There had been, some way or other, a most enormous large sum kept back of which Parliament had not been informed. He might with truth say, that at least twenty-five millions of money had been misapplied in this manner. He did not approve of the Army Comptrollers, though he had not the least suspicion they had acted improperly. He did not know whether any motion could be made for an inquiry into the remissness in preparing the accounts, and expending the public money, if such a Committee should be formed, it would meet with his hearty support.

Mr. Steele (Paymaster-General), as having presented the account, rose to vindicate himself and the late Minister. He would observe that the estimates were referred to the Comptrollers of the Army, who examined them, after which they passed through the regular channels, and a warrant was made out for the payment of the demands, which was brought to the office, and, bearing the regular signature, the Paymaster was bound to pay. With regard to doing on the article of Coals, they were fair, and could not be proved otherwise by the Hon. Gentleman. In answer to some former objections relative to certain subsidies, he observed that although it was judged at one time expedient not to pay those to the Prince of Hesse and the King of Sardinia, yet, in consequence of subsequent explanations, they were since judged to be paid their respective claims. The Hon. Gentleman's suspicion was void of foundation. It was true, that about four years since his Right Hon. Friend did ask for a Vote of credit, which he was to account for; this the Hon. Gentleman seemed not to be pleased with, but that Vote had been granted with the approbation of many of his friends. It was singular an Hon. Gentleman on a former night should object to a sum of 100,000*l.* which he supposed was given to a retired Mini-

ster, but which it was proved had not been so expended; that Hon. Gentleman would have done well if he had first asked the question before he complained of the misapplication of the money. The Right Hon. Gentleman said, he felt some degree of anxiety on a charge of this nature; if any items had not been noticed, he was ready to give every information.

Mr. Tierney and Mr. Steele severally explained.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, the charges of 3,935*l.* on the Coals for Gibraltar, had been incurred by contrary winds and the delay of convoy. It would be evident to Gentlemen that the present account was not a winding up one, many of the Continental expenses, and those of the Army in Egypt, not being included, and which cannot yet be procured: these all rank under the head of Army Extraordinaries.

Mr. Nicholls said, the charges in question were the offspring of the late, and not the present Minister. But he saw in them no subject for objection. The conduct of the late Ministers was not now the subject of enquiry, but whenever that subject came on, he should censure their conduct: first, in preventing the French from evacuating Egypt; and, secondly, for the answer which they gave to Bonaparte in January 1800. He supported the present Minister for his pacific system, and saw no one measure that required his reprehension; if any thing occurred in his conduct to deserve censure, he would be found ready to attack him; but while he preserved his present line of conduct, he should meet with his firm support. The situation of the country, he thought, demanded from the House their unanimous support to Ministers.

Mr. Sturges rose, and spoke warmly in vindication of the late Minister. He contended, that it was unmanly to state charges, and insist upon them as maintained, because they were alleged, whilst that Gentleman either was not in the House, or whilst he was unprepared to answer them. An Hon. Gentleman had talked of a commission being sent to the West Indies to enquire into the expenditure there; but, if he recollected right, that measure was an act of the late Administration, and was arranged in December 1800; whatever, therefore, might be the merit of it, the importance

importance and virtue of it should be ascribed to them.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer admitted the truth of what the last Hon. Gentleman had stated, and assigned as a reason that the Commissioners did not proceed to their station till now, those recent circumstances that so powerfully prevailed to prevent them.

Mr. William Dundas, in language of much commanding point and effect, vindicated the conduct of the late Minister. He thought the Hon. Gentleman had too much generosity and justice to attack his Hon. Friend in his absence; and it was rather singular that he should have omitted every opportunity that was offered him of discussing these topics in his presence; and yet take the advantage of a visit that Gentleman had made to the country, to condemn him unheard. He knew that his Right Hon. Friend did not stand in need of so weak an advocate as himself; but he also knew, that such was the strength of his character for incorruptible integrity, that he would have nothing to dread from assertion and rash accusation. Let therefore the demeanour of that Hon. Gentleman be open and manly, let him reserve his accusations till he is present. He took this liberty in the absence of his Right Hon. Friend, who was most dear to him, and as well as he could he would protect him. He was threatened with two charges enough almost to frighten any man, were he not buoyed up by his own conscience against the zeal of the present Minister's new allies, for it appears, this is not a day set apart for the new votaries or Ministers to publish their political creeds. When, however, he glanced at the matter expressed by those Gentlemen—when he reflected, that they founded their titles to consideration from a vindictive accusation of his absent Friend, he had too high an opinion of the purity of mind possessed by his Right Hon. Friend near him (Mr. Addington) to suppose, that upon such terms he would accept of their friendship, nay whether he would not scorn to acknowledge it on such unworthy grounds? One Gentleman descended to the use of epithets, which, however, he at last thought fit to apologise for, and had said, if the items of these Accounts had been read in the

market-places, they would be heard with indignation and laughter. But as those items belonged chiefly to the Expedition to Egypt, he was astonished to find them blamed by those who called themselves Pacifists, for he appealed, and appealed emphatically, to the judgment of that House, whether they would have Peace at this instant were it not for the Expedition to Egypt? And to those again, who called themselves Pacifists, he addressed himself, and from them he desired to be informed, whether India would be long the property of this Country, if France, with her turbulent spirit and ambition, should continue in possession of Egypt? He did not wonder that the expense of the expedition was so great; and had it been more, he was of opinion that it deserved it.

Mr. Martin desired it might be understood that he never retracted any thing he had uttered, and instead of even the shadow of an apology falling from him, he appealed to the House whether he had in the least altered his opinion.

Mr. Tierney said, that his whole offence appeared to be, that he did not support the present Minister exactly in the way the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Wm. Dundas) had liked, but if he could form any opinion of the public mind, he might venture to think that offence so given was the best feather. But he desired it might be understood he was not calling the integrity of the late Minister in question, but stating his sentiments about the irregularity of accounts presented. He did not know that such should give offence, and if it did he did not care, yet it was rather hard in his first attempt, and for a young beginner, in his support of a Minister, that he should be so harshly treated. It is understood that no man but such as will implicitly follow the dictates of a Minister should support him, it was a thing much to be lamented, but he thanked his God that he had not to reproach his conduct for so foul an indignity to human nature.

Mr. York explained some of the accounts, particularly those relative to the Coals.

Mr. Robson was proceeding to make some observations, which appearing to infringe on the decorum of the House, he was called to order by the Speaker.

The Resolutions were then put and carried.

WAYS AND MEANS.

The Committee sat, Mr. Alexander in the Chair.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer observed, that, as he before stated, he should for the present postpone calling the attention of the House to the state of the finances of the Country until matters rendered it more expedient; but, in the interim, would solicit a small temporary supply. He then moved, "That the sum of 2,100,000*l.* be raised, by way of Loan, upon Exchequer Bills," which, after a few words from Mr. Robson and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, was agreed to.

CONFINED DEBTORS.

Mr. Wynn said, that by the 32d of Geo. II. debtors charged in execution were entitled to a small allowance from their creditor for keeping them in confinement: that allowance and the sum were both extended, and as the law now is, by several other Acts, the debtor charged in execution for any sum not exceeding 30*l.* may sue for and obtain from his creditor 7*s.* 6*d.* per week upon the surrender of his property. The object of the Bill he meant to submit was, to make the sum for which the debtor was confined unlimited in point of amount, whereby he might derive the same advantages, and the creditor the same benefit, as if it did not exceed 30*l.* the sum to which it is now restricted. The Bill would also contain a clause enabling debtors to sue for their expenses at the quarter-sessions, instead of waiting till the assize. He submitted these heads of the Bill, and commented on them with much energy, and concluded with moving for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the said several Acts.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Scott (Lord Eldon's son).

Mr. Nicholls was a friend to the principle of the Bill, and should vote for its introduction; at the same time he cautioned Gentlemen to beware how they innovated on existing laws.

Mr. Simcoe replied, and spoke rather in favour of the Bill.

Mr. Lewis, in support of the Bill, said, the severity with which many debtors were treated was a disgrace to civilization.

The question was then agreed to, and the Bill ordered to be brought in.

TUESDAY, FEB. 9.

At four o'clock a considerable number of Members appeared in their places.

Mr. Leigh, the Clerk, said, "It is my duty to inform the House, that I have received a letter from the Speaker, the contents of which I am requested to communicate. If it be the pleasure of the House I shall read the letter."

Mr. Leigh then read the letter, which was to the following purport:—

"Old Palace Yard, Feb. 9, 1802.

"SIR,

"His Majesty having been graciously pleased to signify his intention of appointing me Chancellor of Ireland, I beg you will inform the House, at their meeting this day, that it becomes my duty to resign the office of Speaker; I also beg that you will express the regret I feel in quitting the high station to which their approbation has raised me, and my gratitude for the support they have so kindly given to all my feeble endeavours in the discharge of the arduous duties of that office.

"I am, Sir, &c. &c."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer. "The House must be aware, that it is not the proper season for me to express those sentiments of respect which I feel towards the late Speaker. From every consideration of private friendship, from every motive of gratitude, from my knowledge of his character as a man, and his conduct in the discharge of his public duty, I should rejoice to have the opportunity of expressing those sentiments. But under the circumstances of restraint, in which the House is now placed, I can only state, that his Majesty gives leave to this House to elect a Speaker, and that it is his pleasure that the Member they may choose should be presented on Thursday next, at two o'clock, in the House of Peers, for his Majesty's approbation.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 10.

ELECTION OF A NEW SPEAKER.

Before four o'clock the House was uncommonly crowded, and on the arrival of the Minister, the principal Clerk, Mr. Leigh, being in his usual station,

The Master of the Rolls addressed him to the following effect:—"When we consider, Sir, the various and profound knowledge, the keen and accurate discrimination, and the very distinguished general information which distinguished our late Chairman, and enabled him to embrace the whole compass of the laws and constitution of this country; while we lament the

removal, it is some consolation to think that his services will not be lost, and that he has been appointed to a station where the Government, the State integrity, will be benefited in a most important part of the Empire. In appointing a Gentleman to such a man, the attention of the House will naturally be turned to a Gentleman whose studies and pursuits have been chiefly for so honourable a station, and amongst such persons it must be difficult to assign any distinct degrees of preference. But if an enlarged and enlightened knowledge of the laws and constitution of the United Kingdom, if a correct and comprehensive information on the rules and forms of the House, and the duties of official situation, together with personal worth and integrity, and perseverance to fulfil them, be requisite qualifications, there is no person ignorant of the Rights Hon. Charles Abbott's being a person suited for that station, which the distinguished merits of his predecessors must render so difficult to occupy with advantage. Throughout the whole of his parliamentary conduct we have all been witnesses of his attention, vigilance, and activity; and if such was his spontaneous zeal, there is a right to expect every thing else from him when placed in a more exalted station, and when his exertions will be stimulated by the illustrious examples which his predecessors have left him. I therefore propose the Right Honourable Charles Abbott for the approbation of the House, as a Member thoroughly competent to fulfil the important duties of our Speaker."

Mr. Baker seconded the motion.

Mr. Sheridan, after concurring with the praises bestowed on the late Speaker, and declaring that he had no doubt of the Gentleman now proposed proving equally deserving, expressed his former objections against a place of such importance being at the disposal of Ministers. He contended that it was the true principle of the Constitution that the House should nominate the person to be chosen. He was not by this any way disposed to the Royal prerogative, but he was a more zealous advocate of the House. But he must observe that it was a well known fact that the House would not be able to do so.

He also to support any motion they proposed. The Gentleman now proposed had a place at the pleasure of the Crown. It may be said, as I was in the case of Sir John Lubbock, that, in contemplation of this office, he had already resigned it. In any case, it would have been more decent not to have done so, because such resignation implied a certainty of being chosen when recommended by the Minister. Our object should be to select for so high an employment a person entirely independent of his Minister's Ministers. Some inconveniences would be avoided were we assured that a Speaker now elected would continue, until death, in his office. But experience proves it is not a permanent employment. The last Speakers professed, at their several elections, their utmost gratitude, in a manner that indicated their having reached the summit of their ambition. But something better, or which they think more advantageous, offers, and then we have the misfortune to lose them, we experience all the inconveniences of a change, and must again undergo another nomination of some Minister in the profession of the law. It should seem as if they meant to confine this office to themselves exclusively, and act like some vigilant parish officers, who are strenuous in preventing strangers from obtaining settlements. Withing, therefore, for a Speaker who is under no obligations to, nor in the habit of paying deference to, His Majesty's Ministers, I take the liberty of proposing a Gentleman, whose integrity, capacity, and independence, is known to all, I mean Mr. Charles Dundas. At the same time I assure the other Right Hon. Candidates that, in this preference, I mean not any personal objection to him, and that should he be elected, as from the nomination of the Minister there is little doubt of its being the case, he will experience on my part as much respect, deference, and support, as any other Gentleman who could be placed in the situation.

Mr. George Canning seconded the motion.

Mr. Canning offered to attribute of commendation to the talents and integrity of the Gentleman proposed, but he was not allowed to do so, as the House had already decided on the subject.

He would exert his utmost to discharge the duties of that station, he had not the smallest doubt. But still he had his doubts, in how far a person trained in the practices of the Courts of Law was best qualified for the office. That the law shrank in man's understanding, and imposed trammels upon him, no one could presume to deny. But he had yet to learn, whether trammelling a man's understanding tended to improve or strengthen it. It required great dexterity to dance on the slack rope, but he had never yet heard that it strengthened a man's muscles. He likewise must hope for the indulgence of the House, if he rather questioned the validity of the plea, advanced by the Gentleman who seconded the motion, respecting the great recommendation which resulted from the age of the new candidate. He was not a young man, and without imputing to himself peculiar wisdom, he had sufficiently seen that no certainty of the Speaker's continuance in office could be rationally founded upon his age. From what he had seen, the Speaker's Chair appeared to be a kind of *trap*, which, by a magical operation he was not competent to divine, communicated new talents and virtue to the occupant. When first elected to that seat, it was the highest flight of their ambition—but they soon felt the force of inspiration, and became possessed of qualifications for other offices, which nobody could detect before, nay, which even themselves, till then, never suspected they did possess. In proof of this, he alluded to a certain change which had taken place not a hundred years since, where the Speaker of that House was called to a situation of transcendent importance, and in which the habits of impartiality he had acquired during his Speakership were so inveterate, that it was almost impossible to say whom he reckoned among his *Old Friends* or his *New Allies*.

Mr. Abbott, in a concise but neat speech, observed, that in offering himself to the notice of the House, it was impossible for him, however much he might be convinced of his insufficiency, not to feel deeply penetrated with the flattering marks of preference and favour manifested by those who had done him the honour to propose him to the vacant Chair. When he reflected on the distinguished talents and knowledge necessary to the faithful discharge of that high office, he might well feel diffident in entertaining any thought of wearing himself of the par-

tiality of his friends; but as far as zeal and will, as far as a rooted attachment to the Constitution of his Country and the privileges of Parliament, formed any recommendation, he hoped he should not be deemed presumptuous in thinking himself not totally unqualified. These, he was aware, were qualifications possessed by all the Members of that House, and therefore it would, he hoped, be thought that he was not arrogant in him in claiming his share. Should the choice of the House fall upon him, he could assure them, that the best of his poor abilities should always be in their service, and whether honoured with their choice or not, he should always feel deeply grateful for the flattering notice in which he had been proposed.

Mr. Charles Dundas acknowledged, with many thanks, the high sense he had of the honour conferred upon him, by being placed in nomination with the Right Hon. Gentleman who spoke last, but conscious of his insufficiency, he hoped his friends would have him leave to decline the honour they wished to confer upon him, and that they would live to goodness to withdraw their motion. As a private Member of Parliament, he should always make it his principal duty to discharge his duty to the best of his ability, but for the high public situation to which he had been proposed, he felt himself totally inadequate. He was not talking the language of form and compliment, but of plain sincerity. He spoke from the conscientious feelings of his heart, and hoped the House would take his professions in good part.

Mr. Charles Montague Ombly and Colonel Archdall severally bore testimony to the distinguished talents and approved character of Mr. Abbott. They particularly enlarged on his great services to the Irish Nation, and the high estimation in which he was deservedly held in the Sister Kingdom.

Mr. J. H. Browne spoke to the same effect.

Mr. Courtney explained.

After which the House proceeded to the election, when their choice fell upon the Right Hon. Charles Abbott.

THURSDAY, 11th 11.

About half past three o'clock the Speaker, attended by a considerable number of Members, on a Message from the Lords, went up to the House of Peers to receive his Majesty's Royal approbation, which was given by commission.

The Speaker, on his return to the House, spoke as follows;

"It is my duty to report to the House, that this House has been into the House of Peers, where the Lords authorised by his Majesty's Commission have signified his Majesty's gracious approbation of the proceedings of this House in their election of a Speaker.

"It is also my duty and desire to repeat to the House my own most grateful and humble acknowledgments for the high honour conferred upon me, in the choice they have been pleased to make.

"For the proofs of my gratitude, I wish the House to look henceforth to my zealous and unremitting devotion to their service, a prompt obedience to their commands collectively, and a cordial assistance to their labours individually.

"And to render those efforts effectual, I must at all times intimate the assistance of the House, in support of its own authority, to maintain its ancient and constitutional privileges inviolate, and uphold the regularity of its proceedings, never forgetting, that the forms of this House are the safeguards of its privileges, and that those privileges are the rights of the People.

FRIDAY, FEB. 12.

The £,100,000 Exchequer Loan Bill was brought up, and read a first time.

BREACH OF PRIVILEGE.

Lord Falkstone called the attention of the House on a complaint, as he stated, of a scandalous breach of its privilege, in the paper called *The True Briton*. The passages to which he alluded contained observations upon the debate of the Army Extraordinaries.

But no motion being made, the matter ended, after a few observations from Mr. J. Martin, the Speaker, and Mr. Wilberforce.

Notice was given by Mr. Wilberforce and Mr. Canning of their intention to bring forward Motions respecting the Slave Trade.

MONDAY, FEB. 15.

PRINTERS AND BOOKSELLERS.

Mr. Shaw Lefevre stated to the House:—"Sir, I have here in my hand a Petition from the Printers and Booksellers in London and Westminster. It is signed by upwards of two hundred of the most respectable of those professions. They state here, that by the additional duties upon paper their trade has been materially injured, as well as the progress of literature greatly retarded, and the encouragement of genius equally diminished.—These additional duties falling so immediately upon their capital obliged them to

raise the prices of their publications so as to enable foreign countries to undersell them even in their own markets. These duties fall very slowly upon the public, whilst they are obliged to print a considerable number of copies of every work when the press is set up, and consequently to expend large sums of money for a numerous edition which might not all be sold in six or seven years after, or perhaps never. If they printed a less number of copies, the prices of the respective works would be still more increased, and their sale proportionably diminished. They were therefore obliged to be in a considerable advance of capital to enable them to sell what they printed at prices in some proportion to those published abroad, in order to keep the market in any degree open for the sale of English books. As the paper for these large editions was purchased at once, and the whole duty paid directly, which, as I stated before, is not re-imbursed in several years after, the tax is exceedingly burthen some on printers and publishers. This country formerly supplied the continental market; but now there is great reason to apprehend the total loss of this important branch of our commerce and its attendant failure of revenue. Unless some measures of redress are taken, the trade will entirely be possessed by the French, where books can be printed and sold at a considerable less value than in England. What was stated in the Petition respecting this danger to the sale of our publications abroad, the Petitioners are ready to prove before any Committee the House may think proper to appoint. In fact, they would prove that their export trade is nearly annihilated. And it is a very serious truth, that editions of the best British authors have been printed abroad, and sold at half the price they can be afforded if printed in this country, allowing the bookellers a very moderate profit. Under these circumstances they pray for a repeal of these additional duties, or such other relief as the House shall think proper. I move for leave to bring up the Petition."

Leave being given, Mr. Shaw Lefevre brought up the Petition, which, being read, he moved that it should lie on the Table.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer wished that his Hon. Friend would make it the subject of future discussion, by naming some day for referring it to Committee. Knowing that the trade laboured under some difficulties, he

should most readily afford them every practicable and expedient relief.

Mr. Sheridan considered the tax as a barbarous and gothic impost, striking directly at English literature. He understood that no less than six editions of Shakespeare had been lately published at Paris.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer thought the grievance did not originate principally from the tax.

CIVIL LIST.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer presented, on this subject, a similar Message from his Majesty to that presented by Lord Pelham, in the Lords. It was ordered to be referred to a Committee of Supply, and notice given by the Chancellor that he should bring down to-morrow the Accounts alluded to, and on Wednesday move for the appointment of a Select Committee to examine the same.

Lord Folkestone renewed the subject of Breach of Privilege, for the purpose of bringing it fairly to issue, in consequence of the Paper in question containing a justification, and claiming a right to animadvert as it had done. His Lordship, therefore, moved that the paragraph be read by the Clerk, for the purpose of next proceeding to another Motion.—The gallery was then cleared, and the business ended by Mr. Sheridan moving the Order of the Day.

TUESDAY, FEB. 16.

Sir W. Young presented a Petition from the Merchants and Traders of Grenada and St. Vincent, praying for the allowance of further time to discharge the debt which they owe to Government. The Petition was received, after a few observations from the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Mr. Nicholls moved, that it might be an instruction to the Committee on the Civil List to enquire into the amount of the sums received from the grants of certain Lands in the Duchy of Cornwall, by virtue of an Act passed in the eighth year of his present Majesty.—Ordered.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 17.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, after some previous observations, moved that a Select Committee be appointed to consider the accounts which, by his Majesty's commands, he had presented relative to the Civil List, and that they should report the same as they shall appear to them, together with their opinions thereon, to that House.

Mr. Thomas Manners Sutton (Solicitor General to his Royal Highness the

Prince of Wales) took this opportunity of calling the attention of the House to the arrears due from the Duchy of Cornwall to the Prince of Wales, as his distinct and inalienable right. He stated, that from 1762 to 1783, the years of the Prince's minority, the arrears amounted to 900,000*l.* and that 221,000*l.* having been voted by Parliament at different times, for the use of his Royal Highness, there remained a balance of 679,000*l.* In stating the above, he observed, that notwithstanding the sole, undivided, and unalienable right in the Prince of Wales to those revenues, it is now found, that for and during the space of nearly his whole life, one part of them has been applied to the Civil List and another to public purposes; that is in fact all to the purposes of the Public—inasmuch that if any question arose, it might be said, that no immediate claim exists between his Majesty and the Prince of Wales—but between the Prince of Wales and the People. And with sincere and undigested assertion he then declared, that knowing, as he did, the genuine, open, and unaffected sentiments of that illustrious Personage, he could take upon him to say, that were the case even otherwise, that Personage, distinguished equally for his filial affection, as he ever has been for his urbanity and goodness of heart, would undergo any inconvenience, suffer any affliction, rather than set up a claim against his Royal Father. These were his unalterable sentiments, these were his determined principles. His Majesty, it was true, had received the products of the Duchy of Cornwall during the minority of his Royal Highness; but it was the receipt of them alone that enabled him to support his establishment without calling upon the Public to make good the deficiencies that must otherwise have arisen. The Public, of course, derived the full benefit of the revenues of his Royal Highness during his minority; and between him and the Public the account, therefore, stood at present, the former being, to a considerable amount, the creditor of the latter.

Mr. Fox.—“I shall certainly trouble the House with a very few words. The House is much obliged to the Learned Gentleman for the very clear and able manner in which he has stated the claims of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales with respect to the arrears due to him for the Duchy of Cornwall. I agree with my Learned Friend in almost every word that has fallen from him, at least as connected

connected with the subject of his Royal Highness; and I do most sincerely hope, that the House will take up the matter which he has this day suggested. I not only perfectly agree with him, but I approve highly of his wisdom in stating the subject in the way he has done. There is perhaps no blame attributable either to the present or any former Administration. I have thought it necessary to say a word or two in consequence of the Learned Gentleman's having intimated that the claim of the Prince of Wales has never been asserted. It never has been effectually asserted, I admit; but that it was asserted is a fact of which I must remind the House. It is a question which did appear to me to be well worthy the attention of the House. I shall not renew the discussion of the question myself, not because I am not actuated by the same opinion I was formerly, but because I am desirous it should be brought forward by some other Gentleman more likely to introduce it with effect. I wish the Learned Gentleman would state some proposition. He thinks it would come with more propriety from another—that is a point on which we differ. The Prince of Wales has considerable claims on the Public, and I think his Royal Highness cannot be better advised than to bring them to the bar of the House of Commons; who, in consequence of having overlooked his claims, have voted him considerable sums for the adjustment of the demands against him. Now with respect to these sums, I am clearly of opinion, that whatever has been voted on account of the debts of his Royal Highness ought to be deducted. It is, in my opinion, the greatest hardship under which any man, in any situation, could have been placed, to have been obliged, on various occasions, to have the amount of his debts stated to the Public—to have been subjected to all the comments and observations which were made with regard to his Royal Highness, when at the same time he was entitled to much more, as a right, than he was requesting as a grant. The Hon. Gentleman has stated, that it was not the will of his Royal Highness to make any complaint to the House. I think his Royal Highness has acted right. I have every good wish towards the Heir Apparent, and it was a most painful duty to me to state what I did when the 70,000*l.* was first proposed to be appropriated out of the 120,000*l.* granted by Parliament towards the liquidation of his former debts. I think

owe it to his Royal Highness to state the question shortly, not as affecting him, but as the more immediate business of the vote of this night. I thought the sum of 200,000*l.* not too great a sum for the Prince of Wales. The Hon. Gentleman had stated, that Prince Frederick had 100,000*l.* in the year 1742; he might have adopted a better mode of comparison, by considering it with reference to the increase of the Civil List. I thought that 120,000*l.* a year was liberal, but not extravagant. Why then did I suggest to the House, and support the proposition, that this should be reduced to 50,000*l.* by applying the remainder to the payment of his debts, notwithstanding my opinion, that if in consequence of too small a provision he had incurred debts, it became Parliament to pay them. I did it, because his Royal Highness had declared the income granted to him was sufficient. I said, it was not for his Royal Highness, after such a declaration, to come to Parliament, and desire it to pay his debts. I mention this to-day, because I think it will be found to apply to the question respecting the Civil List, and will become material when that subject is discussed. On the question immediately relating to the Motion before the House, I shall say a few words. As the Message has been presented from his Majesty, and been referred to a Committee of Supply (a proper respect to his Majesty, though perhaps not one which the House ought as a matter of course to comply with), I shall support the present motion, without entering into the subject. If it is to go to a Select Committee, it may be as well to avoid previous investigation; but it is not to be supposed by assenting to the motion I give even a momentary approbation to the application to Parliament to discharge the arrears due upon the Civil List. Although I am ready now to give my vote upon the subject, and state my reasons, yet the proper time will be when the accounts are discussed. There is one thing which I wish the House to attend to. It is a very material circumstance in the history of this Country, that since the Revolution, the practice has been to grant, soon after the King's accession to the Throne, a Civil List Establishment for life. I know there are many persons who doubt the propriety of such a custom. I have, as my share considered the question, and I am clearly of opinion, that our ancestors were right in giving a Civil Establishment for life upon the King's

King's accession. It is granted upon the principle that you are giving an ample provision for life, and at the same time that it is a limited one; but if the Civil List is to come repeatedly to Parliament for payment of debts, it is highly absurd to call it a limited Civil List. See to what the argument will go—will it not be the strongest argument in favour of the measure of granting the Civil List from year to year, or from time to time? If you think Parliament is not able to judge what sum is sufficient to give his Majesty for life, you ought not to suffer Parliament to do it. You ought not to grant his Majesty 900,000*l.* a year as a provision for life, and at the same time remain subject to the payment of the debts he may contract beyond that sum. If there is an excess of expenditure beyond that sum, you are liable to make it good; but on the other hand, if the expenditure is less than the grant, there is no likelihood of the public getting any part of it back again. It is the very essence of a Civil List that it should be limited; and his Majesty ought not to be permitted to come to Parliament to desire it to make the Civil List equal to his expences; but he should take care to square his expences to the Civil List. I believe Gentlemen will find the application to Parliament to pay the arrears of the Civil List very rare, for the principle of a limited Civil List proceeds on this, that the expenditure should suit the income, and not the income suit the expenditure. I will not go at large into the question, but observing only, that the politics of the present reign shew I do not allude to any thing that has occurred in the course of it, I will content myself with remarking, that if the Civil List was voted from year to year, there would be this disadvantage, supposing the state of politics to be the same as in the reign of King William and Queen Anne, and perhaps a part of the reigns of George the First and Second. Are we sure that a Prince who wanted money, and for purposes in which the interest of the nation was not concerned, would not, if he was such a character as King William, apply both to the Whigs and the Tories; and it might be a question whether those should not receive his support who paid him the most. With a view to the payment of his debts, a King might make choice of his Minister not so much for his capacity, his integrity, and his public talents, as on account of his being a person who would at various times be

ready to apply to Parliament and facilitate the paying of the arrears of the Civil List. If you give a Prince a nominally limited establishment, and at the same time afford him a hope you will also pay his debts, you place him in a situation of running into great expences, to disburden which he must afterwards depend on Parliament. That is a sort of dependence on Parliament which I think ought not to exist with regard to a King. Upon the first view, therefore, of the subject, I am against paying the debts of the Crown; they may be paid by setting apart a certain portion of the Civil List, in the same manner as has been done with respect to the establishment of the Prince of Wales. The House will certainly act with great injustice, if the rule which was applicable to the debts of his Royal Highness is not to be applicable to the debts of the Civil List. As to the question relating to his Royal Highness, it cannot come before the House so well as if brought forward by the Learned Gentleman, but if he does not, I hope his Majesty's Ministers will submit it to the House as early as possible; for let me ask the House, whether it is fit or just that his Royal Highness should be in the situation in which he is placed, when at the same time he has a claim upon the Public for a debt of such magnitude? I shall be happy if any mode can be stated by which the question may undergo legal discussion, previous to its being considered by the House. I for one, as being part of the Administration of 1783, take blame to myself for not having put it in a course of enquiry. When we consider that the claim was in his Royal Highness the moment he came of age, we ought to censure our own negligence in leaving it to be agitated now, when he is in his fortieth year. It is neither honourable to the Country, or to his Royal Highness, Surely the House has waited long enough, and after such a delay, it would be fair to enquire how far the revenues of his Royal Highness have been applied in and of the Civil List." The Hon. Member concluded by stating, he was clear the claim of the Prince ought to be paid by the Public, and that it was material and important that the question should be settled.

Mr. Pitt.—"I mean to trouble the House but with very few words. After this claim of his Royal Highness has been stated in the manner it has, and with so much propriety and ability, it does become the honour of the House that some proper mode

mode should be adopted for putting it in a course of enquiry. I should think it improper to offer an opinion till I have heard every thing that can be offered upon the subject. Whatever preconceived opinion I may have formed in consequence of its having formerly been my duty to look into the subject, I should feel it improper to state that opinion till the question is fairly discussed. With respect to the other part of the subject, I agree with the Hon. Gentleman opposite me in one thing only, that the best time for discussing the propriety of paying the debt, or augmenting the amount of the Civil List, will be when the House shall be enabled to form a judgment as to the circumstances by which the debt has been created. Till then I am not prepared, as a Member of Parliament, to give any opinion other than an hypothetical one, yet I must say, that the grant of a Civil List for life is that which is beyond comparison to be preferred to any other—it is a practice strengthened by example, and could not be broke into without violating the Constitution of the Country. I must enter my protest at once to disavow a doctrine as that Parliament, by granting at the commencement of a reign a Civil List establishment, deprives itself of the power of augmenting its amount, if the increased rate of expence, which attaches to the Crown as well as the meanest subject, should require such an augmentation. I will never admit that Parliament can abridge its inherent power of increasing that grant, which is bestowed not more for the gratification of the Sovereign than for the service of the Public—the support of the different departments of State, and the maintenance of that splendour which is not only essential, but is the vital principle inseparably connected with the existence of a Monarchical form of Government. I therefore apprehend I shall differ widely from the Hon. Gentleman on this part of the subject. With regard to the other, respecting the claim of his Royal Highness, I agree with him that it ought to be brought to an ultimate decision, and I rejoice that my Learned Friend has taken the step he has to introduce it to the consideration of the House."

After some observations from Mr. Nicholls, a Committee was moved for and appointed to consider the papers respecting the above claims.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee on the American Treaty,

Mr. N. Vansittart observed, that in consequence of a communication, on the part of the American Government, of their readiness to repeal the countervailing duties, in order more effectually to promote the commercial intercourse between this country and the United States, it was advisable that similar facilities should be afforded on the part of this country. For this purpose he moved, that leave be given to bring in a Bill to empower his Majesty, for a time to be limited, to suspend the countervailing duties, under certain circumstances. Leave granted.

THURSDAY, FEB. 18.

The 2,000,000*l.* Vote of Credit Bill was passed, and ordered to the Lords.

The Sheriffs of London presented a Petition from the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, setting forth, that it would tend materially to reduce the price of that necessary article of fuel, called coals, and to prevent illicit practices and combinations, if a public market were erected, under certain rules and restrictions, for the sale of all coals brought into the port of London. The Petition therefore prayed for leave to bring in a Bill to that effect.—Referred to a Committee.

FRIDAY, FEB. 19.

EAST INDIA COMPANY.

Mr. William Dundas rose to state, that on a former occasion he had given notice of his intention to move for leave to bring in a Bill, to enable the Directors of the East India Company to transfer their servants from Bencoolen and Sumatra to Madras. The alteration which had taken place in the situation of our affairs in that quarter, rendered a settlement at Bencoolen no longer necessary. But as the Company, pursuant to an explicit Act of Parliament, could not remove their settlement without a new Act, it was indispensably necessary that the Legislature should be resorted to. The Bill, which he now had in agitation, to move for, would produce a saving to the Country of no less a sum than 50,000*l.* He therefore should not trespass further on the indulgence of the House, but proceed at once to move for leave to bring in a Bill to authorize the East India Company to make Fort Marlborough a settlement and factory, subordinate to the Presidency of Bengal, and to transfer their servants and writers to that place. Leave granted.

Adjourned.

STATE

STATE PAPERS.

THE POPE'S BRIEFS.

To the Five Emigrant French Bishops resident in London, who gave in their Resignations conformably with the Request of his Holiness.

"Venerable Brother—Health and Apostolic Benediction!

"**T**HE new and illustrious testimony you have afforded us, Venerable Brother, of your ardent wishes and constant dispositions to promote the re-establishment of the unity of the Church in France, and tranquillity in the Catholic Religion, when, on the receipt of our apostolical letters, you spontaneously resigned your Archbishopric or Bishopric, and freely deposited your dignity in my hands, you not only crowned your distinguished merits, but have also shed more lustre, in the eyes of the universal Church, on the *eclat* of your virtues, and derived on the part of the Supreme Remunerator, those munificent recompences reserved for such as regard not their private interests, but those of God. You, then, who have without any delay yielded to our paternal instances, who have preferred the good of the Church to your personal advantages; who, in order to enable us to relieve its necessities without the opposition of any difficulties, have broken those bonds which attached you to your flock, receive from us the expression of our gratitude, blessing, and eternal praise, hoping that you will also receive every mercy and all kind of consolation from God, who has been pleased, by this new proof of your eminent virtue in these trying situations, from which the miserable situation of mortals cannot be exempted, to afford this subject of consolation and solace in our solitudes, and who by his grace has deigned to give our venerable brethren to offer him up this memorable sacrifice, so glorious to themselves and so useful to the Church. We pray God to grant you, Venerable Brother, all the humanly and earthly good which your admirable virtues deserve; we henceforth assure you of our gratitude, and, as a pledge of our tenderest and paternal love, give you our apostolical benediction.

"Done at Rome, at St. Mark's Maggiore, the 4th of November, and the 2d Year of our Pontificate."

To the five French Emigrants who were Archbishops, resident in England, who have refused to give in their Resignation.—(circular.)

"Venerable Brother—Health and Apostolic Benediction!

"The consolation given to us by the answer of the Archbishops and Bishops resident in London, to our Brief of the 15th of August last, by which we requested their voluntary resignations which the interests of religion called for under the existing circumstances, was accompanied with affliction on account of the refusal, which we read with infinite sorrow, in the letter addressed by yourself and your colleagues, on the 26th of September 1801. We cannot sufficiently express to you our surprise and our pain on seeing that the pain which you have so *ineffectually* taken to impede, in the present circumstances, the measures which (we call God to witness) the good of religion alone has induced us to adopt in this important crisis, the circumstances of which render it impossible to deprive you and your colleagues of the great merit of completing, by this last sacrifice, all those which you have already made, in such great numbers, for the interest of our holy religion, and to deprive ourselves of the comfort and support of your co-operation in so great an object, without, in the midst of our solicitude, overwhelming us with the most sensible affliction. We have thought proper to write this letter to you with our own hand, in order to manifest to you our sentiments, and excite your virtue to renewed considerations of the powerful motives which we have explained to you in our Brief. In giving to them the most tender felicitation dictated by the sentiments of our heart, in unison with the public testimony which we thought proper to give to your merit, and to the opinion we entertain of you and your colleagues; we cannot doubt but that fresh assurance of our esteem and affection will determine you to agree, without further delay, to our repeated sollicitations, after the example of so many of your brethren who possess your *allegiance*, rather than lay us under the bitter misfortune of seeing ourselves forced by irresistible circumstances, to go on no longer with your *concurrent*

renew

rence towards that sacred end which the duties of our ministry imperiously prescribe to us; and, again assuring you that we will carefully watch over all your interests in the best possible manner, and according to your real merits, we shall conclude this letter by giving you, from all our heart, the paternal and apostolic benediction.

"Rome, Nov. 9, 1801."

[These Briefs were transmitted to the different Prelates by Mr. Douglas, the Titular Bishop of London.]

LETTER OF THE PRINCE OF ORANGE
TO THE MEMBERS OF THE FORMER
GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED
PROVINCES.

Having learnt that several Members of the Government, Ministers, and other Functionaries of the Province of ———, who were in office on the 18th of January, 1795, as well as before the Revolutions that took place after that period, entertain scruples with respect to the

acceptance of places under the present circumstances, and ~~and the introduction~~ of the last Constitution, and refuse to take employments which have a relation to the Government and Administration of the country; I have thought it necessary to inform you by these presents (requesting you to make what use of them you think necessary), that according to my opinion, there are no longer any motives which should restrain you from using your efforts (considering the order of things which has lately been introduced) to procure for your country as much good as it is susceptible of, and thereby to prevent its total ruin. You may accept, without any difficulty, when you think proper, employments, and sit in the Colleges which are connected with the Administration of the affairs of the country, and take a place in the Government, co-operating with the Members of the present Government.

I am, with esteem, &c.

GUILLAUME P. D'ORANGE.

"Oranjestein, 25th Dec. 1801."

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, FEB. 10.

Copy of a Letter from Vice-Admiral Rainer, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the East Indies, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated in Madras Road, the 29th of September, 1801.

SIR,

I HAVE at present nothing very particular to communicate to you, for their Lordships' information, beyond what may be collected from the Disposition-list of his Majesty's Squadron under my command, herewith enclosed, except the capture of the French national frigate *Chiffonne*, in Mahé Road, at the Seychelles, on the 19th ult. force as per margin *, by his Majesty's ship *La Sybille*, Captain Charles Adam, after a short but gallant action, in which a well-constructed battery of the frigate's forecable guns, furnished with a sur-nice for heating red hot shot, co-operated in her defence. This circumstance, added to the advantage the French frigate derived from her posi-

tion, being at anchor, while his Majesty's ship had to steer for her opponent, at the greatest hazard, through a winding and intricate channel, formed by various dangerous shoals, with no other guide than as the water was seen to discolour on them by a man at the mast-head, placed there for that purpose, may be fairly estimated to over-balance the trifling difference in the calibre of the metal of the enemy's ship, and justly entitle Captain Adam, his Officers, and crew, to the distinguished honour of having taken a ship of equal force.

The *Chiffonne* was commanded by a Monsieur Guicysse, sailed from Nantes 14th of April last, is a fine new ship, had never been at sea before, completely armed and equipped; her errand to the Seychelles was to land thirty-two persons who had been suspected of being concerned in an attempt on the life of the First Consul of the French Republic. As his Majesty's ship *Suffolk* will proceed shortly with convoy to Spithead, I shall defer

to

to that opportunity the forwarding a copy of Captain Adam's letter on the occasion, with other particulars; but it may be proper to acquaint you that, on the 15th of May, near the coast of Brazil, the *Chiffonne* took a Portuguese schooner; and three days after a frigate of that nation, named *L'Hirondelle*, armed *en flûte*, with twenty four cannonades, twenty four pounders, after a short action, but after throwing her guns overboard, and taking out her stores, suffered her to go about her business, the Captain and Officers giving their parole for themselves and crew. On the 16th of June, off the Cape, she captured the English ship *Bellona*, laden with a very valuable cargo, from Calcutta bound to England, who got safe into the Mauritius.

I have only to add, that I have given orders for the purchase of the *Chiffonne* for his Majesty's service, and shall place her on the establishment of a thirty six gun frigate, agreeably to her dimensions, and that of her masts and yards.

I have the honour to be, &c.

PETER RAINIER.

Killed and Wounded on board La Sylbille.

Two seamen, killed, one Midshipman, wounded.

Killed and Wounded on board La Chiffonne.

Twenty three seamen, killed; thirty seamen, wounded.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, FEB. 23.

Copy of a Letter from Vice Admiral Sir Roger Curtis, Bart. Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels at the Cape of Good Hope, to Evan Nepean, Esq. dated at the Cape, December 20, 1801.

SIR,

The private ship of war the *Chance*, belonging to Mr. Hogan, of this place, and commanded by Mr. William White, having been on a cruise on the coast of Peru, returned on the 17th instant. The Commander of the *Chance* addressed a letter to me containing an account of his proceedings during his cruise. He appears to have uniformly acted with great propriety; but his conduct, and that of his Officers and men, was, on two occasions, so highly creditable to them that I send his account of these occurrences for their Lordships' information.

I am, &c.

ROGER CURTIS.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. William White, Commander of the Chance private Ship of war, fitted out at the Cape of Good Hope, to Vice-Admiral Sir Roger Curtis, Bart.

At four P. M. on the 19th of August, the island St. Laurence bearing N. E. two leagues, saw a large ship bearing down towards us; at nine brought her to close action, and engaged her within half pistol-shot for an hour and a half, but finding her metal much heavier than ours, and full of men, boarded her on the starboard quarter, lashing the *Chance's* bowsprit to her mizen-mast, and after a desperate resistance of three quarters of an hour, beat them off the upper-deck, but they still defended from the cabin and lower deck with long pikes in a most gallant manner, till they had twenty-five men killed, and twenty eight wounded, of whom the Captain was one; getting final possession, she was so close to the island that with much difficulty we got her off shore, all her braces and rigging being cut to pieces by our grape-shot. She proved to be the new Spanish ship *Amiable Maria*, of about six hundred tons, mounting fourteen guns, eighteen, twelve, and nine-pounders, brals, and carrying one hundred and twenty men, from Conception bound to Lima, laden with corn, wine, bale goods, &c. On this occasion I am much concerned to state Mr. Bennett, a very valuable and brave Officer, was so dangerously wounded that he died three days after the action; the second and fourth Mates, Marine Officer, and two seamen badly wounded by pikes, but since recovered. On the 20th, both ships being much disabled, and having more prisoners than crew, I stood close in and sent eighty-six on shore in the large ship's launch to Lima; we afterwards learned that seventeen of the wounded had died.

At four A. M. on the 24th of September, standing in to cut out from the roads of Puna, in Guayaquil Bay, a ship that I had information of, mounting twenty-two guns, fell in with a large Spanish brig with a broad pendant at main-top-mast-head; at five she commenced her fire on us, but she being at a distance to windward, and desirous to bring her to close action, we received three broadsides before a shot was returned, at half-past five, being yard-arm and yard arm, commenced our fire with great effect, and after a

very

very severe action of two hours and three quarters, during the latter part she made every effort to get away, I had the honour to see the Spanish flag struck to the Chance; she proved to be the Spanish man of war brig Limeno, mounting eighteen long six-pound guns, commanded by Commodore Don Philip de Martinez, the senior Officer of the Spanish Marine on that coast, and manned with one hundred and forty men, sent from Guayaquil, for the express purpose of taking the Chance, and then to proceed to the northward to take three English whalers laying in one of their ports; she had fourteen men killed and seven wounded; the Captain mortally wounded, who died two days after the action; the Chance had two men killed and one wounded, and had only fifty men at the commencement of the action, mounting sixteen guns, twelve and six-pounders.

[FROM THE OTHER PAPERS.]

PARIS, *March 13*.—Official accounts have at length been received of the arrival of the French fleet at St. Domingo. The following Telegraphic Dispatch from the Maritime Prefect to the Minister of Marine has been this day published in the *Moniteur*.

Brest at Night, March 12.—"The naval armament entered the harbour of the Cape on the 16th Pluviose (Feb. 5). When the vessel sailed, the whole army had landed, the city and all the plain were occupied by our troops. The courier, who is the bearer of these dispatches, set off last night for Paris.—Note. Thus the fleet arrived at St. Domingo in fifty-two days.

Fouche, the French Minister of Police, has sent a circular letter to the Prefects of Departments respecting the Emigrants. The strictest vigilance is enforced with respect to them; and though "my instructions upon this subject (says the Minister) have been always so precise as to render it unnecessary to add any thing to them at present, it is proved that it is not useless to repeat them."—The private communications from Paris for some time past have stated, that a greater degree of vigilance begins to be adopted with respect to the returned Emigrants.

The Abbé Sicard, the Teacher of the Deaf and Dumb in Paris, is sent into exile. M. Sicard, it seems, was guilty of writing something to prove that the

title of Citizen was not applicable to Frenchmen.

The Hereditary Prince of Orange has been presented to the Chief Consul, who received him with great distinction, and ordered him to be treated as became the cousin and brother-in-law of the King of Prussia.

The Vice President of the Italian Republic has published a decree, by which the French Calendar is abolished, and the old, or Gregorian Calendar, restored, "in respect for the habits of the people, and especially for religious worship."—As this change is undoubtedly made under the auspices of the President, we may very shortly expect the like in France, where things are every day approaching to the ancient system, if not in name, certainly in fact.

The Venetian States are, it is said, to be given to the Grand Duke of Tuscany as his indemnity; and the territories in Germany, Saltzburgh, Passau, and other districts, which were to have been given to his Royal Highness, are to be united to the Austrian Monarchy. Tuscany is to take 4000 French troops into pay, and to cede the Isle of Elba to France.

We learn from Calabria, that the Bishop of Cattazaro was killed by a shot as he was returning to the Convent where he lodged. The author of this horrid assassination is not known. This respectable Prelate was a particular friend of Cardinal Ruffo.

The French General Thurreau, with troops, has taken possession of the Valais, displaced all the Authorities, and appointed agents of France in their stead.

BERNE, *March 1*.—The Senate has at length terminated its labours in regard of the Constitution. This act has been published, and the principal dispositions are as follow.

The Helvetic Republic is one. Every Citizen has the right of settling in any Canton of the Republic, and of exercising all the civil and political rights in the same manner as the Citizens of the Canton.

Berne is the capital of Helvetia. The Helvetic territory is divided into twenty-one Cantons, viz. Berne, Zurich, Lucerne, Uri, Schwitz, Unterwalden, Zug, Glarus, Solence, Fribourg, Bale, Schaffhausen, Appenzel Suint Gall, Turgovia, Argovia, Baden
G g 2 th

the Pays de Vaud, the Grisons, Tessin, the Vallais.

The Christian religion in the Catholic and reformed communions is the religion of the Swiss people and of its Government; it is under the special protection of the State. Nevertheless, no religious sect is deprived of the exercise of its worship, provided its dogmas and institutions are not contrary to good morals and social order.

The ecclesiastical property in general can be employed only for establishments of religious instruction or of charity.

There is a Central Administration of the Republic for the exercise of the National Sovereignty, and an Administration of the Cantons.

The Administration of the Cantons is composed of a Diet and a Senate.

The Diet is formed by the union of Representatives from all the Cantons, in the following proportions: Berne 6, Zurich 2, Lucerne 5, Uri 1, Schwitz 3, Unterwalden 1, Zug 1, Glarus 1, Soleure 2, Fribourg 3, Bale 2, Schaffhausen 1, Appenzel 2, Saint-Gall 4, Turgovia 2, Argovia 2, Baden 2, Vaud 4, Grison 1, Tessin 3, Valais 2.—Total, 50 Representatives. The Members of the Diet shall remain five years in office. The Diet shall assemble regularly every year on the 1st of March. It shall be extraordinarily convoked by the Senate when the majority of the Cantons require it, or when itself shall judge that measure necessary.

The President of the Diet shall be the Landamman who is not in office. He has a casting vote, in case the votes shall be equally divided. A deputation of four Members from the Senate shall assist at the Diet, and take part in its deliberations, but without having a right to vote.

The Senate is composed of two Landammans, two Stadtholders or Lieutenants, and twenty-six Counsellors. Each Canton must have in it at least one Member. The Senate forms the projects of laws and regulations, and submits them to the sanction of the Cantons.

The Senate chooses from its Members the two Landammans, and their two Lieutenants. The whole four remain in place two years, and the Senators five years.

The Senate forms within itself a Petty Council, composed of seven

Members, besides the two Landammans or their two Lieutenants.

The Petty Council superintends the execution of the laws, and proposes plans of decrees or of administrative regulations, which are then to be sanctioned by the Senate. The two Landammans, and their Lieutenants, have the direction of Foreign Affairs. They have a Secretary of State, to be appointed from among the Senate. The Senate names and recalls Diplomatic Agents, on a proposition from the Landammans.

The Landamman in office shall receive a salary of 16,000 livres, Swiss currency, the second Landamman, his two Lieutenants, and the Members of the Petty Council, 6000 livres; those of the Senate, 4000.

The Senate may adjourn for three months. During this interval the Petty Council exercises the executive power in its full extent, except in what concerns projects of law. It shall give an account to the Senate of its conduct.

Friburg, March 1.—We have been officially informed from Vienna, that the Duke of Modena, at the pressing instances of the Emperor, consented to accept of the indemnity in Suabia offered him by the treaty of Luneville, but under condition of an increase, which the Emperor has promised to obtain for him. Nevertheless he will continue to reside at Treviso, and send his son-in-law the Archduke Ferdinand, to govern his new possessions, who will reside in the castle of Montfort, in the interior of Suabia.

Ratisbon.—On the 1st of March Citizen Backer laid before the Diet a dispatch from Talleyrand the French Minister for Foreign affairs, communicating the result of the Consulta at Lyon, which he affects to be merely a necessary sequel of the Treaty of Luneville. The appointment of the Chief Consul to the Presidency of the Italian Republic is of course represented not only as the voluntary wish of its most enlightened Citizens, but indispensable to secure its freedom, and to prevent rivalryship pretensions and perpetual feuds, only to be harmonized by a foreign and paramount ascendancy. "The public voice in Italy," says the document, "and the solemn representation of the Provisional Authorities, had, in different circumstances, acquainted the First Consul, that the

general confidence which this people placed in him was such, that they were unanimously desirous of receiving from him both the benefit of a definitive constitution, and that of the first choice of their Magistrates. The First Consul was anxious that the wishes of that nation should be accomplished in a manner consistent with the principles of independence. He assembled the principal Citizens, and collected their opinions and suffrages; and from those opinions and those suffrages resulted the constitution and the choice of the Magistrates by whom they are to be governed."

VIENNA, Feb. 28.—The Prussian Envoy, Count Keller, has communicated to the Imperial Court the declaration of the Electorate of Hanover, relative to the Bishoprics of Osnaburgh, Hildesheim, and the Abbey of Corvey; as also the Prussian answer to his declaration. Almost at the same time the Hanoverian Envoy here, Count Hardenburgh, gave in a similar declaration, by which the Electorate of Hanover protests against any secularization or application as indemnities of Osnaburgh, Hildesheim, and Corvey. Our Count, however, returned an answer to this declaration in nearly the same words as the Court of Berlin, with the following addition:—"The Emperor has hitherto made every exertion to confine as little as possible the masses to be applied to indemnifications to the Ecclesiastical Principalities. His Britannic Majesty in this case must, as well as the Emperor, lament the pressure of circumstances, and if he has ways and means to adjust this object with the French Government in a manner more agreeable to his wishes, that must be left to his Majesty."

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 26.—The last letters from Alexandria announce, that the English troops continue to occupy that place; then Commandant has strictly forbidden any vessel from leaving the port. Turkish ships are also forbidden to enter it.

Jan. 28.—In Egypt several of the Beys are preparing to oppose the Grand Vizier, who holds himself in readiness to resist their attack. The contest may be expected to be very critical, as the inhabitants of the country are more inclined to favour the Beys than the new Turkish Administration.

The murder of the Pacha of Bel

grade has made a great impression on the sultaun, and several Councils of State have been held in consequence. It is now confidently said, that an army of 60,000 men will march immediately against Paswan Oglou and the insurgents in Belgrade. Whether the Captain Pacha will command this army is as yet uncertain.

SEMLIN, Feb. 6.—The division among the Janissaries of Belgrade seems to increase on the approach of the danger with which they are threatened. The greater number have declared against those who massacred the Pacha, and those who massacred the Pacha against those who instigated them to that crime. Among the latter is a Mollah, who seized part of the treasures of the Governor: not long ago he was on the point of being put to death by the Janissaries; but having been informed that they were deliberating on the kind of death to which they would subject him, he found means to escape, and to take shelter in the interior of Bosnia. Another Turk, who, at the time when the citadel was taken by the Janissaries, assassinated with his own hands Ali Bey, and who afterwards co-operated in the murder of the Pacha, has been obliged to save himself in the night time, through a window, to escape the fury of the Janissaries, who pursued him into his house. He presented himself at the Quarantine Office of Semlin, but the Magistrate forbade him to be received, and he was sent back.

In regard to the Pacha, it is said, that two days before his death he was informed of the plot formed against him: they even brought into his chamber a dress to disguise him, and to favour his escape. He at first determined to follow the advice given him; but when this plan was to be carried into execution, he could not resolve to abandon his wife and daughter, and at length shed a torrent of tears, always deferring his flight till the moment when the assassins forced into his apartment and massacred him.

The utmost anarchy and slaughter prevail at Belgrade. The garrison, five thousand strong, has again entered the fortress, and is divided into several factions, each of which has its leader: these parties attack each other in the streets of the city, and the inhabitants are obliged to shut themselves up in their houses.

ST. DOMINGO.

The French Papers contain dispatches from General Leclerc and Admiral Villaret, of the 9th of February, with full details respecting the expedition to this island, where it has been necessary to use force against Toussaint, notwithstanding the supposed understanding between the French Government and the Negro Chief. From these dispatches it appears, that when the squadron arrived off Guadaloupe, they learnt the events that had occurred there, and then the General and Admiral, fearing opposition, concerted measures accordingly. The sailors and troops were separated into three divisions. The first, under the orders of Rear-Admiral Latouche, to debark at Port au Prince, a corps of the army, the command of which the General in Chief gave to General Randon; the second, to serve under the orders of Captain Magon, to debark at the bay of Mionville, the division of General Rochambeau, and to second his attack upon Fort Dauphin. The rest of the naval force, and the forces that General Leclerc had reserved, to take the Cape and the neighbouring quarters, the most important points of the colony.

General Rochambeau, on the 2d of February, debarked at Maloniere, and was opposed by a crowd of blacks, who were, however, soon dispersed, and the army took possession of Fort Liberty, where they found 150 pieces of cannon, and, among the papers of the place, the order of Toussaint to sink all ships that might appear, and to hold out to the last.

On the 11th of February, Leclerc, General in Chief, and the Admiral, with the greatest part of the army and navy, arrived off the battery of Picoler. A cutter approaching it, received the whole force of the battery. A Mulatto named Saigos, exercising the office of Captain of the Port at the Cape, went on board the Ocean, the Admiral's ship. Instead of consenting to pilot her into the Cape, he declared that the Black General Christophe had ordered him to acquaint the Commander, that the Whites would be massacred, and the city set on fire, the instant the squadron attempted the harbour, if the French refused to wait the return of a courier which he had sent to Toussaint. The General in Chief, Leclerc, was forced to write to Christophe,

to inform him of the friendly intentions of the Chief Consul, and to attempt to bring him back to his duty, by explaining what was due to a soldier and a Frenchman. Ensign Lebrun was charged with this delicate mission. The Captain of the port was kept on board, and the fleet stood off and on. On the 4th, Ensign Lebrun brought back the answer of General Christophe, containing an absolute refusal to receive the army, and a positive resolution to burn the city, in case the French persisted. Christophe had formally declared that he would receive no orders but those of Toussaint. A deputation of the inhabitants of the Cape went on board the French Admiral, begging him to desist, as the city would otherwise be destroyed. In the mean time the 24 hours requested for the answer of Toussaint elapsed, while all private accounts agreed that he was in the city, or at least in the neighbourhood, the invisible spring of all the movements that had taken place. The General in Chief sent back the deputation, ordering the Mayor to read to his fellow citizens the Proclamation of the Chief Consul, and to explain to them the pernicious intentions of their Chief. Carle Telemachus, a Negro, truly French, performed that duty with the most heroic courage. From that moment it was necessary to give up all hopes of saving the city, or permit the French laws, and the honour of the Government, to be trampled under foot. While the debarkation was going on from the frigates, two ships were ordered to present themselves at the entrance of the harbour, to draw upon them the attention of the enemy. A fire of cannon and bombs was immediately opened on these vessels. The approach of night obliged the fleet to retire from the coast, when the reflection from the horizon announced, that the city was on fire, and the French troops were obliged the whole night to witness this scene, without being able to lend any assistance. On the following day, the French Admiral, taking advantage of the first breeze, made for the harbour, ordering all the ships to follow him. The forts were abandoned, and the squadron anchored at the Mole without damage. The ships' crews were immediately disembarked. The French troops arrived in time to save the lower part of the city. The French troops had taken possession

sion of all the country between the Cape and Port Dauphine.

General Leclerc, in his letter, gives a detail of his operations subsequent to his landing. At three in the afternoon of the 4th, he reached Port Margot. The disembarkation was effected near that of Limbe. The enemy had one battery, which played upon the French; but they landed without loss. The advanced guard reached the river at two o'clock. General Christophe was posted within half a league of them, at Morne-English; General Hardy, with his division, moved to that point at half a league on the road to the Cape, he met the incendiaries, who had come to set fire to the settlements. General Leclerc arrived with the advanced guard at the Cape, to put an end to the firing kept up between the troops disembarked and the Blacks. The rebels had set fire to the Cape Town by General Christophe's orders. Two expeditions were on their march for Port-de-Pux and the Mole.

The Proclamation of the Chief Consul to the inhabitants of St. Domingo, assures them of their freedom being secured, whatever be their origin, or whatever be their colour; states, that all nations have celebrated the French, faction has ceased at home, and recommends to them to receive the French as Friends and Brothers.—“The Government (proceeds this document) sends you the Captain General Leclerc: he has brought with him a strong force for protecting you against your enemies, and against the enemies of the Republic. If you are told these forces are destined to wrest from you your liberty, answer, the Republic will not permit it to be taken from us.”

In the letter of Bonaparte to Toussaint, he announces the appointment of his brother-in-law Leclerc as Captain-General and Chief Magistrate of the Colony, and assures Toussaint of his esteem and sense of the eminent services rendered by him to the French people. He allows, that the Constitution formed by Toussaint contained many good things, but also contained others contrary to the dignity and sovereignty of France; and that under the present happy state of circumstances, it was expected that he, Toussaint, would be the first to render homage to the Sovereignty of the Nation; assuring him, that on his continuing true to his

country, he ought to have no doubt with respect to consideration, the fortune, and the honours that awaited him. But, on the other hand, as he was the first of his colour who had attained such power, he should also be the person responsible for the conduct of the people of St. Domingo.

General Leclerc, notwithstanding the opposition of Toussaint, sent him his children, whom he had carried out from France, along with the Chief Consul's letter, and at the same time made known to him that he would take on himself to receive his submission.

The Grenada Gazette gives an account of a meditated insurrection of the Negroes of that island, which had occasioned great alarm, and was to have broken out about Christmas. The persons accused had been apprehended. The following is the plan, as stated by the Negro who made the discovery.

The whole of the negroes, on all the different estates in the island, are to assemble at gun fire, on the night of Christmas, and set fire to the canes nearest the dwelling houses of each estate; the Negroes expect this to bring the White Men to the spot in haste, and without arms, then the Negroes are to murder the Whites, and plunder the dwelling houses of all the arms and ammunition. They have at Belvedere and Bacolet one gun and plenty of powder, but the murder of the Whites is to be with cutlasses, the event of these proceedings the Negroes expect will be freedom to themselves, and full possession of the country like Guadeloupe.

AFFAIRS OF SIERRA LEONE.

OFFICIAL.—Dispatches have been received from the Governor and Council of Sierra Leone, dated the 16th of December last, which state a sudden and unprovoked attack on the settlement to have been made by some neighbouring natives on the 18th of November. The following is the substance of the Governor and Council's communications:—

“On the morning of the 18th of November, a body of Timmanees (the subjects of King Firama and King Tom) made a furious and unexpected assault on the fort. A small, but select party of them, said to be headed by

two rebel settlers,* forced their way into the fort, supported by a number of marksmen, who kept up a very destructive fire on those who advanced to repel them. In about 15 minutes, Lieut. Laidlow and Serjeant Blackwood, and one private of the African corps, Mr. Cox, Mr. Crankapone, and several others, were killed; and Governor Dawes, Messrs. Gray, Carr, and some others, were wounded: at length a small body of soldiers and settlers, collected from different quarters, and headed by the Governor in person, gallantly pushed forward, and with the bayonet drove the enemy from the fort. The retreat of the assailants soon became general.—Their loss appears to have been considerable, and at least equal to that sustained by the defenders of the fort.—The enemy, though baffled in their enterprise, still maintained a threatening position to the westward of the colony, apparently with the hope of increasing their numbers. It became therefore an object of the first importance to dislodge them; and several successive expeditions, undertaken with this view, in which the Maroons assisted, were attended with such success, that by the 4th of December they had been completely driven from the district which lies between the settlement and Cape Sierra Leone, with scarcely any loss on the part of the colony.—This treacherous and unprovoked aggression is exclusively attributed to the Tunnaneys; and it appears to have strongly excited the indignation of many of the neighbouring African Chiefs, several of whom had repented, with a considerable number of men, to the assistance of the settlement, and had joined in the excursions which were undertaken against the enemy."

When the dispatches came away, some pacific overtures had been made; the conditions of peace proposed by the Company being those of having the rebel settlers delivered up, and the

district to the westward of Free-town, which had been possessed by King Tom, the principal in the war, ceded to the Company.

A few days after the attack, his Majesty's sloop of war the *Wasp*, arrived in the river Sierra Leone; and the presence and co-operation of Capt. Bullen had been of essential service in the colony. He proposed to continue in the river until peace should be restored: a reinforcement of British troops from Goree was also expected.—The Governor and Council also acknowledge the services rendered to the colony on this occasion by Capt. Haib, of the *Hope*, and Capt. Scott, of the *Fraternite*, two Liverpool letters of marque, then lying in the river.

List of the killed and wounded on the morning of November 18:—Killed, Lieut. Laidlow, of the African corps, Serjeant Blackwood, of ditto; Wm. Hooper, a private of ditto; Mr. Cox, storekeeper; nine settlers, viz. six men and three women.

Mortally wounded.—Wm. Baker, a private in the African corps, since dead; J. Steel, ditto; five settlers, four of whom are since dead.

Wounded, but already recovered, or likely to recover—Governor Dawes, in the shoulder and breast; Mr. Gray, Mr. Carr, and Mr. Wilson, in the leg; Mr. Gordon, in the head and shoulder; seven privates of the African corps; twenty four settlers, viz. eighteen men and six women.

Total killed, or since dead 18

Wounded - - - 38—56

Subsequent to the 18th, the following loss was sustained in an attack on one of the enemy's towns, by the explosion of some powder kegs:—Mr. Wilson, and five natives, allies of the colony, were burnt. Mr. Wilson has recovered, but three of the natives died.—In another attack, one seaman of the *Wasp* was killed, and four wounded.

* At the period immediately antecedent to the arrival of a Charter to Government lately granted by his Majesty, and of a small detachment of troops from Goree, an attempt to seize the Government was made by some Nova Scotia settlers, some of whom were punished. The two settlers in question fled into the interior, and escaped the hands of justice.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

FEBRUARY 23.

A COURT MARTIAL was held on board his Majesty's frigate *Jamaica*, lying in Sheerness Harbour, to try Lieutenant Gilchrist, of his Majesty's sloop *Diligence*, on charges exhibited against him by Captain Jones of the said sloop, for neglect of duty and contempt to his Commander. After long and mature deliberation, the Court adjudged Lieutenant Gilchrist to be dismissed his Majesty's sloop *Diligence*, and rendered incapable of promotion in his Majesty's Navy, or of being employed in actual service at sea.

MARCH 4. A melancholy accident happened in the night in Perkins's-terrace, Westminster. A large old house, inhabited by a number of poor families, suddenly fell in, about half past ten o'clock, with a horrible crash, which, at that still hour, was heard at a great distance. The unfortunate beings who were thus buried alive, it appeared, had retired to rest, among whom were many children. The people who assembled, directed by their cries and groans, immediately set about removing the rubbish and extricating the sufferers, so that by day-light it was thought that all, or nearly so, were dug out of the ruins, some miserably wounded, and some dead. Among the dead is the wife of a soldier in the Guards, lately returned from Egypt, of the name of Legget; he crept out of the ruins himself, and his wife was following him, when a beam shifted its position, fell across her neck, and killed her. In the search, her husband was the first that discovered her. An old man, a child, and two or three other persons, were taken out dead. The wounded were carried to the Westminster Infirmary. It is conjectured this disaster was occasioned by some improvements the landlord of the house was making in the lower part, and that the supports were damaged.

Lately, Henry Harris, a blind man, climbed up a poplar tree, 60 feet high, which hangs over the river Stour, very near to Stourbridge, which he croppered in a workmanlike manner, without any assistance; two cart loads of the kidwood were afterwards taken out of the water.

18. There was a very numerous Meeting of the Livery of London, assembled in Common Hall at Guild-
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hall, in order to take into consideration the propriety of petitioning for the repeal of the Income Tax.

The Lord Mayor, in a short speech, informed the Livery of the reasons which had induced him to convene the Meeting, and expressed his readiness at all times to obey the wishes of the Livery.—The requisition being read,

Mr. Travers said, he should have the honour of proposing several resolutions to them for their acceptance, which respected the purpose for which they were met, the repeal of the Income Tax; a tax which, in its nature, was both partial and oppressive. It had been said, that some modifications were to be adopted by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to render it less odious; but he wished them to remember, that however a pill might be gilded, it still remained a pill.

Mr. Walthman seconded it. He said he had from the first used his exertions against this tax. One only, of the four City Representatives, supported him. Now that they were again shortly to meet their Representatives, they would have an opportunity of declaring their reasons. This oppressive tax, which fell with accelerated force on the trading part of the community, had been well styled the *Mansion House Tax*—the Mansion House having for this end been converted into a Committee of Finance; and three out of four of the City Members disobeyed the instructions of the Livery in respect to it.

Alderman Curtis defended his conduct. He did support the tax in question, considering it absolutely necessary to raise a large sum, in order to counteract the machinations of a powerful enemy, who boasted that they would quickly destroy our finances. He now, however, considered the tax unjust, and would heartily vote for its repeal when a proper substitute could be found. He thanked God that we had now a peaceable Minister. He denied that any of the Representatives of the City had acted inconsistently with the opinions of their constituents; but he held it unconstitutional for constituents to instruct their Representatives.

Aldermen Anderson and Hibbert declared, that they were now convinced of the injustice and oppression of the tax.

Alderman Combe, said, he had never before heard it denied, that the constituents

tients have a right to instruct their Representatives. "Never (said he) having experienced the misfortune to differ in opinion from my constituents, I am not necessarily called upon to state my sentiments, at any time or place, or upon any occasion, did I ever vote for this odious tax. And I do not hesitate to declare, that if ever the instructions of my constituents shall thwart my wishes, I shall retire and make room for some one more fit to represent them.

After some farther conversation, the resolutions were unanimously carried. They enumerate the serious evils attending this tax; its destructive operation especially on the trading world, and its injustice and impartiality in making no discrimination between fluctuating and certain income; that it is hostile to the liberties and moral of the people, and no modification can render it equitable, just, or practicable. Therefore that a Petition be presented to Parliament, praying its repeal, by Mr. Alderman Combe; that the Representatives be instructed to support it; and that every exertion be used to obtain the repeal of this oppressive and inequitable tax.

Funeral of the Duke of Bedford.—The procession left Woburn Abbey about ten o'clock on the night of the 10th. The hearse was drawn by six horses; it was followed by three mourning coaches; in the first were Mr. Gotoke, the Auditor and Solicitor, Mr. Eady, the Resident Agent for the Woburn estate, and Mr. Brown, a Solicitor; in the second were the Rev. Mr. Parry, the Clergyman of Woburn; Mr. Salmon, the Resident Surveyor; and Mr. Shaw of Woburn; and in the third were three principal servants of the Household,—they were followed by his Grace's carriage, empty, drawn by six bay horses, and three footmen behind it. The procession passed through Heckliffe, Dunstable, Market-trait, and Redburn, in the most solemn manner. The inhabitants in the streets through which the procession passed, were in the road with lights, and the greatest order prevailed. At Rickmansworth they were joined by a great number of persons who had come from Woburn and other parts of Bedfordshire. A procession was then formed from thence to Cheynys; twenty-eight horsemen, Colonel Moore, and a number of gentlemen farmers on foot, and two. They were followed by

the hearse and carriage, and the whole was closed by about thirty of the principal tenants and servants, and about sixty farmers, tenants who live on the estate at Cheynys.—The procession arrived at the Church about one o'clock, and at that time at least five thousand persons were assembled in the village. After the coffin was taken out of the hearse and placed in the vault, the evening service was read by the Curate of the parish, and a most excellent sermon was preached by the Rev. Mr. Morris, Tutor to his Grace, from the second epistle to the Corinthians, the 5th chapter and 1st verse.

"For we know that if our earthly house of this tabernacle were dissolved, we have a building of God, an house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens."

He paid a warm tribute to the splendour and usefulness of the Duke's character; and observed truly, that his successor inherited his virtues, as well as his titles and estates.

A funeral anthem was performed by a very respectable band of vocal and instrumental performers. The funeral service was likewise read by Mr. Morris in the family vault over the corpse. The following inscription is on the coffin:—

"The most noble Francis Duke of Bedford, born the 23d day of July, 1765, and died the 2d day of March, 1782."

This makes fifty one of the family whose remains have been deposited there. Two of them are embalmed, and stand upright in leaden coffins. This vault has been the burying-place to the family for upwards of 300 years; and an old mansion-house (one of the oldest in the family) still in the churchyard part of it has been pulled down, and what remains now is a farm-house.

Just as the coffin was going into the church, a most unbecoming scene of confusion took place, which is too common on those occasions, by the populace stealing the curiosities from the hearse. A man was knocked down and trampled on by a horse, and his leg torn and bruised in a most shocking manner.

On the mourners endeavouring to follow the corpse, some of them were literally carried into the church, and others could not gain admittance, the crowd being so extremely great. The confusion

London, was surrounded by a number of a notorious gang of pickpockets from London, who went down in post-chaises. Several persons were robbed of considerable sums of money at the time the corpse was going into the church. These villains make a crowd of themselves.

The windows of the church were broken by the populace, who endeavoured to force into the church that way.

In London the most marked testimonies of respect were paid to his memory. The Theatre of Drury lane, of which he was the landlord, was shut, as were many of the shops on his extensive estates.

His Grace, till about a fortnight before, had enjoyed a good state of health; when, on a sudden, he became so violently affected by a disorder, termed by the faculty, *a strangulated hernia*, that it was found expedient to call in the surgical assistance of Sir James Earle, who, after a consultation with others of the profession, performed a skilful operation upon his Grace, but unfortunately, without the hoped-for success; other professional aid was then called in, but in vain, for his Grace languished in great agony, till a mortification took place on Sunday the 28th of February, and the second day afterwards he expired, having made some important arrangements with the greatest fortitude and presence of mind. His Grace dying unmarried, and without issue, is succeeded, in titles and estates, by his next brother, Lord John Russell, a Representative in Parliament for the Borough of Tavistock, who was born July 6, 1766, and in 1786 married Georgiana Elizabeth Byng, second daughter of Lord Viscount Torrington, formerly British Ambassador to the Court of Brussels; she died last year, leaving issue several sons and daughters.

The death of the Duke was appropriate to the whole tenor of his estimable life.—When Dr. Hallifax and Sir James Earle informed him of the necessity of a speedy operation, he said, "Very well, but I must previously have two hours, for some necessary arrangements of my papers, &c." Retiring for this purpose into his study, he wrote nearly the whole of that time, and afterwards sealed up two large packets, and addressed them to his brothers, Lord John, and Lord William

Russell. His Grace then came back to the Gentlemen of the Faculty, and said, "Now, Sirs, I am at your service; but probably it may be proper that I should be bound, to which I shall cheerfully submit."—Sir James Earle said, he relied upon the fortitude of his Grace's mind, and therefore thought it not necessary. The operation was then proceeded upon, on a couch, and took a much longer time, and consequently inflicted more acute sensations on the patient, than were at first looked for; however, they were borne without a struggle, only two deep groans being uttered by his Grace during the whole course of this painful process.

The Will of his Grace, deposited in Doctors Commons, is as follows:

(COPY)

"I, FRANCIS, Duke of BEDFORD, do give all my personal Estate to my brother, Lord JOHN RUSSELL. Witness my hand this 27th day of February, 1802.

(L.S.) "BEDFORD."

"Signed, sealed, and delivered, in presence of us,

"WILLIAM KERR,

"PRESTON,

"THOMAS PARKER."

[Administration, with the Will annexed, granted to Lord JOHN RUSSELL, the natural and lawful brother, and of the next of kin, and the universal Legatee, named in the said Will, dated 5th March, 1802.]

One account says, that the Will is written in the Duke's own hand, on a common half sheet of paper, resembling the cover of a letter. The writing is not so steady as usual. His Grace appears first to have signed the will without witnesses, as his first signature is scratched out with a pen, and the name again signed below. By the date, it appears that his Grace believed himself in danger on the 25th. Besides this Will, he has left a very long paper, sealed up, of instructions to his successor, which was ordered not to be opened till the Will was proved. A Sir, rogate from Doctors Commons went to Woburn, to seal his Grace respecting this paper. The Duke is supposed to have made in it various legacies and dispositions of his property, as he had not time to do so in a detailed Will, which requires certain legal forms. His brother John is, of course, sole heir to all the estates, real and personal, and on

his honour alone depends the fulfilment of his Grace's wishes. The Duke well knew the honour of his brother, and that he could safely confide to him this important trust. No executor being named in the Will, Lord John was obliged to send up with it, to Doctors' Commons, a bond for due administration. His faculties, in 100,000. £100,000. were Lords Euston and Villiers. We have already noticed, that the late Duke's first signature to his Will is erased. The same is the case with regard to the signature of the present Duke, to the instrument above-mentioned "John Russell."—This signature is also erased, and above it is signed "Bedford." Lord John thought too much of the loss of his brother to recollect his new title.—The late Duke's disorder (a Rupture) was first brought on by a blow from a cricket ball, while a boy in Westminster School—it is unusually frequent in England, inasmuch that about every fifteenth man is afflicted with it, and consist in the protrusion of part of the intestine through the ring of the belly into the groin, whence they descend still lower. Sudden exertions, such as severe coughing, lifting great weights, &c. are very apt to occasion a sudden protrusion of a greater quantity of the intestine than does in the common state of the disease fall down. This additional bulk, if too great to be retained, becomes filled with wind and force, and the ring of the belly contract round it, and it becomes, in the medical phrase, *strangulated*. Various, but too intricate, are the means used to replace it, and if they do not quickly succeed, recourse must be had to the knife, or mortification will soon be the consequence. The operation is one of the nicest in the whole art of surgery, but, like other capital ones, it is tedious and painful. As much depends upon its being timely performed, it must (independent of the danger arising from exposing a natural close cavity to the external air) be a precarious remedy. It is, therefore, frequently unsuccessful, but still, it is the only chance, and succeeds far oftener than it fails. His Grace's body was opened on Wednesday, when the *vessels* were found in a putrescent state, precisely as the surgeon expected.

The Duke of Bedford was in such perfect health on the morning of the 26th, as to have played tennis during the early part of the day. He had not heated, and he was put in a thin jacket to play in, it is supposed he caught cold, which occasioned a violent sneezing and coughing, and the falling of the rupture. He then sent for Mr Parker, a surgeon and apothecary of Woburn, who, on his arrival, found the state of his Grace to be of such a dangerous nature, that he directed Dr Kerr, of Northampton, to be sent for, who arrived on Saturday morning early, but he deemed it necessary to send for more assistance to London.

The motive of the Duke of Bedford for leaving the whole of his estates to his elder brother, was a desire that his various plans of extending and improving them should be carried into effect, as the best means of enabling his successor to render that aid to his younger brother, Lord William, which he had always been his own principle to afford to them both. His Grace left two letters directed for Lord John and Lord William, in the former he enjoined his successor to make every due provision for his younger brother, and in the latter he expressed the warmest affection for Lord William, trusting that the same cordial friendship would exist between him and his elder brother which his Grace had ever borne towards them both.

POPULATION—The authorities for the following estimates are, Bulchins, Crome, Lopez, D'Aranda, Necker, Menelle, Jigman, Holk Schloze, and Gatterer.

States.	Population
Russian Empire, with Polish addition *	26,195,000
Austrian States in Germany and elsewhere, with Polish addition	27,800,000
France, ancient limits	21,000,000
Great Britain and Ireland	15,974,495
According to others	16½ millions.
Spain	10,500,000
Prussia, with Polish addition (Poland, 3,500,000.)	9,764,509
Sardinia	3,170,000
Sweden	3,000,000
Venetian States	2,600,000

* Including Austrian Netherlands, Lombardy, Tuscany, &c.—The present population of the Hereditary States is infinitely short of this estimate.

United

United Netherlands	2,500,000	Brunswick Wolfenbittel	185,000
Portugal	2,300,000	Bayreuth Ansbach	185,000
Pope's States	2,230,000	Belongs to Prussia.	
Denmark	2,200,000	Bamberg	130,000
Electorates of the Palatinate		Saxe Gotha	156,000
and of Bavaria	2,100,000	Malta	15,000
Swiss States	2,000,000	Nidau	12,000
Elector of Saxony	1,800,000	Oldenburg	170,000
Grand Duchy of Tuscany	1,000,000	Luebeck	140,000
Elector of Brunswick	850,000	Anhalt	120,000
or 1,000,000		Schwartzburg	105,000
Duchy of Wurtemberg	585,000	Oldenburg	85,000
Electorate of Cologne	550,000	Fulda	60,000
Hesse Cassel	450,000	Lippe Schmenburg	67,000
Genoa	400,000	Zweybrucken	65,000
Electorate of Mentz	320,000	Rugula	56,000
Moderat	320,000	Ottoman Empire	49,000,000
Electorate of Trier	305,000	namely	
Mecklenburg	300,000	In Europe	8,000,000
Hesse Darmstadt	300,000	Asia	30,000,000
Archbishopric of Salzburg	270,000	Africa and Egypt	5,000,000
Parma	250,000		
Ingolstadt	200,000	Italy	16,200,000
Wurzburg	200,000		
Baden	200,000	German Empire †	26,000,000

MARRIAGES.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL BAIRD to the Hon. Esther Charlotte, youngest daughter of the late Lord Riverdale.

James Gladdel Verner, esq. of Hereford Street, to Miss Catherine Cocks, eldest daughter of Thomas Summers Cocks, esq.

Denny Ashburnham, esq. to Mrs. Barrett.

The Rev. Richard Cooke, of Rainham, Essex, to Miss Anne Maria Castell.

Dr. Thompson, of Haver, to Miss Booth, of Cold Harbour, Gropior.

G. D. Ferry, esq. to Lady Jane Halliday, widow of John Delap Halliday, esq. sister to the Earl of Dysart.

Mr. Cadell, jun. bookseller, to Miss Smith.

Mr. William Davies, bookseller, to Miss Lewis, of Lincoln.

Charles Elliot, esq. of Ipswich, Norfolk, to Miss Sarah Watton Finch, of Cambridge.

Charles Rolleville, esq. to Mrs. Crawford, sister to Sir Jonathan Cope.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

JANUARY 21.

At Alder, near Birmingham, Thomas Pinka, esq.

30 Mr. Joseph Nissey, apothecary to the Prince of Wales.

31 Benjamin Nett, esq. of Little Horsted, Sussex, aged 62 years.

FEB 2. At Walcot Place, Lambeth, Mrs. Mary Cornish, formerly of the city of Exeter.

4 Jonathan Greenwood, esq. of Ravenshoe, near Dewsbury.

15 At Stoke Newington, Mr. George Rigby, a West India merchant, aged 63.

17 Thomas Bullock, esq. well known on the turf, in his 50th year.

18. Thomas Bert, esq. of Great Houghton, near Northampton.

20. At Goswell house, Ilington, the

† According to Bunting, 25,000,000; to Crane, 27,400,000; and to Gervais,

Rev. Joseph Bajnes, aged 67, many years resident in India.

Mr. Henry Hurst Capel, of the office of ordnance, Tower, in his 27th year.

At Orton, Westmorland, aged 58, John Burn, esq. son of the Rev. Dr. Burn, author of the Justice of the Peace.

21. At Richmond, in his 71st year, Dr. John Moore, author of *Zeluco &c.* (See a portrait and account of this Gentleman in our Magazine for January 1790.)

22. At Blaxhall, near Ringwood, Hants, Sir John Hales, bart.

Mr. John Ashton, master of Hope School, Liverpool, aged 63.

Lately, Benjamin Feller, esq. alderman, and formerly member of parliament for Poole.

23. Thomas Daniel, esq. of South Lambeth, in his 72d year.

24. Mr Arthur Plant, of Philpot Lane
Mr Robert Strong, merchant, at Great
Gow.

In Lamb's Conduit Street, Dr. James Johnston, chairman of the commissioners for sick and wounded seamen.

25. The Rev. William Jackson, A. M. vicar of Christ Church, Hants.

Lately, at Hulsebreech Hall, Northamptonshire, G. Ashby, esq. of Quorby Hall, Leicestershire, in his 77th year.

26. In New Road, Maysbone, Alexander Geddes, LL. D. He was author of

(1) Select Satires of Horace translated into English Verse. 4to. 1779.

(2) Letter to a Member of Parliament on the Use of the Protestant Dissenters, and the Expediency of a general Repel of all penal Statutes that regard religious Opinions. 8vo. 1787.

(3) A Letter to the Rev. Dr. Priestley, in which the Author attempts to prove, by one prescriptive Argument, that the Divinity of Jesus Christ was a primitive Tenet of Christianity. 8vo. 1787.

(4) Prospectus of a new Translation of the Holy Bible. 4to.

(5) A Letter to the Right Rev. Lord Bishop of London, containing Queries, Doubts, and Difficulties relative to a vernacular Version of the Holy Scriptures. 4to. 1787.

(6) Proposals for printing by Subscription a new Translation of the Holy Bible. 4to. 1788.

(7) Epistola Macaronica ad Fratrem Deum quæ gesta sunt in numero Dissidentium conventu Londini habito pridie Feb. 1790. 4to.

(8) A Translation of this, with the Original. 4to. 1790.

(9) *Carmen Sæculare pro Gallia gente tyrannum aristocraticæ eripit.* 4to. 1790.

(10) A Translation of the same. 4to. 1790.

(11) Dr. Geddes's General Answer to the Queries, Councils, and Criticisms that have been communicated to him since the Publication of his Proposals. 4to. 1790.

(12) L'Avocat du Diable: The Devil's Advocate, or, Satan versus Piety. 4to. 1792.

(13) A Norfolk Tale; or, A Journal from London to Norwich, with a Prologue and Epilogue. 8vo. 1792.

(14) THE HOLY BIBLE, or the Books accounted sacred by Jews and Christians, otherwise called the Books of the Old and New Covenants, faithfully translated, &c. Vol. I. 4to. 1793.

(15) Ververt, or, the Parrot of Nevers: a Poem in four Cantos, translated from Grætel. 4to. 1793.

(16) Dr. Geddes's Address to the Public on the Publication of the First Volume of the new Translation of the Bible. 4to. 1793.

(17) Letter from the Rev. Alexander Geddes, LL. D. to the Right Reverend John Douglass, Bishop of Exeter, and Vicar Apostolic in the London District. 4to. 1795.

(18) THE HOLY BIBLE, Vol. II. 4to. 1797.

Atooting, Surrey, Lieutenant Charles Rice, of the royal navy.

27. William Mackenzie, esq. provost of Inverary.

28. William Jolliffe, esq. M. P. for Petersfield. His death was owing to an accident. Mr. Jolliffe had been for a long time previously employed in inspecting some improvements on his estate at Mitcham, in Surrey. On Friday last he went into a field adjoining the house, where a number of labourers were employed in digging; whilst walking, not observing a pitfall, he fell in, and unfortunately struck the spine of his back, and fractured his skull in several places. He had a short time in his situation; but assistance being sent, he was conveyed to his house, where, after languishing in extreme torture until Sunday, he then expired.

The Rev. Mr. Smith, rector of St. Michael, Winchester, and one of the minor canons of that cathedral. In the performance of his afternoon duty at the cathedral, just as he had read the text of his sermon, his voice suddenly faltered, and he fell back lifeless.

MARCH 24. At *Barteries, Cuthbert Rippon, esq.*

At *Chatham*, Rear-Admiral James Micnamara, aged 65.

2. Richard Gimbert, esq. of *Piccadilly*.

At *Shobden Court, Herefordshire*, in his 31st year, the Right Hon. John Lord Viscount Bateman, lord lieutenant and custos rot. of that county.

His Grace Francis Duke of Bedford. (See p. 235).

Lately, Mr. Thomas Jees, chief teller of the Bank of England.

Lately, at *Sandwich*, Daniel Rainier, esq. brother of the admiral of that name.

Lately, Major Cooper, of *North Allerton, Yorkshire*.

3. Mr. John Parkinson, of *Time-street-square*.

6. The Rev. W. Kemp, B. D. of the university of *Cambridge*.

Lately, at *Musseta*, near *Hatfield*, Hunts, Jonathan Michie, esq.

9. At *Beverley*, the Rev. B. Foord, LL. D.

At *Welcroft House*, near *Hereford*, in his 69th year, William Leslie, esq.

10. At *Hopt Mandel, Herefordshire*, Lieutenant Yonge Darwall, of the *Stratfordshire militia*.

11. At *Edinburgh*, aged 80 years, Mrs. Mary Nisbet, widow of the Rev. Dr. William Robertson, principal of the university of *Edinburgh*.

Colonel Count Sutton Clinard.

12. Miss Wilkes, the daughter of the celebrated John Wilkes, of political notoriety, at her house, in *Grosvenor-square*. She walked in the Park the day before, and dined apparently in perfect health. About twelve at night she called up her servants, and in less than an hour expired. She was much advanced in life, and for some years had been deprived of her voice. She recovered it in some degree, but spoke in a harsh, discordant manner. Her mind had been sedulously cultivated by her father, and she was a well-bred, intelligent woman. Initial affection was always a striking feature in her character, and this time she displayed in a generous use of her independent fortune, in support of her father, during many severe embarrassments which his profuse style of living had brought upon him. It was understood that she had many manuscripts of her father's, which she intended to give to the Public, among which were his private and political Life, in two distinct works, as well as

many poetical imitations of classic authors. Miss Wilkes lived in circles of elegance and fashion, in which her good sense, knowledge of the world, and easy manners, rendered her very acceptable.

13. At *Margate*, James Hamilton, esq. only son of Colonel Hamilton, of the Coldstream regiment of foot guards.

Mr. Dunn, of the *Theatre Royal, York*.

At *Derby*, John Trowell, esq. late major of the *Derby militia*.

14. James Hamilton, esq. of *Grant and Lock*, aged 35, captain lieutenant in the prince's royal's own life teneble cavalry.

Lately, at *Strawberry Hill*, near *Col-lumpton, Devonshire*, in the 78th year of his age, the Right Hon. Charles Henry Coote, earl of Mountraith, of *Weeting Hall*, in the county of *Norfolk*.

16. In her 86th year, Mrs. Mary, relict of Dr. Matthew Maty, formerly principal librarian of the *British museum*.

In *Greville-street, Hatton Garden, Dr. Murray*.

At *Bath*, the Rev. Ashburnham Philip Newman, of *Thornbury Park, Gloucestershire*.

Mr. John Smith, of *Oulton, near Easingwold, Yorkshire*.

18. Mr. Charles Howse, of *Tower-street*, watchmaker.

Nicholas Webb, esq. of *Ebworth*, in the county of *Gloucester*, aged 63.

Thomas Hoine, of *White Hart-lane, Tottenham*, aged 75.

19. Mrs. Bagshaw, of *Parliament-street, Westminster*, aged 92.

22. At *Walton-upon-Thames*, aged 83, Mr. Luke Young, many years deputy of *Codwaine's ward*.

At *St. Alban's*, the Dowager Lady Lale.

23. Mr. Felix Culvert, an eminent brewer.

DEATHS ABROAD.

In *Bengal*, Captain George Scott.

In his passage from *Jamaica to Honduras*, Francis Hewling Lufon, of the 5th West India regiment, in his 19th year.

Aug. 30, 1801. At *Calcutta*, George Parry, esq. of the *Madras civil establishment*.

Feb. 22. At *Gibraltar*, General O'Hara, governor of that fortress, and colonel of the 74th regiment of infantry.

Jan. 7. At *Demerary*, Patrick Ludovick Colquhoun, second son of Sir James Colquhoun, of *Luss, bart.*



Continued from page 218.

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS FOR MARCH 8th

Bank Stock	per Cent Reduc	per Cent New	New 5-10	Low 5-10	High 5-10	Low 5-10	High 5-10	Imp. Ann.	Inc. Stock	Indic. B ads	Backe Bills	Engl L Watt Tack
13	63 1/2	10	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	12 7-10	100 1/2			
14	64 1/2	10	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	12 7-10	100 1/2			
15	65 1/2	10	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	12 7-10	100 1/2			
16	66 1/2	10	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	12 7-10	100 1/2			
17	67 1/2	10	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	12 7-10	100 1/2			
18	68 1/2	10	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	12 7-10	100 1/2			
19	69 1/2	10	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	12 7-10	100 1/2			
20	70 1/2	10	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	12 7-10	100 1/2			
21	71 1/2	10	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	12 7-10	100 1/2			
22	72 1/2	10	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	12 7-10	100 1/2			
23	73 1/2	10	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	12 7-10	100 1/2			
24	74 1/2	10	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	12 7-10	100 1/2			
25	75 1/2	10	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	12 7-10	100 1/2			
26	76 1/2	10	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	12 7-10	100 1/2			
27	77 1/2	10	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	12 7-10	100 1/2			
28	78 1/2	10	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	12 7-10	100 1/2			
29	79 1/2	10	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	12 7-10	100 1/2			
30	80 1/2	10	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	12 7-10	100 1/2			
31	81 1/2	10	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	12 7-10	100 1/2			
32	82 1/2	10	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	12 7-10	100 1/2			
33	83 1/2	10	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	12 7-10	100 1/2			
34	84 1/2	10	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	12 7-10	100 1/2			
35	85 1/2	10	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	12 7-10	100 1/2			
36	86 1/2	10	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	12 7-10	100 1/2			
37	87 1/2	10	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	12 7-10	100 1/2			
38	88 1/2	10	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	12 7-10	100 1/2			
39	89 1/2	10	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	12 7-10	100 1/2			
40	90 1/2	10	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	12 7-10	100 1/2			
41	91 1/2	10	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	12 7-10	100 1/2			
42	92 1/2	10	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	12 7-10	100 1/2			
43	93 1/2	10	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	12 7-10	100 1/2			
44	94 1/2	10	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	12 7-10	100 1/2			
45	95 1/2	10	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	12 7-10	100 1/2			
46	96 1/2	10	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	12 7-10	100 1/2			
47	97 1/2	10	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	12 7-10	100 1/2			
48	98 1/2	10	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	12 7-10	100 1/2			
49	99 1/2	10	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	12 7-10	100 1/2			
50	100 1/2	10	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	10 3/4	10 1/2	12 7-10	100 1/2			

N.B. In the 3 per Cent. Column is the highest and lowest Price of each Day is given; in the other Stocks the highest Price only.

European Magazine,

For APRIL 1802.

[Embellished with, 1. A PORTRAIT OF DR. SAMUEL MADDEN. And, 2. A VIEW OF CANONBURY HOUSE, ISLINGTON.]

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LONDON REVIEW.

Webb's Letters addressed to a Young Man on his first Entrance into Life
Thornton's Enquiry into the Nature and Effects of the Paper Credit of Great Britain

London:

Printed by Henry R. G. L., Stationer, &c. in 1802.
For J. SWEET, CORNHILL.

Persons who reside abroad, and who wish to be supplied with this Work every Month, as published, may have it sent to them, FREE OF POSTAGE, to New York, Halifax, Quebec, and any other of the West Indies, at Two Guineas per Annum, by Mr. THORNTON, of the General Post Office, at No. 21, St. Mark Lane, to Hamburg, Lisbon, Gibraltar, or any Part of the Mediterranean, at Five Guineas per Annum, by Mr. BROWN, of the General Post Office, at No. 21, St. Mark Lane, to any Part of Ireland, at One Guinea and a Half per Annum, by Mr. BROWN, of the General Post Office, at No. 21, St. Mark Lane, and to the Cape of Good Hope, or any Part of the East Indies, at Forty Shillings per Annum, by Mr. BROWN, of the General Post Office.

VOL. XLII. APRIL 1802.

1.

ERRATUM.

P. 209, *next to the Nightingale*, l. 14. for *next* with *brife*, read *next* with *brife*.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The *Verbes* by a young Lady, sent us by J. B. breath, as he says, an unaffected strain of piety and affection, but have not poetical merit sufficient for insertion.

We shall be glad to hear further from *Polydora*.

Vapulus would engage us in a very uninteresting controversy; we therefore decline his favour. On a more general subject we shall be glad of his correspondence. J. B.'s *Elegy* and the *Rev. Mr. Hennab's Verbes* in our next.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN from April 10, to April 17.

COUNTIES upon the COAST.																					
	Wheat	Rye	Barl.	Oats	Beans		Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Beans										
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.										
London	00	00	00	00	00	0	Essex	68	0	35	6	32	2	24	6	29	7				
							Kent	66	2	00	0	34	8	24	4	32	6				
							Suffex	62	6	00	0	36	6	24	4	00	0				
INLAND COUNTIES																					
							Susfolk	69	3	59	11	32	10	19	3	26	7				
							Cambrid	63	7	00	0	30	7	14	0	29	0				
Middlesex	68	0	42	0	34	4	23	2	32	9	Norfolk	65	17	4	30	10	19	11	25	6	
Surrey	68	0	38	0	34	8	22	4	33	6	Lincoln	69	3	0	33	0	15	9	29	4	
Hertford	61	2	46	6	32	10	22	8	30	0	York	67	5	4	10	33	5	15	4	31	3
Bedford	67	0	49	0	38	1	19	5	31	4	Durham	68	5	00	0	00	0	18	5	00	0
Hunting	65	10	00	0	35	2	16	1	29	1	Northum.	61	8	46	0	31	9	17	0	00	0
Northam.	69	4	00	0	32	1	17	0	36	0	Cumberl.	80	3	52	8	35	4	19	3	00	0
Rutland	74	0	00	0	35	9	16	6	36	0	Westmor	73	8	50	0	39	10	19	7	00	0
Leicesters	71	10	00	0	35	8	7	1	32	0	Lancash.	70	1	00	0	38	5	21	2	37	7
Nottingham	70	0	52	0	36	6	20	0	36	0	Cheshire	66	7	00	0	00	0	18	2	00	0
Derby	75	4	00	0	42	8	20	6	41	8	Gloucester	67	2	00	0	35	5	20	4	29	6
Stafford	77	10	00	0	42	1	22	6	00	0	Somerset	64	11	00	0	32	7	19	5	35	0
Salop	71	4	33	10	40	1	22	9	30	0	Monmouth	69	9	00	0	36	8	16	8	50	0
Hereford	72	11	44	8	3	4	11	10	39	1	Devon	64	10	00	0	30	1	20	8	00	0
Worcester	71	10	0	2	37	6	27	4	37	6	Cornwall	64	4	00	0	30	0	16	2	00	0
Warrick	71	10	0	0	41	0	23	10	44	5	Dorset	63	8	00	0	32	0	24	7	00	0
Winds	59	8	00	0	33	4	21	8	39	8	Hants	60	11	00	0	33	0	22	1	43	9
Hicks	62	9	00	0	32	1	23	11	36	5	WATERS.										
Oxford	60	11	00	0	32	5	19	11	31	11	N. Wales	70	0	42	0	38	0	19	0	00	0
Ducks	68	8	00	0	34	2	21	0	35	5	S. Wales	63	3	00	0	34	0	13	10	00	0

STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

MARCH.				DAY. BAROM. THERMOM. WIND.			
DAY.	BAROM.	THERMOM.	WIND.	11	29.97	46	W.
16	30.50	51	W.	12	29.98	42	N.W.
17	30.55	49	N.W.	13	30.00	40	N.
18	30.57	52	W.	14	30.02	41	W.
19	30.55	53	W.	15	30.10	50	W.
20	30.50	51	N.W.	16	30.15	51	W.
21	30.47	50	N.N.W.	17	30.17	52	S.W.
APRIL.				18	30.21	51	N.W.
1	30.44	54	S.W.	19	30.22	50	N.
2	30.41	53	S.W.	20	30.25	51	N.E.
3	30.40	50	W.	21	30.30	50	E.
4	30.41	47	E.	22	30.32	52	W.
5	30.36	46	N.E.	23	30.04	52	W.
6	30.21	56	S.	24	30.20	49	S.W.
7	30.22	53	S.W.	25	30.10	50	S.W.
8	30.14	49	E.	26	30.02	51	W.
9	30.04	50	N.W.	27	29.81	54	S.W.
10	30.02	50	W.	28	29.84	55	N.

EUROPEAN MAGAZINE



SAMUEL MADDEN.

Admitted Jan. 6th 1722

He died 1781, aged 59 years

THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE, AND LONDON REVIEW,

FOR APRIL 1804.

DR. SAMUEL MADDEN.

(WITH A PORTRAIT.)

OF this distinguished patriot, to whom the kingdom of Ireland owes many obligations, it is to be regretted that few circumstances are known. At the time of his death he was suffered to slide into the grave unnoticed by his friends; the greater part of whom have since themselves followed him, and cannot now be called upon to bear testimony to the merits of their departed associate, nor to communicate any particulars concerning him.

He was born in the year 1736, in Ireland as it is supposed, where he received his education. Of the early part of his life nothing is known. He appears, however, to have cultivated letters; and in February 1779 produced at Lincoln's Inn Fields Theatre a Tragedy, called "Themistocles, or, The Lover of his Country," which was acted nine nights; and this play, he informs us in a preface, he was tempted to let appear by the offer of a noble study of books from the profits of it. Two years afterwards he projected a scheme for promoting learning in the College of Dublin by premiums. In 1733 he produced the first volume of a work entitled "Memoirs of the Twentieth Century, being original Letters of State under George the Sixth, relating to the most important Events in Great Britain and Europe as to Church and State, Arts and Sciences, Trade, Taxes, Treaties, Peace and War, and Characters of the greatest Persons of those Times from the Middle of the Eighteenth to the End of the Twentieth Century, and the World. Re-

ceived and rescued in the Year 1728, and now published for the Instruction of all eminent Statesmen, Churchmen, Patriots, Politicians, Projectors, Papists, and Protestants," in six volumes, 8vo. The circumstances attending this publication were somewhat remarkable. A thousand copies were printed with such very great dispatch, that three printers were employed; and the names of an unknown number of reputable subscribers to the title page. The current report was, that the edition was exhausted on the day of publication, and the volume is now exceedingly scarce, and the whole impression is ill preserved. Continuing his patriotic career, we find him, in 1744, in his native country, setting apart the capital sum of one hundred pounds to be distributed yearly of premiums to the inhabitants of Ireland only; namely, 50l. to the author of the best invention for improving any useful art or manufacture; 25l. to the person who should execute the best statue or piece of sculpture; and 25l. to the person who should finish the best piece of painting, either in history or landscape; the premium to be decided by the Dublin Society, of which Dr. Madden was the institutor. The good effects of these well applied benefactions have not only been felt to advantage in the kingdom where they were given, but have even extended their influence to its sister kingdom, having given rise to the Society for the Encouragement of Arts and Sciences in London. In 1745, he published a long poem, called "Boulton's Monument, a panegyrical Poem

Poem sacred to the Memory of Dr. Hugh Boulter, Archbishop of Armagh, 8vo. This poem, having for a number of years laid aside poetry for very different studies, he obtained the assistance of Dr. Johnson to correct, for which he paid him ten guineas. In an oration spoken at Dublin, by Mr. Sheridan, December 6, 1757, that Gentleman took occasion to mention Dr. Madden's bounty, and intended to have proceeded in the following manner, but was prevented by observing the Doctor to be then present. Speaking of the admirable institution of premiums, he intended to have gone on, "Whole author, had he never contributed any thing farther to the good of his country, would have deserved immortal honour, and must have been held in reverence by latest posterity. But the unwearied and disinterested endeavours, during a long course of years, of this truly good man, in a variety of branches, to promote industry, and consequently the welfare of this kingdom, and the mighty benefits which have thence resulted to the community, have made many of the good people of Ireland sorry, that a long talked of scheme has not hitherto been put in execution: that we might not appear inferior in point of gratitude to the citizens of London with respect to a fellow-citizen (Sir John Barnard), surely not with more reason, and that like them we might be able to address our patriot, *Præsentis tibi maturior largimur honores*." Dr. Madden presented to his friend Dr. Leland a poem of about two hundred lines, which was prefixed to the second edition of the latter's "Life of Philip of Macedon," and left a Tragedy in MSS. by will to his friend Mr. Sheridan. He was benighted in Ireland, where he continued to reside

until the time of his death, December 30, 1765, leaving a name, as Dr. Johnson said, which Ireland ought to honour.

A very careless and inaccurate writer, Mons. Grouley, whose errors are to numerous as to entitle him to little credit, has, in his *Tour to London*, 8vo. 1772, p. 100, speaking of a city in the "East" of France, "which, at the beginning of the fifteenth century, served as a theatre to the grandest scene that England ever acted in that kingdom," mentions several English families as lately extinct, or still subsisting there. "This city," he adds, "in return, has given the British dominions an illustrious personage, to whom they are indebted for the first prizes which have been there distributed for the encouragement of agriculture and art. His name was *Madden*: being thrown upon the coast of Ireland, by events of which I could never hear any satisfactory account, he settled in Dublin, by the name of *Madden*, there made a fortune, dedicated a part of his estate, which amounted to four or five thousand pounds a-year, to the prizes which I have spoken of, and left a rich succession: part of this succession went over to France, to the *Madams* his relations, who commenced a law-suit for the recovery of it, and caused ecclesiastical censures to be published against a merchant to whom they had sent a letter of attorney to act for them, and whom they accused of having appropriated to himself a share of their inheritance."

This account of Mr. Grouley's we believe to be entirely, or at least partially, erroneous, and should be glad if any of our Irish friends would communicate to us further particulars concerning Dr. MADDEN.

BRIEF MEMOIR OF THE LIFE OF BERGMAN,

THE CELEBRATED CHEMIST.

BERGMAN WAS BORN at Catharineborg, in Westrogothia, in the year 1735, more probably in 1734, and was destined to succeed his father as receiver of the royal revenues, but his eagerness in pursuit of science led him to other studies, and he was at last placed under Linnaeus, whose ardour rekindled the spark which the advice of his friends had almost suppressed. He applied himself, under the auspices of the President, to the study of insects, and par-

ticularly to the fly (*Centredo vicina* of Linnaeus) which preys on the larvae of the ichneumon, and covers itself with the spoils. It was Bergman who discovered that the leech is oviparous; that its egg has been called the *coccus aquaticus*, and that it contains ten or twelve young ones. When the President was to give his sanction to the memoir, he wrote down these words *audet & oblitusui*.

Those were, however, the amuse-

me of his youth he was designed to be a new era to Chemistry, and a new appearance to science.—Wallenius, then the chemical chair at Upsal, and Bergman offered his services to succeed. He was not then known as a chemist; but he soon published his Dissertation on Alum. It was severely criticised, and Wallenius himself attacked the young candidate with little mercy. The Prince Gustavus, the late King of Sweden, then Chancellor of the University, examined the subject, consulted those best able to advise him, and answered with his own hand, in a particular Memoir, the allegations against Bergman, and sent it to the Senate, who

confirmed the decisions of his Royal Highness.

Without any prejudices, without the shackles of authority, Bergman proceeded to make experiments. His active life, perhaps the noxious fumes from his chemical experiment, exhausted his constitution, and shortened his days. He saw that they might have been prolonged by a little relaxation, but in spite of the advice of his friends, as well as the dictates of his own opinion, he continued his labours almost to the end. At last he tried the waters of Medau, but they were insufficient to relieve him, and he closed a laborious and useful life at the age of forty nine years.

ACCOUNT OF A DIVING-BOAT.

CITIZEN ST. AUBIN, a man of letters at Paris, and Member of the Tribunate, has given the following account of the *bateau plongeur*, a diving-bout, lately discovered by Mr. Fulton, an American:—

“I have, says he, just been to inspect the plan and section of a *submersible*, or diving boat, invented by M. Fulton, similar to that with which he lately made his curious and interesting experiments at Havre and Brest.

“The diving boat, in the construction of which he is now employed, will be spacious enough to contain eight men, and provisions enough for twenty days, and will be of sufficient strength and power to enable him to plunge 100 feet under water, if necessary. He has contrived a reservoir for air, which will enable eight men to remain under water for eight hours. When the boat is above water, it has two sails, and looks just like a common boat. When she is to dive, the masts and sails are struck.

“In making his experiments at Havre, Mr. Fulton not only remained a whole hour under water with three of his companions, but held his boat parallel to the horizon at any given depth. He proved that the compass points as correctly under water as on the surface, and that while under water, the boat made way at the rate of half a league an hour, by means contrived for that purpose.

“It is not twenty years since all Europe was astonished at the first ascension of men in balloons: perhaps in a few years they will not be less surprised

to see a flotilla of diving-boats, which, on a giving signal, shall, to avoid the pursuit of an enemy, plunge under water, and rise again several leagues from the place where they descended.”

“The invention of balloons has hitherto been of no advantage, because no means have been found to direct their course. But if such means could be discovered what would become of camps, cannon, fortresses, and the whole art of war!”

“But if we have not succeeded in steering the balloon, and even were it impossible to attain that object, the case is different with the diving boat, which can be conducted under water in the same manner as upon the surface. It has the advantage of sailing like a common boat, and also of diving when it is pursued. With these qualities it is fit for carrying secret orders, to succeed a blockaded port, and to examine the force and position of an enemy in their own harbours. These are sure and evident benefits, which the diving boat at present promises. But who can see all the consequences of this discovery, or the improvement of what is imperishable? Mr. Fulton has already added to his boat a machine, by means of which he blew up a large boat in the port of Brest, and it, by this experiment, the same might be produced on frigates or ships of the line, what will become of maritime wars, and where will they be found to run ships of war, when it is a physical certainty, that they may every moment be blown into the air by means of a diving-boat, against which no human foresight can guard them?”

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

MR. WRIGHT, in his *HISTORIA HISTORICA*, 1699 (See DODDLEY'S *CIVIL PLAYS*, Vol. XII. p. 344), speaking of the early players of that century, says, "Most of them went into the King's army, and like good men and true served their old master, tho' in a different, yet in a more honourable capacity." This, however, was not the case with all, as will appear from the following anecdote of one of them, JOHN SHANCKE, which, as it has escaped the recollections of both Mr. Malone and Mr. Chalmers, you will probably give a place to in your Magazine.

I am, &c.

G. H.

PERFECT DIURNAL No. 20. Oct 24, 1642.

THIS day there came three of the Lord General's Officers post from the Army to London, signifying that there was a great fight on Sunday last, and being brought to the Parliament, and examined, it appeared they were not sent from the Armie with any letters or other wife, but in a cowardly manner run from their captives at the beginning of the fight, and had most basely possessed the people, both as they came away and at their coming to Towne, with many false rumours, giving forth in speeches that there were 20,000 men killed on both sides, and that there were not foure men in all their companies escaped with life besides themselves, and many other strange wonders, though altogether false, it being

rather conceived that their companys, like themselves, upon the beginning of the fight, very valiantly took their heels, and ran away.

And after further enquiry was made after these commanders, it was no wonder to hear their strange answers, for they were Captaine Willon, Lieut. Whitney, and one SHANKS a player, an Affidavit was offered to bee made that one of them said before he went out with the Earle of Essex, that he would take the Parliament's pay, but would never fight against any of the King's party, and the other two were very rude and insolent persons; whereupon the House ordered they should all three be committed to the Gatehouse, and brought to condigne punishment according to Martial Law for their base cowardlynesse.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,

Without knowing by whose partiality my "Observations on the Cow-Pock" were introduced into the Review of your valuable Magazine, I cannot but feel a full sense of the Writer's kindness; although his partiality has carried him, in commendation, far beyond the merits of my performance. As a small acknowledgment, however, I transmit part of a letter, dated the 22d of March, which I have just received from Professor Whitehouse, of Cambridge, near Bolton, and if you think it worthy of occupying a small portion of your valuable paper, it will meet the approbation of

J. C. LETSOM.

Sambrook House, April 24, 1802.

"THIS winter there was a grand embassy of the Indians to the President and Congress. LITTLE TURKLE was the head warrior. The President and Government had supplied him with powder, and every instrument of common use in agriculture, as well as with spinning wheel, looms, &c. &c. and, to reward him, the President exclaimed to LITTLE TURKLE, how the Great Spirit had made a donation to the enlightened White Men, first to one of his Indians, and from him to one of us in Boston, of the means to prevent them from receiving the small pox (which had occasioned great fatality among the Indians), and, such confidence had

the copper coloured King in the words of *his Father*, the President, that he submitted to be inoculated, together with the rest of the warriors, by the hands of the Rev. Dr. GARRETT, Chaplain to Congress. On their departure, the President ordered them to be supplied with the vaccine matter and gave their Interpreter an abstract of the letter of instructions which I had written to the President.

"Not long since fifteen more Chiefs came down to Washington to receive the same blessing from the Clergyman who had inoculated Little Turtle and the other warriors."

* For February, page 119.

† Dr. Jenner, the first Inoculator of the Cow-Pock in Europe.

‡ Dr. Whitehouse, the first Inoculator of the Cow-Pock in America.



Drawn by J. C. C. C.

CANNONBURY HOUSE, ST. ISLINGTON

October 1529 to the King, who in the June 1530 bestowed the minor on Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, on whose attendance it reverted to the Crown; and the beheaded Queen, Anne of Cleves, died in annuity of 20l. from this minor toward her jointure.

In 1547, it was granted by Edward the 6th to John Dudley, Earl of Warwick, afterwards Duke of Northumberland, whose ambition for royalty involved in ruin his whole family, with his daughter-in-law, the estimable Lady Jane Grey. On his execution, August 22, 1553, the manor of Canonbury was given by Queen Mary to Sir John Mordaunt, Knt. who, on account of his great wealth, was usually called *the Rich Mordaunt*, and lived till the year of Lord Mordaunt's London 1645.

Sir John Mordaunt had by his Lady, Anne, four children, one sole daughter, and three sons, Elizabeth, of whom there is a tradition, that she was carried off from Canonbury House in a baker's baker, by the contrivance of William, second Lord Compton, Lord President of Wales (afterwards created Earl of Northampton), to whom, in the year 1594, she was married, and thus brought this estate into the family; in which it has remained to this time.

Of the old mansion at Canonbury, great part has been pulled down, and the site is occupied by modern houses. Such of the old apartments as have been spared, and not destroyed by alterations; and the new and planned wankot either shabbed over with modern paint, or concealed by plaster-hungings. One large old house, however, having a tower of brick, 17 feet square, and 33 feet high, and containing great part of the inside of which retains its primitive appearance, as does also the outer wall of the gardens and park, all marked in various places (as before observed) with the builder's rebuts (the bear and tree), and in square stone compartments.

In the building just mentioned many eminent men have occasionally resided for retirement and health;

"Here Humphreys † breath'd his last,
the Muses' friend;
And Chambers ‡ found his mighty labours end."

In the annexed View, our Engraver has included a part of the well known Tavern, which was for many years kept by the late Mr. Robert Sutton. At his death, he was succeeded by his widow and son, who have increased the business of the house to an extent of which its former owners, we believe, never had a conception; and, with a corresponding spirit of enterprise, have greatly enlarged the building and added to its conveniences. During the summer months of the year, we believe, it entertains more corporate and pious societies, clubs, and a number of parties, than almost any other place of public resort in the vicinity of the metropolis.

Before we quit this neighbourhood, we may without impropriety notice, in conclusion, the neighbouring elegant and commodious house of Alexander Aubert, Esq. F. R. and A. S. S. Governor of the London Assurance Office (of which he was chosen a Director thirty-nine years ago), and late Lieut. Colonel Commandant of the 1st and 2nd Islington Volunteer Associations, of which corps, indeed, he was the father and founder. On the site of his premises was formerly a moated fort, called Jack Straw's Castle, near which stood the mansion of the Prior of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, which was burnt to the ground by the Rebels of Essex June 13, 1581, in the execution under Wat Tyler and Jack Straw. A Portrait of Mr. Aubert, accompanied by some Memoirs, was given in Vol. XXIV. p. 29, and a View of his House and of its Environs in Vol. XXXVI. p. 77.

* Some curious particulars of Sir John were recorded in Mr. Deputy Nichols's "History and Antiquities of Canonbury House," &c. &c. 4to. 1758, from which we have compiled the chief particulars here given to illustrate our ENGRAVING.

† It appears from Pick's Dictionary (Letter from S. Mordaunt, dated July 2, 1630), Vol. II. p. 59, that this Nobleman died suddenly. "Yesterday evening the Earl of Northampton, Lord President of Wales, after he had waited on the King at supper, and had tallied up, went into a bath with others to wash himself in the Thames, and as soon as his legs were in the water but to the knees, he had the colic, and cried out, 'Have mercy on the boat of me, or I am a dead man,' and died a few hours after," &c. &c.

‡ Author of "Verses, in Opera," and "Cynons, a Poem," and Translator of "Spectre de la Nature" (Nature Displayed).

§ The memorable Author of the "Cyclopædia."

TO

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,
IN the account of your Magazine in your last Magazine, mention is made of his first publication in the EUROPEAN REVIEW, a work now almost at hand and as curious as a manuscript. The subject of it was Dr. Johnson's Dictionary; and it will gratify a great number of your readers, who have sought without success after it, to see the opinion of so great a man on a subject he had so well considered, and was so perfect a master of. I therefore send it for insertion. I shall now only add, that in 1761 was published, I believe by Dr. Smith, "The Philological Miscellany, consisting of Select Essays from the Memoirs of the Academy of Belles Lettres at Paris and other foreign Academies, translated into English, with original Pieces by the most eminent Writers of our own Country," &c. In this work, which proceeded no further than the first volume, Dr. Smith's "Considerations concerning the first Formation of Languages and the different Geniuses of original and compounded Languages" first appeared. But to return to the subject before us. After giving the title of the Dictionary, Dr. Smith proceeds in the following manner:

"The present undertaking is very extensive. A Dictionary of the English Language, however useful, or rather necessary, has never been hitherto attempted with the least degree of success. To explain hard words and terms of art leads to have been the chief purpose of all the former compilations which have borne the title of English dictionaries. Mr. Johnson has extended his view much farther, and has made a very full collection of all the most antient uses of each English word, justified by examples from authority of good reputation. When we compare this book with some other dictionaries, the merit of it will appear very extraordinary. Those which in modern languages have enjoyed the same esteem, are that of the French Academy, and that of the Académie des Belles Lettres. Both these are preceded by a numerous Roll of Names, intended to mark out a longer time in the compilation than the life of a single person

could well have afforded. The Dictionary of the English Language is the work of a single person, and completed in a period of time very inconsiderable when compared with the extent of the work. The collection of words appears to be very accurate, and must be allowed to be very ample. Most words, we believe, are to be found in the Dictionary that ever were almost suspected to be English; but we cannot help wishing that the Author had trusted less to the judgment of those who may consult him, and had oftener passed his own censure upon those words which are not of approved use, though sometimes to be met with in authors of no mean note. Where a word is admitted to be highly useful, and the execution of it entitled to praise, by adding, that it might have been more useful, certainly, we hope, is deemed a censure of it. The merit of Mr. Johnson's Dictionary is so great, that it cannot detract from us to take notice of some defects, the supplying which would, in our judgment, add a considerable share of merit to that which it already possesses. Those defects consist chiefly in the plan, which appears to us not to be sufficiently grammatical. The different significations of a word are indeed collected, but they are seldom digested into general classes, or ranged under the meaning which the word principally expresses. And sufficient care has not been taken to distinguish the words apparently synonymous. The only method of explaining what we intend, is by inserting an article or two from Mr. Johnson, and by opposing to them the same articles, digested in the manner which we would have wished him to have followed.

NOT CORRECTED. HOUSE, DURAN, Saxon.

Except.
An enigma of immoderate virtues were a life of virtues to compound, it is a paradox. But it is not really a paradox by any means.

When it is, it is a paradox, and per-
fectly correct.

Who can imagine such forms of words.

And who can imagine such forms of words.

And who can imagine such forms of words.

Your poem hath been printed, and we have no objection *but* the obscurity of several passages, by our ignorance in facts and persons. *Swift.*

2. Yet, nevertheless. It sometimes only enforces *yet*.

Then let him speak, and any that shall stand without shall here his voice plainly, *but* yet made extreme sharp and exile, like the voice of puppets; and yet the articulate sounds of the words will not be confounded.

Bacon's Nat. Hist. No. 155.

Our wants are many, and grievous to be borne, *but* quite of another kind.

Swift.

3. The particle which introduces the minor of a syllogism; now.

If there be a liberty and possibility for a man to kill himself to-day, then it is not absolutely necessary that he shall live till to-morrow; *but* there is such a liberty, therefore no such necessity.

Bramhall against Hobbes.

God will one time or another make a difference between the good and the evil. *But* there is little or no difference made in this world: therefore there must be another world, wherein this difference shall be made.

Watts's Logic, Introduction.

4. Only; nothing more than.

If my offence be of mortal kind,
That not my service, past or present sorrows,
Can ransom me into his love again;
But to know so, must be my benefit.

Shakespeare. Othello.

And *but* infirmity,
Which waits upon worn times, hath
something seiz'd
His with'd ability, he had himself
The lands and waters measur'd.

Shakespeare. Winter's Tale.

What nymph so'er his voice *but* hears,
Will be my rival, tho' she have *but* ears.

Ben. Jonson.

No, Aurengzebe, you merit all my heart,
And I'm too noble *but* to give a part.

Dryden.

Did *but* men consider the true notion of God, he would appear to be full of goodness.

Tillotson.

If we do *but* put virtue and vice in equal circumstances, the advantages of

ease and pleasure will be found to be on the side of religion.

Tillotson.

The mischiefs or harms that come by play, inadvertency, or ignorance, are not at all, or *but* very gently, to be taken notice of.

Lake on Education.

If a reader examines Horace's Art of Poetry, he will find *but* very few precepts in it, which he may not meet with in Aristotle.

Addison. Spectator.

Prepar'd I stand: he was *but* born to try

The lot of man, to suffer and to die.

Pope's Odyssey.

5. Than.

The full moon was no sooner up, and shining in all its brightness, *but* he privately opened the gate of paradise.

Guaridan, No. 167.

6. But that; without this consequence that.

Frosts that constrain the ground,
Do seldom their usurping power withdraw,

But raging floods pursue their hasty hand.

Dryden.

7. Otherwise than that.

It cannot be *but* nature hath some director, of infinite power, to guide her in all her ways.

Hooker, b. 1. §. 3.

Who shall believe,
But you misuse the reverence of your place?

Shakespeare.

8. Not otherwise than.

A genius so elevated and unconfin'd as Mr. Cowley's, was *but* necessary to make Pindar speak English.

Dryden.

9. By any other means than

Out of that will I cause a host of Cyprus to mutiny: whose qualification shall come into no true taste again, *but* by transplanning of Cassio.

Shakespeare. Othello.

10. If it were not for this; if this were not.

Believe me, I had rather have lost my purse

Full of cruzades. And *but* my noble Moor

Is true of mind, and made of no such baseness,

As jealous creatures are, it were enough To put him to ill thinking.

Shakespeare. Othello.

I here do give thee that with all my heart,

Which,

Which, *but* thou hast already, with all
my heart

I would keep from thee. *Shaksp. Othello.*

11. However ; howbeit.

I do not doubt *but* I have, been to
blame,

Ent, to pursue the end for which I came,
Unite your subjects first; then let us go,
And pour their common rage upon the
foe. *Dryden.*

12. It is used after *no doubt, no question*,
and such words, and signifies the
same with *that*. It sometimes is
joined with *that*.

They made no account, *but that* the
navy should be absolutely master of the
seas. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

I fancied to myself a kind of ease in
the change of the paroxysm: never
suspecting *but that* the humour would
have waited itself. *Dryden.*

There is no question *but* the King of
Spain will reform most of the abuses.

Addison on Italy.

13. *That*. This seems no proper sense
in this place.

It is not therefore impossible, *but* I
may alter the complexion of my play,
to restore myself into the good graces
of my fur critics.

Dryden's Aurengzebe, Preface.

14. Otherwise than.

I should sin

To think *but* nobly of my grandmother.
Shaksp. Tempest.

15. Even ; not longer ago than.

Beroc *but* now I left ; whom, pin'd
with pain,
Her age and anguish from these rites
detain. *Dryden.*

It is evident, in the instance I gave,
but now, the consciousness went along.
La Har.

16. A particle by which the meaning
of the foregoing sentence is bound-
ed or restrained.

Thus fights Ulysses, thus his fame
extends,
A formidable man, *but* to his friends.

Dryden.

17. An objective particle ; yet it may
be objected.

Ent yet, Madam—

I do not like *but* yet ; it does allay
the good precedence ; sit upon *but*
yet.

But yet is as a jaylour, to bring forth
Some monstrous malefactor.

Shak. Antony and Cleop.

Must the heart then have been formed
and constituted before the blood was in
being ? *But* here again, the substance of
the heart itself is most certainly made
and nourished by the blood, which is
conveyed to it by the coronary arte-
ries. *Bentl.*

18. *But* for ; without ; had not this
been.

Rash man ! forbear, *but* for some un-
belief,

My joy had been as fatal as my grief.

Waller.

Her head was bare,
But for her native ornament of hair,
Which in a simple knot was ty'd above.
Dryden's Fables.

When the fair boy receiv'd the gift
of right,
And, *but* for mischief, you had dy'd for
spight. *Dryden.*

BUT, an English particle which de-
notes opposition, and which, according
to the different modifications of the
general sense of opposition, sometimes
holds the place of an adverb, sometimes
of a preposition, sometimes of a con-
junction, and sometimes even of an in-
terjection. It serves as a conjunction of
four different species, as an adverbive,
as an alternative, as a conductive, and
as a transitive conjunction. In its origi-
nal and most proper meaning, how-
ever, it seems to be an adverbive con-
junction, in the sense in which it is
synonymous with *however* ; and in
which it is expressed in Latin by *sed*,
in French by *mais*. I should have done
this, *but* was prevented : I should have
done this ; I was *however* prevented.
The difference betwixt these two par-
ticles seems to consist chiefly in this,
that *but* multatways stand at the begin-
ning of the sentence whose opposition
it marks to what went before ; whereas
however is introduced more gracefully
after the beginning of the opposed sen-
tence : and that the construction may
often be continued, when we make use
of *but* ; whereas, it must always be in-
terrupted when we make use of *how-
ever*.

The use of *but*, upon this account,
seems often to mark a more precipitate
keenness in denoting the opposition,
than the use of *however*. If, in talk-
ing of a quarrel, a person should say, I
should

should have made some apology for my conduct, *but* was prevented by his insolence; he would seem to express more passion and keenness than if he had said, I should have made some apology for my conduct, I was *however* prevented by his insolence.

1. *But* is likewise an alternative conjunction in the sense in which it is nearly synonymous with the English *unless*, and *except*, with the Latin *nisi*, and with the French *sauf*.

The people are not to be satisfied, *but* by remitting them some of their taxes.

Unless by remitting them, &c.

Except by remitting them, &c.

The first expression seems to mark more peculiarly the insufficiency of every other means to pacify the people, but that which is proposed. The second seems to mark more peculiarly, that either this means must be employed, or the public disturbances will go on, and is therefore more alternative than the first. The third expression seems to mark the sense of one who, out of all the means that can be proposed, chooses that which is most effectual. When we make use of *unless*, we do not mark that we have considered of any other means besides that which is proposed. Whereas, when we make use of *but* or *except*, we show that we have considered of some other means. *But* marks a negative rejection of every other means but those proposed. *Except* a positive choice of the means proposed. *Unless* marks neither the one nor the other, and merely denotes an alternative, that either this must be done, or that will follow.

3. *But* is likewise a conjunctive conjunction in the sense in which it is nearly synonymous with the Latin *quoniam*, with the French *que*, and with the English *than* or *that*, when the first is preceded and the other followed by the particles of negation *no* or *not*.

The full moon was no sooner up, *than* he privately opened the gate of paradise.

But he privately opened, &c.

It cannot be doubted, that the King of Spain will not reform most of the abuses.

But the King of Spain will reform, &c.

Who shall believe, *but* you misuse the reverence of your place.

That you do not misuse, &c.

It cannot be *but* nature hath some director, &c.

It cannot be *that* nature has not some director.

4. *But* is likewise a transitive conjunction in the sense in which it is synonymous with the Latin *sed*, and with the French *or*.

All animals are mortal, *but* all men are animals, &c.

5. *But* is likewise an adverb of quantity, and signifies *no more than*, and is nearly synonymous with the Latin *tantum*, and with the English *only*.

I saw *no more than* three plants.

I saw *but* three plants.

I saw three plants *only*.

A genius so elevated and unconfined as Mr. Cowley's was *no more than* necessary to make Pindar speak English.

W is *but* necessary, &c.

W is *only* necessary, &c.

This last expression might here, perhaps, be thought improper, because it might give occasion to an ambiguity, and might either signify, that nothing less than such a genius was capable of making Pindar speak English, or that nothing more was requisite for this purpose. Saving this ambiguity, the expression is, in every other respect, perfectly proper.

I should sin to think *but* nobly of my grandmother.

No more than nobly, &c.

Only nobly, &c.

Ulysses was formidable, *but* to his friends.

To his friends *only*.

Did *but* men consider the true notion of God.

Did men *only* consider, &c.

Berou *but* now I left.

Berou I left *now only*.

6. *But* is also a preposition, in which use it is synonymous with *except*, and would be expressed in Latin by *preter*, in French by *hors*.

They are all dead *but* three.

They are all dead *except* three.

Who can it be, ye gods, *but* perjurd Lycon?

Except perjurd Lycon, &c.

7. *But* is also used as an interjection, though not frequently; as in this phrase,

Good God, *but* she is handsome!

HUMOUR,

HUMOUR, *n. f.* [*humour*, French;
humor, Latin.]

1. Moisture.

The aqueous *humour* of the eye will not freeze; which is very admirable, seeing it hath the perspicuity and fluidity of common water.

Ray on the Creation.

2. The different kind of moisture in man's body, reckoned by the old physicians to be phlegm, blood, choler, and melancholy, which, as they predominated, were supposed to determine the temper of mind.

Believe not these suggestions, which proceed
From anguish of the mind and *humours* black,
That mingle with thy fancy.

Milton's Agonistes.

3. General turn or temper of mind.

As there is no *humour*, to which impudent poverty cannot make itself serviceable, so were there enow of those of desperate ambition, who would build their houses upon others' ruin.

Sulney, b. ii.

There came with her a young Lord, led hither with the *humour* of youth, which ever thinks that good whole goodness he sees not.

Sulney.

King James, as he was a Prince of great judgment, so he was a Prince of a mischievous pleasant *humour*: as he was going through Lufen by Greenwich, he asked what town it was; they said, Lufen. He asked, a good while after, What town is this we are now in? They said still it was Lufen: said the King, I will be King of Lufen.

Bacon's Apophthegms.

Examine how your *humour* is inclin'd,
And which the ruling passion of your mind.

They, who were acquainted with him, know his *humour* to be such, that he would never constrain himself.

Dryden.

In cases where it is necessary to make examples, it is the *humour* of the multitude to forget the crime, and to remember the punishment.

Addison's Freeholder.

Good *humour* only teaches charms to last,
Still makes new conquests, and maintains the past.

Pope.

4. Present disposition.

It is the curse of Kings to be attended By slaves, that take their *humour* for a warrant

To break into the blood-house of life.

Shak. K. John.

Another thought her nobler *humour* led,
Fairfax, b. ii.

Their *humours* are not to be won,
But when they are impos'd upon.

Hudibras, p. iii.

Tempt not his heavy hand;
But one submissive word which you let fall,

Will make him in good *humour* with us all.

Dryden.

5. Grotesque imagery; jocularity; merriment,

6. Diseased or morbid disposition.

He was a man frank and generous, when well, denied himself nothing that he had a mind to eat or drink, which gave him a body full of *humours*, and made his fits of the gout frequent and violent.

Temple.

7. Petulance; peevishness.

Is my friend all perfection, all virtue and discretion? Has he not *humours* to be endured, as well as kindness to be enjoyed?

South's Sermons.

8. A trick, a practice.

I like not the *humour* of lying: he hath wronged me in some *humours*: I should have borne the *humour'd* letter to her.

Shak. Merry Wives of Windsor.

9. Caprice; whim, predominant inclination.

In private, men are more bold in their own *humours*, and in comfort, men are more obnoxious to other *humours*; therefore it is good to take both.

Bacon's Essays.

HUMOUR, from the Latin *humor*, in its original signification, stands for moisture in general, from whence it has been restrained to signify the moisture of animal bodies, or those fluids which circulate through them.

It is distinguished from moisture in general in this, that *humours* properly express the fluids of the body, when, in a vitiated state, it would not be improper to say, that the fluids of such a person's body were full of *humours*.

The only fluids of the body, which, in their natural and healthful state, are called *humours*, are those in the eye; we talk

talk of the aqueous *humour*, the crystalline *humour*, without meaning anything that is morbid or diseased: yet, when we try in general, that such a person has got a *humour* in his eye, we understand it in the usual sense of a vitiated fluid.

As the temper of the mind is supposed to depend upon the state of the fluids in the body, *Humour* has come to be synonymous with temper and disposition.

A person's *humour*, however, is different from his disposition in this, that *humour* seems to be the disease of a disposition; it would be proper to say that persons of a serious temper or disposition of mind were subject to melancholy *humour*; that those of a delicate and tender disposition were subject to preevish *humours*.

Humour may be agreeable or disagreeable; but it is still *humour*, something that is whimsical, capricious, and not to be depended upon; an ill-natured man may have fits of good-humour, which seem to come upon him accidentally, without any regard to the common moral cases of happiness or misery.

A fit of cheerfulness constitutes the whole of good *humour*; and a man who has many such fits is a good-humoured man; yet he may not be good-natured; which is a character that supposes something more constant, equable, and uniform, than what was requisite to constitute good *humour*.

Humour is often made use of to express the quality of the imagination which bears a considerable resemblance to wit.

Wit expresses something that is more designed, concerted, regular, and artificial; *humour*, something that is more wild, loose, extravagant, and fantastical; something which comes upon a

man by fits, which he can neither command nor restrain, and which is not perfectly consistent with true politeness. *Humour*, it has been said, is often more diverting than wit; yet a man of wit is as much above a man of *humour* as a gentleman is above a buffoon; a buffoon, however, will often divert more than a gentleman.

These instances may serve to explain the plan of a Dictionary which suggested itself to us. It can impose no reflection upon Mr. Johnson's Dictionary that the subject has been viewed in a different light by others; and it is at least a matter of curiosity to consider the different views in which it appears. Any man who was about to compose a dictionary or rather a grammar of the English language, must acknowledge himself indebted to Mr. Johnson for abridging at least one half of his labour. All those who are under any difficulty with respect to a particular word or phrase are in the same situation. The Dictionary presents them a full collection of examples, from whence indeed they are left to determine, but by which the determination is rendered easy. In this country, the usefulness of it will be soon felt, as there is no standard of correct language in conversation; if our recommendation could in any degree incite to the perusal of it, we would earnestly recommend it to all those who are desirous to improve and correct their language, frequently to consult the Dictionary. Its merit must be determined by the frequent resort that is had to it. This is the most unerring test of its value; criticisms may be false, private judgments ill-founded; but if a work of this nature be much in use, it has received the sanction of the public approbation.

CHARACTER OF THE LATE LORD CHANCELLOR HARDWICKE.

BY A LATE LEARNED LAW LORD.

(NEVER BEFORE PUBLISHED.)

THAT late great Chancellor (Hardwicke) I do not think merited generally the appellation of a *Peacock*—having ever regarded him as a decent, circumspect, prerogative lawyer; that he had leaned in his notions

too much towards aristocracy, but he seemed in his politics to approach much nearer to the principles of the Earl of Clarendon (whose title he once affected) than of Lord Somers; and that at last, (upon what public principles he joined

the Opposition, after having been in all things with the Court for forty years before, I could never learn.)—He seemed that even his opposition to, or rather disapprobation of the peer, proceeded rather from a private dissatisfaction at the man who happened at last to have the making of it (his old friends being displaced), than from any motive of public concern; and some of his reasons against it, indifferent men thought the strongest in its behalf, namely, the delineation of our boundary in North America; which although the course of a great river is made to describe, he objected to, because its extremely distant source could neither be ascertained nor denominated.

His discourse, it was remarked, favoured more of a *draughtsman* arguing exceptions than of a *statesman* dissuading a treaty; and nothing perhaps like it can be recollected, having one equivocal speech of a similar texture, delivered in another place, but at the same time, and upon the same occasion, where the arguments were so artificial, qualified, and verbal, without edge or substance, that it would be extremely difficult to put into clear and distinct propositions what was either affirmed or denied touching any of the articles themselves.

Indeed I could never determine whether he had or had not a good conception of our foreign interests, although I am persuaded he had a thorough one of all the domestic connections among us. I might add, that when a Bill for a militia was presented (although he liked the name and specially commended the design), yet he foresaw great difficulties, and infinite danger in it—recalled to men's minds the public evils that followed from arms being put into the hands of the people—no less than the destruction of Royalty, and the suppression of Peerage; and to found innumerable objections, both religious and political, to the form and the substance of several clauses, and to all the regulations proposed.

The tide, however, running for the measure, both as a national strength and a counterpoise to a standing army, he suggested several enervating amendments, to reduce the number one-half, and to have the other officered only wholly by the Crown, or else unofficered at all, as a mere fund in the hands of the King for the better supply of his standing army.—the number was

accordingly curtailed, and other qualifications took place; but at last, when the Bill became an Act, things were so managed in his particular county, that the militia was never either embodied, or commuted for in money, in spite of the alternative laws for that purpose.

He was, apparently, a principal man in, if not the sole cause of defeating a new *Habeas Corpus* Bill, passed unanimously by the Commons, and calculated for the prevention of some evasions of the old Act; and he projected, in concert with another new-made Peer, the MARRIAGE ACT; and having disapproved of a short Bill, drawn by the Judges (obliging people to marry in churches till their marriages might be regularly registered and capable of proof), had the reputation of drawing another, filled with clauses, calculated for the prevention of all marriages without consent, with a view, as it should seem, to perpetuate, as much as might be, a fortune or a family once made, by continuing from generation to generation a vast power of property, and to facilitate at each descent the lumping of one great sum, or of one great family to another, by bargain and sale, in opposition to the generous principles of equality, and diffusive property, which free states have always encouraged. The Royal Family, however, was excepted out of this last Act, although their marriages alone are an object of public concern or influence.

I might ask, too, Whether he did not, uniformly, throughout his life, pursue his own private interest, and raise the greatest fortune, and provide the most amply for his family, of any Lawyer that ever lived? And whether, during his dominion, the judicial promotions were disposed of upon ministerial motives, or merely agreeable to professional desert?

I might nevertheless, and ought to add, that the same illustrious personage was blessed with a good temper and a great and lively candour, which are the two bands, as it is ordinary to properly say. That his whole deportment was amiable, and that he possessed, in general, the soundest understanding in matters of law and equity, and the best talents for judicature, I had even seen.—That he might be cited as an example in his country, of the perfect picture of a good Judge, which my Lord Bacon had so admirably drawn; and that he was, in short, a truly wise Magistrate.

He was free from the levities, vices, and expences, which are so commonly the product of a lively and prompt fancy—his station did not require, nor his genius furnish him with imagination, wit, or eloquence; and perhaps had he possessed a true taste for the fine arts, and the politer party of literature,

he would have never been so extensive a lawyer, to which however the plainness of his education might have somewhat contributed.

In short, we might say of him—That Lord Somers and he seem to be the reverse of each other in every respect.

CHARACTER OF LORD HARDWICKE.

BY THE LATE EARL OF CHESTERFIELD.

LORD HARDWICKE was, perhaps, the greatest Magistrate that this country ever had. He presided in the Court of Chancery above twenty years, and in all that time none of his decrees were reversed, nor the justness of them ever questioned. Though avarice was his ruling passion, he was never in the least suspected of any kind of corruption—a rare and meritorious instance of virtue and self-denial under the influence of such a craving, insatiable, and increasing passion.

He had great and clear parts; understood, loved, and cultivated the belles lettres.

He was an agreeable eloquent Speaker in Parliament, but not without some little tincture of the Pleader.

Men are apt to mistake, or at least seem to mistake their own talents, in hopes, perhaps, of misleading others to allow them that which they are conscious they do not possess. Thus Lord Hardwicke valued himself more upon being a great Minister of State, which he certainly was not, than upon being a great Magistrate, which he certainly was.

All his notions were clear, but none of them great—good order and domestic details were his proper department,

The great and shining parts of his government, though not above his parts to conceive, were above his timidity to undertake.

By great and lucrative employments during the course of thirty years, and by still greater parsimony, he acquired an immense fortune, and established his numerous family in profitable posts and advantageous alliances.

Though he had been Solicitor and Attorney General, he was by no means what is called a *Prerogative Lawyer*—he loved the constitution, and maintained the just prerogative of the Crown, but without stretching it to the oppression of the people.

He was naturally humane, moderate, and decent; and when, by his former employments, he was obliged to prosecute state criminals, he discharged that duty in a very different manner from most of his predecessors, who were too justly called “the Blood-hounds of the Crown.”

He was a cheerful and instructive companion, humane in his nature, decent in his manners, unstained with any vice (avarice excepted), a very great Magistrate, but by no means a great Minister.

* “The Marriage Act (says the Reviewer of his Character, Mr. Thomas Davies) was a thing of his own creating, and which he espoused with all his might and vigour: it met with great opposition in the House of Commons, and was thought by all impartial people a very improper law in a commercial country, where all possible methods should be taken to encourage a legal commerce between the sexes. However, by his great power and influence the Chancellor carried this Bill triumphantly through both Houses. Those who pretended to know his real intentions gave out, that in the prosecution of this business, he had nothing so much at heart as securing his own children from rash and imprudent marriages.”

ANECDOTES OF HENRY LORD HOLLAND, RESPECTING LORD HARDWICKE AND OTHERS.

(NEVER BEFORE PUBLISHED.)

LORD HOLLAND and Lord Hardwicke, though frequently in office together, did not cordially agree, but more particularly on the *Marriage Act*, which Lord Holland opposed so much, that he fought it in every step, and gruffed several amendments on it. Being charged one day in the House of Commons, on the third reading, that it was *his Bill*, he instantly took fire, and running up to the Speaker's table (where the Bill lay with all the amendments as usual made in red ink), and holding it up in the face of the House, exclaimed, "And am I and my friends charged with bringing in a Bill of this kind—after you all know how much we opposed it. See here how Cælius runs his dagger through—Behold the great Noble Cæsar made—through this the well beloved Brutus stabbed, and as he plucked his steel away—See how the blood of Cæsar followed it, as rushing out of doors to be revolved."

Lord Hardwicke heard of the above retort, and upon some occasion soon afterwards opposed a Bill of Lord Holland's in the Upper House with some acrimony. This brought on another retort from Lord Holland, who, upon a private Bill of Sir F. B. Delaval's, involving him to sell some estates for the payment of his debts, thus exclaimed, "But where am I going—perhaps I shall be told in *another place*, that this is a money Bill, and shall be contravened upon this ground. How it can be so, I know not—but this I know, that touch but a cobweb of Westminster Hall, and the old spider of the law is out upon you with all his younger vermin at his heels."

Lord Chatham (when Mr. Pitt) speaking one day very much in favour of a particular Bill, concluded with saying, "that he thought it highly of it in all its points, that he should not desire any other epitaph on his tombstone, than to be remembered as the Author of this Bill." Lord Holland, speaking in reply, began by observing,

"that although he had screwed up his mind to the utmost pitch of attention, in order to catch what fell from the exalted character in aid of his understanding, yet he was free to confess he could bring no single ray of conviction to his mind in favour of it. As to what the Honourable Gentleman says about requiring no other epitaph, but that of being the *Author of this Bill*, I should be much amazed at it, did I not know, from long experience, that great men are sometimes the worst calculated to decide upon their own characters; and indeed I have now a case which occurs to my recollection, and which is in point to what I have asserted—it is the case of that celebrated musician Corielli.—When this great composer was dying (though he had previously established his fame in a number of beautiful dignified compositions), so prejudiced was he to one particular title (the mere eccentricity of a fanciful moment), that he said, he desired no other memorial of his musical talents to be engraven on his tomb-stone, than "Here lies the Author of Corielli's jig!"

When Lord Holland was very infirm, and had almost lost his hearing, he was sitting at table one day at Holland House, in a private family party, where were his two sons, Stephen, the late Lord Holland, and the present Charles Fox—when the town of Salisbury was mentioned, as it stood under the influence of elections, Stephen was observing, on this subject, that if *five hundred pounds* was properly laid out there *then*, it would be equal to *five thousand pounds* at *the present time*.—"What's that he says?" cried Lord Holland, just catching at the last words.—It was repeated to him.—"Stephen Steele—you're a blockhead," said Lordship, "*five hundred pounds* is never equal to *five thousand pounds*, and if you calculate this way, you'll be as bad a financier in regard to the affairs of the nation as you have been in your own."

PROSPECTUS OF A CANINE DICTIONARY.

BY JOSEPH MOSER, ESQ.

(Concluded from Page 181.)

REFERRING to the former part of this article, it has been conjectured, that Swift, in his introduction to the Tale of a Tub, had the projects of puppyism in his mind when he conceived the plan of the different schools, such as the spelling-school, the school of tops and hobby-horses, the school of swearing, the school of gaming, and several others, upon which he has descanted with his usual spirit and ability. We have in our time frequently heard of Puppies of the Old School, of the New School, and some from whose productions I am led to suspect, that they never had the rustication to belong to any school, but were blessed with that species of genius which once adorned, and almost humanized a dog, who, for the eminence of his literary attainments, was, for a considerable time, exhibited as a spectacle, perhaps as an example, both at the western and eastern ends of the metropolis. He at length, as there is a fashion in learning as in every thing else, was driven from his lyceum by a Pig, whose scientific acquirements were, by his admirers, said to be still greater, and whose lectures were attended by all the beauty and fashion, by Jews as well as Gentiles, from St. James's to St. Mary Axe; and it has been hinted, that a very great number of modern improvements owe their origin to the elegant mind of this polite preceptor, who has been supposed, by those that had more wit than grace, to have dealt with the devil. Be this as it may, as a stock of literature is subject to the same fluctuations as *other stocks*, and as it is well known that there is no more stability in the republic of letters than in other republics, that live, are, or may be, so it happened, that our *illuminated Pig* was displaced from his Parnassian throne by a still more brilliantly illuminated Pony. The mind of this animal, says his historian, who I fancy had been reading the works of a late ingenious, learned, and lamented friend, was irradiated with the stars of genius, whose rays intersected each other in vivid corruplications like the lamps in the front of the * * * * on a public festival.

From the neighings of this Houynhnim, musical in their cadences as the squeak of one of the *serious men* at the Opera, and as well understood as the language of those elegant compositions, the town for a considerable time derived equal instruction and entertainment. But at length, fatiated even with these sublime effusions, tired even with this feast of ambrosia and nectar, the public taste returned "to prey on garbage," or, in other words, to admire a being who, from his facility in picking out his letters, and forming words and sentences, assumed to the character of a Learned Dog, for which he was thought by some to have capabilities equal to the canine philosopher whose parts I have just celebrated, and others, while they fastidiously doubted of his strength of mind, have been so charmed with the clearness and perspicuity of his style, and those elegant, though evanescent touches of genius which embellish his works, that although they could not, perhaps from the predominance of envy, bring themselves to confer upon him the valuable appendages concomitant to that character, were yet willing to allow him to be a very promising Puppy.

Having with infinite labour produced these articles, as a specimen of the great work which my learned colleagues and self have in contemplation; I must on the other behalf, but more upon my own, having the greater need of indulgence, prostrate myself before the great cat throne, or rather thrones, for I think we have in this county four Kings of Brentford, besides *Gentlemen Ughers* and *Physicians*, who, although now in their duty as good and loyal subjects, are very likely to become usurpers the first opportunity. To these Potentates, who have a *field day* the first of every month, when they *review* their literary squadrons, battalions, flying cohorts, freebooters, &c. which skirmish in the front and rear of their armies, and the environs of their camps, may be added, a number of *Commissioned Officers* and *Cadets*, who, notwithstanding they *parade* with their *Goffels*,

Goffel, Orthodox, and Evangelical Chaplains in their train, at the same periods, are chiefly appointed to take care of the Magazines. From all this hoit of critical warriors, I, or rather *we*, which is a number I like better, must, as I have just observed, solicit favour; and as this attempt, if not as ingenious, is at least as new as any attempt that has been made since the days of Homer, we hope that we shall not suffer from the keenness of those darts, lances, and two edged swords, their wit, humour, and erudition, weapons which we have at all times dreaded, and sometimes felt. we would also supplicate, that we may not (however we have deserved it) be pelted with the brick-bat of the pedant in *Horacles*, because it has already been thrown by Swift in his *Diapen's* letters, and Johnson in his Preface to *Shinkelpar*; nor would we wish to be subject to that piece of Horatian wit, which has never been quoted except by Poor Robin, but which might aptly enough compare this production to a ridiculous mouse, the offspring perhaps of Mount Caucasus, and my brethren and I to *Old Women*, acting as midwives to the said mountain, though indeed here the comparison would fail for reasons of *peculiar delicacy*. We would still further wish to enter our caveat against any allusion that may be made to a set of *Stupid Dogs*, harrowed to a carriage loaded with children, by which might ingenuously be typined our attempt to drag the half-formed characters and crude ideas exhibited in this specimen into the world. Against these, and all other curious conceits of our critical contemporaries, though relished with that true Attic salt, Latin pepper, may embalmed like an Egyptian mummy, with the spices of Indian, which give such piquancy and flavour to their *made diths*, this must be considered as a protest. We have, as I hinted in the exordium to this Prospectus, a tolerable good, and consequently a just opinion of our own talents, and therefore in the true modern stile, are prepared at once to deprecate the wrath, while we despise the abilities of other writers.

We have also, as will be more particularly seen in the grand work, most anxiously laboured to point out the various uses, properties, and propensi-

ties of a valuable race of animals, and their *bumble* imitators, and have endeavoured to rescue the former from the opprobrium under which they have long suffered, from having their name connected with vices and follies of which they never could have been guilty, or indeed have had the least idea of. We own ourselves friends to Dogs, for the reason that Otway gives,
 " Because they are honest creatures,
 " And ne'er betray their masters, never fawn

" On any that they love not ;"

and therefore shall continue to defend them from obloquy, which it will be seen, by the first part of this Prospectus, is as old as the time of Moses. We shall consequently enquire, why the analogy betwixt them and the human race has not extended to their virtues? Why we never term a man, however well he may deserve the appellation, Faithful Dog, Friendly Dog, Sagacious Dog, and very fellom sober Dog? These and other points innumerable will not only be touched upon, but fully investigated; we shall, like Macbeth, prove that many who in the Catalogue (he meant Dictionary) pass for men, are Mongrels, Spaniels, Curs, &c. &c.; that there are Talbots in some situations, Pointers in others; that Greyhounds are to be found upon the chaise at this time in the country, Terriers in a certain lane in the City, Fox Dogs in Covent Garden, Setters at the gaming house doors, Lap Dogs in Bond-street, Bull Dogs at the Stock Exchange, Watch Dogs asleep, Pug Dogs, Curs, Mastiffs, Bandogs, and, in short, the whole species, employed in their several occupations, which will be analysed, assimilated, and dogmatized; to which, as the reader, however dogged, must by this time be convinced of our abilities for the task, we shall merely add, that we mean to render this work not only superlatively beautiful, but *Dog cheap*; that he need not fear a *Dog truck* with respect to the subscription, that the text will contain the philosophic matter to which we have faintly alluded, and our own *Dogmas* form the notes; that the first splendid edition of it will be dedicated to the Doge of Venice or Genoa, we have not yet determined which, and be ready for subscribers in the *Dog Days*.

THE LOVERS OF THE BLUE RIDGE MOUNTAINS.

AN AMERICAN TALE.

BY J. DAVIS.

THE richest imagination cannot conceive a scene more sublime than the passage of the Potomac through the mountains of the Blue Ridge. Creation appears to be forming her work, and the elements to contend which shall obtain the superiority. Two rivers confpire with awful fury against a mountain, which, by their united superiority, is torn asunder from its summit to its base. But if tremendous be the junction of the Potomac and Shenandoah, not less calm is the prospect of the country through which they urge their course. The strife of nature abates, and the ascending river enjoys its triumph with placid equanimity.

Within sight of the rocks which impend near the passage, and men of distinction to the traveller, lived the parents of Valentine, who obtained a scanty livelihood by regaling the way-worn pilgrim with cakes and peach-brandy, and in a neighbouring hut dwelt the mother of Ursula, who kept a few cows, and sent her butter to Charleston. Let not the reader infer from a hasty conclusion that the good dame transported the produce of her cows to the gay capital of Carolina. I question whether she ever knew there was such a city. The Charleston that yielded her a market is a little village known to myself and a few others who have been led by Mr. Jefferson's sublime description to visit the junction of the Shenandoah with the Potomac. The father of Valentine also kept cows (I cannot be classically correct with regard to the number), and it happened but, either by chance or design, the youth brought them to graze on the same pasture with those of Ursula. Valentine reached proudly forward with a whip, and Ursula carried a black fly stick in her hand.

A common, every day winter of tales, such a Mamontel or Florian, would search the palace for a hero, and bring the heroine from the clouds; for my part, I am sick of Kings, Queens, and Princesses: the attention retires fatigued from a new story of Spanish Ladies and Cavaliers: I like better the

innocent amours of a Blue Ridge cow-boy and cow-girl.

O, my reader! if you are a lover of happy faces, it would have done your heart good to behold Valentine and Ursula driving their cow through the woods. "Get on, ho!" cried Valentine, giving a crack with his whip, and dancing on one leg: "Gee ho!" exclaimed Ursula, in a softer and more delicate tone, while echo multiplied their voices from the rocks on the river-side.

Valentine was an arch stripling of fifteen, symmetrical in his form, and glowing with health and spirits. Ursula was six months younger, a piquante Brunette, whose olive skin bade defiance to the sun, whose black eyes emulated its lustre, and whose heart returned it in warmth.

It was Ursula who began the first to feel the power of love, as she rolled with Valentine on the grass. In the language of modern romance, little Cupid perched one morning on the branch of a pine tree, lodged a barbed arrow in her breast, just as Valentine in perfect innocence was ravishing from her a kiss. The poison communicated, and Valentine exhaled his heart through his mouth, which Ursula took possession of with a deep drawn sigh. For ever after Valentine melted as he gazed and Ursula, if it was possible, threw more tenderness in her voice and eyes.

"The dickens," cried Valentine, "what a tremor I am seized with. I surely have not got the ague."

"Ah! only feel my heart, Valentine," exclaimed Ursula, "how monstrously it beats. I cannot get it to lie still. What can be the matter?"

"Poor innocents!" Uncorrupted simplicity! They little thought the cause and cure of their disorder was centered in themselves!

In counting the throbs of Ursula's heart, that of Valentine beat in unison, and throwing himself on the grass, he rolled over and over.

"Fags, Valentine," exclaimed Ursula, "you tumble about like a Merry Andrew."

Valentine rose from the ground—and

and walking silently towards the wood, beheld a new creation rise before him. Ursula followed him sportively, and they both sought the shade in the deepest recesses of the forest. My old grandmother (who related to me this story) could never learn how long Valentine and Ursula remained together in the wood; she used gravely to remark in this part of the tale, that the day was very sultry, and that both men and cattle sought the shade: but it was remarked, that Valentine came out again whistling, and that the eyes of Ursula were brim full with tears.

It happened that about this period a young woman came from Alexandria, for change of air and objects, to pass the summer at Charleston (I do not mean Charleston where the negro moistens the stubborn soul with his tears, but the Charleston within a few miles of the passage of the Potomac *). Her figure was graceful, her dress fashionable, and her speech imposing. Curiosity led her to visit, with a party of friends, the junction of the two rivers, and having seen Valentine come out of the cottage near the ferry, she pretended to be enamoured of the situation, so delightful, and so romantic! that she bargained with the old dame for a room, and the next day took possession of it with her lap dog, Mulatto girl, muslins, and a trunk full of novels.

Valentine was at first almost petrified with the superior men and easy manners of Miss Vauxhall. If she spoke to him, the booby stutted, scratched his head, and lost his speech. But he was ready to sink with confusion on the ground, when she one day provokingly played with the ringlets of his auburn hair. Yet, with Ursula this same youth possessed a torrent of volubility, an ever-ceasing eloquence that drenched his cows.

Ursula heard with silent sorrow of the arrival of a fine lady, whose dress and manners Valentine dwelt upon with an admiration bordering on awe. But when he informed her that the fine lady would smile on him with blandishment, tip him on the cheek, and play with his hair, her colour came and went, and her heart took alarm. It happened, that when Valentine and Ursula were one morning sitting in the shade, Miss Vauxhall strayed that way

with a book in her hand; and an old negro, who practised sometimes with a bow in the woods, encountered her, completely accoutred, at the intersection of two roads. The astonished African, at the sight of so fine a lady, grounded his bow, and pulling off his hat, bent his head with abject humility. Miss Vauxhall paused a moment, when, putting her hands to her sides, she pompously exclaimed:

It is not you, bold Robin Hood,
I come to seek with bended bow;
A groom of might I mean to fight,
And conquer with my—oh—oh—
oh!

Valentine, on hearing the voice, started up involuntarily from the ground, and Ursula seizing his hand hurried him into the wood. Readers! it would have made you laugh your sides sore to behold the nimble cow-boy and cow-girl scampering into the thicket of the forest.

Miss Vauxhall got to the spot where the little cow-keepers had been reposing, a few minutes after their flight. Valentine, in his agitation, had let fall his whip, which the fine lady took up, and endeavoured to crack, but in vain. It would not have been so with Ursula; she, the little cow driver, would have made the woods echo with the sound.

Miss Vauxhall not finding Valentine resumed her former attitude, and in a ravishing strain, that made the cows tike to their heels (Reader, cannot you now behold them running off?), launched into the plaintive song of,

“Whither my love! ah! whither art thou gone?”

while Ursula, whose curiosity was raised, peeped now and then from behind the bushes to catch a glance of the fine lady. It was a scene worthy of the painter, and I hope that at some future day it will be exhibited on the canvass.

The lady not finding the faithful Valentine, returned to the house, read a page in the *Romance of the Forest*! and combed Follette, her lap-dog.

The lovers having stolen on tip-toe from their sitting-place, Ursula began to display her wit. “Is that she you call the fine lady? Fine feathers make fine birds! But I don’t envy her such finery. Why she’s mad for all the world; Did you not see how

* Vulgarly called Harper’s Ferry.

she scared the cows with her bull-frog music."

Valentine laughed aloud at this remark, and offered to kiss Ursula, but the little cow girl repulsed him, and bade him kiss his fine lady. It is a singular circumstance, that Ursula should first feel both love and jealousy under the shade of the same tree.

It was now her turn for Valentine to be in search of his cows, which the nurse of Miss Vauxhall had sent galloping into the woods. But he could not find his whip.

"The chickens!" exclaimed Valentine, "but she has made a prize of my whip."

"Yes," rejoined Ursula, "and she has not got the sense to know how to use it. Did you observe the awkward devil, how she tried to crack it? Why she's as helpless as a child."

"Ursula," cried Valentine, "let me your hickory stick to drive back my cows."

"Go and ask for your whip," said Ursula, with a smiling laugh.

"I would as soon see a panther," replied Valentine, "as the fine lady; I can't make any answer when she speaks to me."

The reader (if he be an American) will already have *guessed*, that the muscular form, ruddy cheeks, and rustic simplicity of Valentine, had stirred up some emotion in the bosom of Miss Vauxhall. In comparing her with her former lovers, who had *kissed a ray of her hands in comit*, he at last rose from his funk in her esteem, and she watched impatiently in opportunity to seduce the affections of the boy.

The following Saturday Ursula went to dispose of her butter, and when Valentine was departing with his cows for the pasture, Miss Vauxhall (who had anticipated his movements) took a more circuitous route, and encountered the astonished Valentine at the intersection of the two paths.

Valentine stopped on beholding her, and would have taken to his heels, but Miss Vauxhall, watching the concurrence of circumstances, caught him by the hand, and insisted that he should show her in what part of the wood the *chinquapins* grew. Valentine led the way with great simplicity into the wood, when he suddenly felt his passions inflamed by a stratagem of Miss Vauxhall,

which ~~my~~ grandmother could not repeat without a shake of her head that put all her sagacity into motion. In a word, as the pair advanced into the wood, Miss Vauxhall, who still held Valentine, unexpectedly raised his hand, and pressed it to her bosom with a warmth that spoke volumes to the feelings of the youth. Miss Vauxhall was a woman of voluptuous growth, and it was not in the power of Valentine to resist so irritating an appeal to his nervous system. In a moment Ursula was forgot, and the booby became pained in the arms of Miss Vauxhall.

The ascendancy of Miss Vauxhall over the mind of Valentine was established from that moment, and the same night (however extraordinary it may be thought) they both disappeared. Miss Vauxhall was well provided with money, and the sight of a pair of eyes and darts compared with the bandiments she knew so well how to place to prevail on Valentine to elope. At first he muttered indistinctly a few words about Ursula, which Miss Vauxhall checked by a significant glance, and the display of her white silk ribbons and red morocco shoes. That night they eloped; which road they took is uncertain; but a negro said, he met them with a male of Leedsburg.

The next morning little Ursula returned on horseback with the money her butter had brought her. The absence of a day had made her impatient to see Valentine again; she reproached herself secretly for having spoken to him harshly, and was determined in future only gently to remonstrate with him.

Ursula stopped before Valentine's cottage, and was surprised not to see her lover, and who ever before had anticipated her coming, met her with a reproachful look, and turned her off her horse, and turned him out to graze.

"Where, Goody, is your son Valentine?" cried Ursula to the old woman, who came to the door—"did he not expect me? Is he gone to the woods to gather nuts?"

"Ah, Ursula!" replied the mother, in a faultering accent, "the boy has deserted me like a prodigal, and is gone off with the wicked woman."

Ursula, who had just dismounted, on hearing this speech, sunk into the arms

of the mother. "Gone off with the wicked woman!" cried the sweet girl; "my Valentine gone off!" Oh! cruel woman, to take away my Valentine! Which way did they go? Oh! when did they go?"

Ursula could say no more, but sought relief for her breaking heart by burrowing into tears.

"Don't cry so, child," said the mother, "the boy will return when he has a proper sense of his duty."

"No—he will not return," cried Ursula, "the wicked woman loves him too much—she will not let him return. He is gone a long way, and I'll find go further."

The old woman did not comprehend

the import of the last sentence. But Ursula rising from her arms, walked unperceived out of the cottage, and directed her steps towards the mountains through which the Potomac and Shenandoah with awful majesty urged their course. She ascended the very high point of land which Mr. Jefferson has noticed *, and which the villagers have denominated Jefferson's rock. With some difficulty Ursula reached the precipice, from which, having invoked the name of Valentine, she threw herself headlong in despair!

So this was the fate of Ursula, who died a martyr to love. The villagers still record the tale, and point to the precipice.

ANECDOTES OF DAVID HUME, ESQ.

BY ONE WHO PERSONALLY KNEW HIM.

DAVID HUME was a man of parts, nature and acquire, for function to most of mankind, of a brave heart, a friendly kind disposition, and a real affection for all his countrymen. No man is without his faults, and his great views of being honest and a vanity to show himself up to most people led him to give many opinions that were dissimilar to the opinions of others, and led him into some odd doctrines, and so flow how minute and puzzling to view was to other folk, in fact that I have often seen him (in various company, and in the few some enthusiastic passion there) combat either their religious or political principles, nay, after he had struck them dumb take up the argument on their side, with equal good humour, wit, and defence, all to show his pre-eminence. For the purpose of these observations, I printed his life, wrote by himself, and published by his friend and admirer Adam Smith, where you see he was so dignified at no notice of, or answer being made to his Essays, and was so distinguished, that he proposed to retire to bunnure, or some other part in France, to be left to the unheeding world, and, in short, be a perfect hermit. But, on being answered by a Bishop on some of his dogmas, and other favourable circumstances flattering him that he would at

last be conspicuous, he gave up the project, and was first a companion for some time to the Marquis of Annandale; then Librarian to the Advocates here; after that secretary to General Sinclair; then (who was, under pretence of an Ambassador to his Sardinian Majesty, a spy, as his conduct was dubious to the Allies, against Louis XV.); afterwards, by General Conway's introduction, to Lord Hertford at Paris, left there Charge d'Affaires; and finally one of the Under Secretaries of State for about half a year. After which he retired to Edinburgh for life, and made all his friends and connections happy by the possession of so worthy a man. Thus far I have given my recollections of the man, and can only now regret that he was so weak as to write his life in the style he did.

It must add, that he was a cheerful and most agreeable companion, well informed, and who accommodated himself to the company; and, for all his abstruse learning, was never happier than in a select company of ladies and friends, and so fond to engage in a party at whist, of which game he was a complete adept, and of consequence successful. He never played drop, never above a shilling, once, two, three; and I have known him come into Edinburgh for some weeks, pay his residence there, and get a receipt of clothes and necessaries.

* Vide Notes on Virginia.

finds out of his gains; nay sometimes to have a pound or two to give in assistance to a necessitous relation; and carry back to his brother's house at Ninewells the cash he brought with him from that place, in order to defray the expences of his visit to the metropolis. General Scott, of Balcomrie, who was a good judge in these matters, was so convinced of his superior skill at whist, that I was assured he offered David his purse to gamble at London, and that he would give him 1000*l.* a-year, if he would communicate his winnings. This he refused with disdain, saying, he played for his amusement; and though General Scott would give him ten times more per annum, he would be accessory to no such fraudulent doings.

It was very remarkable, that, though from study and reading the purest authors in the English language, he learnt to write in a correct and elegant style, yet, in conversing, he spoke with the tone, idiom, and vulgar voice of the commonality in the Meise or Berwickshire. This I presume arose from his having been quietly, in his early years, about his brother's house, conversing with servants, &c. and having no ear (though a foreign or even a dead language, which he acquired by grammar and rules, he wrote pointedly), it was impossible for him to attain, in speak-

ing, any other dialect of the Scots than that he caught in his childhood. Besides, he had but a creeping voice, rather effeminate than manly.

I could give you several anecdotes with regard to him; I shall content myself with one.—One day when he was advancing some irreligious maxims in a sarcastical stile, I said to him, “L—, David, ye are much altered in your sentiments since you professed yourself a sincere Roman Catholic, confessed yourself to the priests, declared yourself a sincere penitent, got absolution, and even extreme unction.” He was much offended at this, as he believed none knew, in this country, that all this had happened to him at Nice. He answered, in a huff, “I was in a high fever then, and did not know what I said, or they did with me.” I replied, “You put me in mind of Patie Birnie’s answer to the Minister of Kinghorn, who, stumbling o’er him in a passage dead drunk, said, ‘Ah! Patie, is this your promise that you would never be to again, if the Lord spared you?’—‘Wow,’ quoth Patie, ‘I wonder to hear one of your honor’s sense mind what any body says in a red raving fever, I kent naething of what was gaen.’—David and I, for years after, were tolerable good friends, but never so cordial as before.”

G. N.

LITERARY ANECDOTES.

NUMBER V.

ERCILLA.

ABOUT the end of the sixteenth century, an Epic Poem appeared in Spain, which has been admired for the beauty of some of its passages, and the singularity of its subject. The character of the Author was still more remarkable.

Don Alonso de Ercilla y Zuniga was educated in the Court of the Empress Isabella, consort of Charles the Vth, and was much noticed by the Infant Don Philip, afterwards Philip the 2d. He followed that Prince in his progress through Italy, Germany, and the Netherlands, and accompanied him to England. Whilst he remained in London, he heard that the remote province of Chili had revolted against the Spaniards. His passion for glory, and de-

sire of undertaking something that should redound to his fame, induced him to visit the new world. On the borders of Chili is a small mountainous country, called Arauco, inhabited by a race of men of stronger make and more ferocious than the other casts of South America. They fought in defence of their liberty, with a courage and perseverance which astonished the Spaniards. Alonso, on his arrival in Chili, joined the Spanish army, and greatly distinguished himself in the obstinate contest which ensued. In the course of the war, he conceived the design of immortalizing his enemies and himself, by becoming their poet as well as their conqueror. He employed the short intervals of leisure which he could procure in describing the events of that

singular warfare. Not being provided with paper, it is said, he wrote the greater part of his poem on small pieces of leather. This poem is entitled "Araucan," from the name of the country which he has celebrated.

It appears that his travels and dangerous exploits had considerably diminished his private patrimony. Such, however, was his extreme modesty and timidity, that he never could be prevailed on to disclose his wants, though often admitted into the presence of Philip the 11d. The King, who knew his circumstances, and how much he stood in need of assistance, at length graciously said to him, "Don Alonso, habedme por escrito," send me your request in writing.

He was born in the year 1533, and married Maria Bazin, a lady whom he celebrates in one part of his military poem. He was alive in the year 1597; but the time of his death has not been ascertained.

In the opinion of Cervantes, the "Araucan" is one of the best poems which Spain has produced, and by others he has been called the Spanish Homer. But these are the partial exaggerations of his own country. The poem has certainly many splendid passages, such as the speech of Corocolo, which has been preferred to that of Nestor in the Iliad. But this is by no means the case with the rest of the work. There is, indeed, much fine imagery in the descriptions of battles and characters, but there is little or no uniformity in the plan, and no unity in his episodes. On the other hand, the Poet does not deserve the unflinching censure which Voltaire has passed on him. Mr. Hayley, in the Notes to his third Epistle on Epic Poetry, has bestowed considerable attention on the "Araucan," and has given us very elegant versions of some of its best passages.

PEDRO NUNES.

Of all other branches of learning, there is not one less studied or understood as perfectly in Portugal than mathematics, nor one that was formerly better understood. In the brilliant era of the monarchy, it formed the principal study of most of its great men — such as Prince Henry, King John the 1st, King Emanuel, Vasco

de Gama, Magellan, D. Barro, and Pedro Nunes, the last was the best of the Portuguese Mathematicians. He flourished in the 16th century, and was the first Professor of the University of Coimbra in that science. He was preceptor to the brave Don Juan de Castro, to the Infant Don Luis, brother to King John the 11th, and also to that illustrious madman Don Sebastian.

DON JOHN DE BARROS, among the Historians and Geographers of Portugal, held the sixth rank. The celebrated Decada of Asia were written by him; a work admired for perspicuity and solidity. Pope Pius the 11th, in testimony of his esteem for the Author, placed a statue of him in the Vatican, near that of Ptolemy. The Venetians have likewise honoured his memory with a statue in the mausoleum of the illustrious characters of the Republic. He died in 1570.

TENHOVE.

There is a short and very imperfect account of this ingenious man prefixed to the Memoirs of the House of Medici, supposed to be written by Dr. Maclaine, the translator and annotator of Mosheim. The following particulars have been obligingly communicated to the Compiler, by a Gentleman who knew him well, and accompanied him in his travels through Italy and Sicily.

Nicholas Tenhove, or Tenhove, was born in Holland, of a noble family, and by his mother was related to Fagel, the Grand Pensionary or First Minister of the United Provinces. He was, perhaps, the most elegant, if not the most profound scholar of his age or country; so thoroughly skilled in the classics, that every ancient Author was familiar to him, though he chiefly delighted in poetry and the belles lettres. He was passionately fond of Horace, that he could almost repeat every line in that Author. He was also intimately acquainted with the modern languages of Italy, Germany, and England. The literature of this country, in particular, was a favourite subject with him, and Shakespeare, whom he always considered as the true Poet of Nature, was long his peculiar study. French he both spoke and wrote with so much fluency and ease, as not to be distinguished from a native of France. It was in the language of that country

that he wrote his history. His very affluent fortune enabled him to travel in the first style, accompanied by a numerous train of friends and domestics. On his return from Sicily, he imprudently ventured to explore the antiquities of Paestum. The consequence proved fatal to many of his party, who fell victims to the malarious and that destructive climate. Tenhove himself did not escape; though not immediately fatal, the cruel disorder hung on him ever after. He lingered but a very few years after his return to Holland.

As a finished scholar and an elegant writer, he may, perhaps, rank with the best Authors of the last century. He has, however, left little behind him. His *Memoirs of the House of Medicis*, by which he is best known, is an unfinished work, and consists only of a loose collection of materials, which, had he lived, he would no doubt have expanded into a regular narrative. But even in its present state, every reader must be gratified with the elegance of its style, the beauty of its classical allusions, and the taste the Author every where displays, for the fine arts. It abounds in horror, but correct and pleasing, accounts of the literati and virtuosi who lived during the time of, or were patronised by, the Medicis. Tenhove's taste in painting and poetry was exquisite, and his love for those arts, and his veneration for the great men who made them flourish, have drawn him into digressions and detached chapters out of all bounds. In fact, the historical part is the least considerable of his book. He has compiled the Translator to his great liberties with his Author, by inserting several additional paragraphs, and even whole pages, where the text was defective, and by numerous explanatory notes. Such as it is, however, this history would have had many readers and as many admirers, had it not been too late a contemporary with the judicious, elegant, and classical work of Mr. Roisec.

LYNACER, 1460—1513.

one of the greatest scholars of an age which abounded in learned men of every description. He was of All Souls, Oxford, whence he travelled into Italy. At Bologna he studied under Angelo Politiano, whom he is said to have surpassed in the purity of

his Latin style. At Florence he was much noticed by the Duke Lorenzo, and became perfect in Greek, by the assistance of Demetrius Chalcondylas, a Constantinopolitan fugitive. On his return to England, he was successively appointed Physician to Henry the VIIIth and VIth and the Princess Mary. He translated many difficult pieces from the Greek of Galen; gave lectures on medicine at Oxford, to which University he was a benefactor, and founded the College of Physicians in London, of which he was first President. The art of medicine at that time was disgraced by innumerable quacks, and even conjurers, all styling themselves Doctors. Lynacer introduced into his new establishment many severe but necessary regulations. In consequence of these restrictions, the number of empirics diminished and the practice of physic became lucrative, which made Erasmus say, "that the study of physic was the best security against poverty, since, of all the arts, that was least removed from mendicity." The brilliant success of Mead, of Warrin, and of many eminent practitioners now alive, corroborates the truth of this saying of Erasmus.

Not long before his decease, Dr. Lynacer took holy orders, on what account we are not satisfactorily informed. It is said, that from that time he began to read the New Testament, but struck with the purity of its precepts, and reflecting perhaps how little mankind were susceptible of that purity in their conduct, he hurried it away in a passion, exclaiming, "either this is not Gospel, or we are not Christians!"

BALDO DE UBALDIS,

a celebrated Lawyer of the fourteenth century, and born at Perugia. He filled with reputation the Professor's chair at Padua and at Pavia; to which latter place he was invited by the unanimous wish of the students. But when he made his appearance in the lecture-room, some of the audience, surprised at the smallness of his stature, exclaimed, "*Minuit presentia famam*!" Baldo, who overheard the remark, immediately retorted, "*Angebit cætera virtus.*" This quick reply secured him the good opinion of the University, in which he continued till he died.

FONTINELLE,

MONTEVEILLE, 1657—1757.
who was destined to live a century, appeared it his birth not likely to survive an hour.

It was not till near ninety that he began to feel the usual infirmities of age, and then his eyes grew dim, and his sense of hearing nearly failed him. But this wit remained to the last. Calling one morning on a Lady with whom he was acquainted, at a very early hour, the complaisantly rose on purpose to see him, though much against her usual time. On seeing him, she said, "Vous voyez, Monsieur, qu'on se leve pour vous." He immediately replied, perhaps with more truth than politeness,

"Oui, mais, vous vous couchez pour les autres."

LONGMONTAIGNE, 1562—1641,
a native of Denmark, was celebrated in his time as a Mathematician and an Astronomer. He was many years the friend of Tycho Brahe, and assisted him in his observations. There is of him, besides many astronomical treatises, a curious treatise, called, "De Animæ Humanæ Morbis, Disputatio Ethica." He was simple enough to believe that he had discovered the quadrature of the circle, and was with difficulty convinced of his mistake.

(To be continued.)

ACCOUNT

OF

LLOYD LORD KENYON.

LLOYD Lord Kenyon was born at Gredington, in Flintshire, in the year 1733, he was the eldest surviving son of Lloyd Kenyon, Esq. originally of Bryn, in the same county, and one of the younger sons of the ancient family of Kenyon, of Pele, in Lincolnshire, his Lordship received the elementary part of his education at Ruthin, in Denbighshire, whence he was taken, at an early age, and articled to Mr. W. J. Tomlinson, an eminent attorney at Nantwich, in Cheshire. On the expiration of his articles, Mr. Kenyon determined to enter into a line which afforded a more ample scope to his industry and talents, and, accordingly, he became a Member of the Society of Lincoln's Inn in Trinity Term 1754, and, after a tedious application to the requisite studies, was called to the Bar in Hilary Term 1761.

In the early part of his professional career, the advancement of Mr. Kenyon was but slow, he was unassisted by those means which powerful connections and interest afforded; added to this, the branch of his profession to which he chiefly applied himself, namely, that of conveyancing, was not calculated to bring him forward into public notice: But the sterling merit of genuine ability and persevering industry were not to be overlooked. Mr. Kenyon rose gradually into practice, few opinions at the Bar, at the time, carried more weight and authority, and he was fre-

quently resorted to as an advocate. In 1773, an interesting epoch in Mr. Kenyon's private life took place, he formed a matrimonial connection with his relative, Mary, the third daughter of George Kenyon, of Pele, in Lincolnshire, the family before alluded to; and not long after, he contracted an intimacy with Mr. afterwards Lord Thurlow, and Chancellor. About this period too, and for some years after, his practice in the Court of Chancery was very extensive, and of the most lucrative kind, by which, as well as in the other lines of his profession, he acquired a very considerable property. In 1780 a circumstance occurred, which not a little contributed to establish his reputation as an Advocate and a public Speaker, namely, his being employed as leading Counsel for the defence of the late Lord George Gordon, on a charge of High Treason, on this interesting occasion, Mr. Kenyon's second was Mr. Piskin, who on that day distinguished himself in such a manner as in a great degree laid the foundation of his future fame. In April 1782, soon after the accession of the Rockingham party to ministerial power, Mr. Kenyon was, without serving the intermediate office of Solicitor, appointed to the important situation of Attorney General, and at the same time Chief Justice of Chester; in the former office he succeeded the late James Wallace, Esq. father of the Right Hon. Thomas Wallace. The circumstance

circumstance of Mr. Kenyon's direct promotion to the office of Attorney-General was regarded as a singular instance; this, however, is erroneous, similar promotions have before occurred, and the case of Sir Edward Law, the present Attorney-General, is a recent instance.

In Parliament Mr. Kenyon took a decided part in politics, warmly attaching himself to the party of the late Minister, Mr. Pitt, and he distinguished himself not a little by his speeches on the noted affair of the Coalition Mr. Fox's India Bill, &c. In March 1784, he was appointed Master of the Rolls, an office of high judicial dignity, and generally leading to still higher legal honours. However, its emoluments fell very short of those which Mr. Kenyon necessarily relinquished by discontinuing his professional pursuits as a Counsel. About this time he was created a Baronet.

In this situation Sir Lloyd Kenyon continued until the latter end of May 1788, when, on the resignation of the venerable Earl of Mansfield, who, for the long interval of thirty-two years, had held the honourable and very important office of Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, he was appointed to succeed him, and at the same time was elevated to the Peerage, by the title of Lord Kenyon, Baron of Gillington, in the County of Kent.

He was now fixed in a situation which, though not nominally the highest, is perhaps the most important office in the administration of the law of this country, and Lord Kenyon furnished an instance nearly as striking as that of the illustrious Hardwicke, that the profession of the law is that which, of all others, affords the fairest opportunities for the exertion of genuine talent and persevering industry; whether the object be the gratification or ambition in the attainment of the highest honours in the State, or the possession of abundant wealth.

Of the character of Lord Kenyon in his magisterial and judicial capacity, convinced it is too well established in the hearts and minds of his fellow-subjects, we presume not to speak. His conduct in those odious and important situations which he so lately filled, speaks its best and fairest eulogium; it has attracted and fixed the applauses and gratitude of his countrymen; his character and his fame will descend

with increasing lustre to an admiring and grateful posterity.

A few prominent considerations in the course of Lord Kenyon's forensic administration we cannot, however, in justice to him, or consistently with our own feelings, refrain from advert- ing to. We allude, first, to his laudable, firm, and persevering exertions to keep the channels of the law clear and unpolluted by low and sordid practices, and which were particularly exemplified in the vigilant and salutary exercise of his authority over the Attornies of his own Court, the utility of which has been experienced in a very considerable degree. Secondly, his unprecedented zeal in the cause of morality and virtue, which most conspicuously appear in his conduct with respect to cases of adultery and seduction: on these occasions, neither rank, wealth, nor station, could shield delinquency from the well-merited censure and rebuke of offended justice and morality: though much unhappily remains to be done, yet his Lordship's exertions, combined with those of some of the most virtuous and exalted characters of the Upright House of Parliament, have contributed greatly, notwithstanding the acknowledged inadequacy and imperfection of the law in some respects, to restrain the fashionable and prevailing vices alluded to.

A third consideration, and which highly redounds to the honour of Lordship's magisterial character, is the strictness, not to say severity, with which he administered the justice of the law against the pernicious tribe of gamblers of every description, who have for some years infested the metropolis. On these occasions, as well as in the above-mentioned conduct of this truly virtuous Judge was such as incontrovertibly showed that *the law is no respecter of persons*; and his persevering exertions to restrain the destructive vice of gaming, have been attended with no inconsiderable degree of success. Nor should we omit to mention the very laudable spirit and firmness which on all occasions he evinced in maintaining due order and decorum in his Court.

We cannot conclude this part of our subject, without giving, as supplementary to it, the following concise and comprehensive, but highly appropriate character of the late Chief Justice: it is extracted from a much-esteemed

esteemed Tract, which appeared not long after his elevation to the Bench, and in almost every particular perfectly coincides with our ideas on the subject :

“ Lord Kenyon may not equal, in talents or eloquence, the pre-eminent Character whom he succeeds on the Bench of Justice ; nevertheless, he possesses qualities more appropriate to, and knowledge more connected with, the important office which he holds. Profound in legal erudition, patient in judicial discrimination, and of the most determined integrity, he is formed to add no common lustre to his exalted station. He does not sacrifice his official to his parliamentary character : the sphere of his particular duty is the great scene of his activity, as of his honour ; and though as a Lord of Parliament he will never lose his character, it is as a Judge that he looks to glory and exertion. Such men will be revered for their virtues and their wisdom, when the *Party Decliners* and the *Party Pleaders* of the day have long been forgotten.”

In private life, the character of Lord Kenyon was amiable and praiseworthy in the highest degree ; his name could possibly excite him in the relations of Husband and Father ; and, in the former, he may be considered as a pattern of conjugal virtue. In his mode of living, he was remarkably temperate and regular ; but the gratuitous assistance, in his professional capacity, which it was well known he had often afforded to necessitous and injured individuals, does away the imputation, that a fondness for money was rather a prevailing trait in his character.

His Lordship, though in his sixtieth year, and notwithstanding his life had been entirely passed either in study, or in employments not conducive to health, did not die merely of the ordinary effects of age or sedentary habits. A deep sorrow, operating upon a mind not sufficiently relieved by amusement, or by the lighter cares, that diversify and gradually conquer the more weighty, bore him to the grave. To the loss of his eldest son he was never unconscious, or one moment of

his long days and almost sleepless nights.

Some other circumstances pressed upon him. For want of that familiarity with hypocrisy which is called knowledge of the world, for want of that suppleness, which, though it may not be absolutely inconsistent with integrity, is seldom found with it, for want of dissimulation and address, he made many enemies, open or concealed, and, perhaps, beyond the bosom of his amiable family, had few warm friends.

He was involved in disputes, which afforded to those whom his severe morality offended a plausible opportunity of vexing him. Perhaps then one of them hurt him the more, because he was convinced that, by a trusting declaration of management, he had him self afforded them that opportunity. In the iv, his professional judgment seemed to have lost something of its authority, and one of his legal opinions has been controverted by high and respectable characters.

Between the intense melancholy of his domestic grief, the irritation from without, and the conscientiousness, which he could not want, of what he believed by principle, and lost only by sincerity, his mind was torn, and seldom found an assuaging interval. Such, we fear, or nearly such, was the close of the life of Lord Kenyon. Some frailties he had from temperamental complexion ; but an honest man, or a more upright Judge, never lived.

Lord Kenyon had issue by his Lady three sons, namely, Lloyd, born in 1775, whom his father appointed to the office of Pleader of the Court of King's Bench : he died not long since an election being contested for the County of Flint.—See *Andly*, George, the present Lord Kenyon, born in 1776. His Lordship was appointed by his late father to the very lucrative situation of Joint Chief Clerk of the Court of King's Bench, on the demise of the late Lord Mansfield, better known as Lord Viscount Stormont, and joint and assistant was John Wray, Esq.—And, thirdly, the Hon. Lucretia Kenyon, born in 1777.

ESSAYS AFTER THE MANNER OF GOLDSMITH.

ESSAY XY.

Though a coat be never so fine that a fool wears, it is still but a fool's coat.

SPECT.

HAPPY is it for this country that the liberty of the press is allowed; for, were it not, vice and folly would reign despotic tyrants that would enslave honesty, fetter merit, and banish worth with impunity. True Reason is, or ought to be, the supreme monarch every where. Whether the jewel be found in the diadem of a Prince, or in the red night-cap of a philosopher sitting by his fire-side in the attic story, it has equal power to reverse the erroneous judgments of little kings and little politicians, from the leaders of factions to the leaders of fashions; absurdity there makes a stand, and the philosopher strikes out with his pen the most favourite passages of pride, power, corruption, and folly. Right Reason disdains to deny his culprits the full benefit of a Habeas Corpus Act, and brings them at once to the bar of Truth, where they are compelled to pronounce sentence on themselves.

Of what a penetrating subtle quality is Truth! how does it pervade and explore its way into every corner, even into courts, cabinets, and closets, popping up its head every now and then in spite of power, influence, or party, meddling and interfering with every thing that is wrong, and asserting, with bold promptitude, the right. The tone of truth is decisive, and will not alter, from all the persuasions of eloquence, or the plausibilities of sophistry. An old blunt Advocate (now dead), whose knowledge of law was uncommonly profound, after having listened one day with great patience to the flowery declamations of two celebrated and concerted Orators addressed the Judge as follows: "My Lord, my learned brothers have taken up a great deal of time, and have displayed a great deal of eloquence, but it all amounts to nothing; the law is simply this" (stating it in about half a dozen words); in which the Judge readily acquiesced, and which ended the cause at once.

Why is it that the noble visitor Reason is not more frequently entertained; why should he constantly inhabit his

proper mansion the human mind, directing its happiness, and protecting it, with his impenetrable shield, from every danger. Happy would it be to man if he were to make Reason the sole proprietor of his inclinations and desires.

It is extraordinary, that among people who have received the advantages of a liberal education the full stream of Reason does not flow in upon the mind to fertilize and improve it. But so it is, that the soil is frequently as barren as if it had received no such nourishment. Indeed, folly and indiscretion make more havoc among the greater than the lower classes of mankind; and yet they do not assimilate in the least, but keep the vices prescribed them by custom with admirable exactness.

After all, it is merely a distinction without a difference; for the favourite proposition among such as are called people of fashion, that there exists not the smallest affinity between them and the lower orders of mankind, and that they can never be brought to associate without mutual misery and disadvantage, is erroneous; setting aside the consideration, that the wealthy booby ought not to despise and discountenance his poor brother who inherits exactly the same poverty of intellect with himself.

Suppose we endeavour, by a kind of pharmaceutical operation, to decompose a few characters from each class in the nitrous acid of philosophical experience, the best menstruum for such substances.

For instance: Sir Simon Goggle and Mr. Chubby, the fishmonger, are complete counterparts of each other, alike in shape and beauty, dullness and stupidity. Sir Simon is a little corpulent man, with a round fat face, containing a shub nose and two little twinkling eyes, that express, in a miserable glimmer, the extreme poverty of his mind. Sir Simon never opens his mouth but to utter some very silly or common-place thing, and laughs at every thing that is said. Mr. Chubby, the fishmonger, has no more brains than the Baronet, but is a great deal rounder in the belly, which

"what is it, male or female, of temper with you?" "I don't know. Is it from anger, or from disappointment, or do you long for an introduction into the gay world?" "I pray, who is it," interrupted I, "that I have the honour to address?"—"My name is *ASSUMPTION*," cried she; "and, though I was originally called *Lady's Maid*, I am now a Goddess, and shall not be affronted by any Philosopher, be he whom he may. If, however, you wish to be introduced to a Countess, let me give directions to a taylor to dress you accordingly, and the thing shall be done. You had better accept my invitation; for you may stay in this stuffy garret of yours for ever, unless I take you by the hand." I thought I expressed myself much obliged, when a second female entered, with peculiar ease and elegance in her manners, and modestly attired, when methought the first drew back abashed, and hid her face. I bowed very low to my new visitor, when she acquainted me, that her name was *TASTE*, and that the other female was properly appointed to attend upon her as servant. "But," cried she, "she has offended me lately very much; she will not obey my instructions, and I have often threatened to part with her, particularly as she has the insolence to times to assume my dress, and pass herself upon the world with my name; and she came here purposely to persuade you to forsake out all you had written on the subject of modern manners: but fear nothing;

there are many families where I yet preside; and in the end, the philosopher who arrogates any attributes will be detected."—"I am glad," said I, "returned I, "that you still are, however; and I hope, shortly, to be invited to the tables of the Great will become general, but I believe you have lost an old friend, who resided formerly in England, named *RESPECTABLE*; I imagine it must have been this life and self-created Taste, called *FASHION*, who has driven her away; pray try to get her back again, but be careful to leave *PURITY* and *CONFINEMENT* with the poor."—"Be satisfied," said she, "I *LEARNING* and myself have made a resolution to find out Merit, to encourage its growth, and to discountenance Folly; the rest will follow of course." With these words I thought the Goddess of Taste left me, and I awoke with the agreeable satisfaction, that, if my vision could be trusted, soon of quality would shortly become men of virtue, and women of fashion women of taste. But although I can find no one in these days to interpret my dream, and though I am not "much faith in it myself, yet I have at least the satisfaction to think, that the day may possibly arrive; but that if it do not, there will be yet time enough left in the world to remonstrate against folly, and that, in all times and places, *be a fool's coat ever so fine, it will still be but a fool's coat.*"

G. E.

THE MAMMOTH.

Extract of a Letter from Philadelphia,
Jan. 3, 1802.

As a piece of information, I enclose you a Notice from Mr. Paley relative to the MAMMOTH. It is certainly one of the most extraordinary productions of Nature, and a circumstance which to me appears not less extraordinary than its existence is, that every trace (except the few discovered bones) of so enormous an animal should be totally extinct. The skeleton is rather more than eleven feet in height, so that when covered with skin, we may imagine it could not be less than twelve feet. The ribs are seven feet long, one of which Mr. Paley has in his possession, and from which he has found the mammaries

attached to the skeleton. Mr. Penn has another skeleton, nearly, if not quite as large as this, which he proposes to send to England in the spring. Some few of the bones, which were missing, he has carved in wood; but as what was deficient in the one existed, for the most part, in the other, he has formed a very accurate skeleton. I think, when the Philosophers of Europe see this illustrious frame, they will not consider Nature here as on a small scale. Yours, &c.

"J. R. C."

[REPRINTED FROM THE PHILADELPHIA GAZETTE, JAN. 10, 1802.]

When we consider the vastness of the earth, and the number of its inhabitants, it is not surprising that we should find so many of its productions so common to us.

nary, the following passages are laid before our readers.

"The Bank has a capital of near twelve millions, to which is added near four millions of *undivided profits & savings*: all this capital and savings must be lost before the creditors can sustain any loss.—The Bank of England is quite independent of the executive government. It has an interest undoubtedly (of the same kind, with that of many private individuals) in the maintenance of our financial as well as of our political credit. It is also in the habit of lending out a large portion of its ample funds on Government securities of various kinds, a comparatively small part only, though a sum not small in itself, being lent to the merchants in the way of *advance*. The ground on which the Bank lends so much to Government is clearly that of mutual convenience as well as long habit. It is the only lender on a large scale in the country, the Government is the only borrower on a scale equally extended, and the two parties, like two wholesale traders in a town, the one the only great buyer and the other the only great seller, naturally deal much with each other, and have comparatively small transactions with those who carry on only a more contracted business. The Bank, moreover, in time of peace, is much benefited by lending to Government. It naturally, therefore, continues those loans, during war, which it had been used to grant at all antecedent periods. It occasionally furnishes a considerable sum to the East India Company. It, indeed, lent more to the merchants during war, and less to the Government, the difference would not be so great (might perhaps at first view be supposed). If, for instance, it furnished a smaller sum on the security of exchequer bills, that article might then be supposed to fall in price, or, in other words, to yield a higher and more tempting interest, and the bankers in that case would buy more exchequer bills, and would grant less aid to the merchants; they would, at least, in some degree, take up whichever trade the Bank of England should relinquish. The preference given by the Bank to Government securities, is,

therefore, no symptom of a want of independence in its Directors: they are subject in a much greater degree to their own *Proprietors* than to any Administration. The strong manner in which the Directors of the Bank, at the time antecedent to the suspension of their cash payments, insisted on having *four millions and a half* paid up to them by Government*, a payment which, though demanded at a very inconvenient time, was accordingly made, may be mentioned as one sufficiently striking mark of the independence of that Company. There is, however, another much more important circumstance to be noticed, which is conclusive on this subject. The Government of Great Britain is under little or no temptation either to dictate to the Bank of England, or to lean upon it, in any way that is inconvenient or dangerous to the Bank itself. The Minister of the Finances has been able to raise annually, without the slightest difficulty, by means of our *financing system*, the sum of no less than between *twenty and thirty* millions. The Government, therefore, is always able to lessen, by a loan from the public, if it should be deemed necessary, the amount of its debt running with the Bank. To suppose that Bank notes are issued to excess, with a view to furnish means of lending money to the Minister, is, in a high degree, unreasonable. The utmost sum which he could hope to gain in the way of loan from the Bank, by means of an extraordinary issue of Bank notes, could hardly be more than *four or five* millions; and it is not easy to believe that a Government which can raise once twenty or thirty millions will be likely, for the sake of only four or five millions (for the loan of which it must pay nearly the same interest as for a loan from the public), to derange the system, distress the credit, or endanger the safety of the Bank of England."

Further arguments appear to us totally unnecessary, to demonstrate the solidity and stability of the credit of the Bank of Europe; the Author, however, pursues the subject in detail, till he leaves not a shadow of doubt, that the wisdom with which its affairs are conducted, as well as its connection

* See the Correspondence of the Bank on this subject, in the Appendix to the Report of the Committee of the House of Commons respecting the order of Council for authorizing the suspension of the Cash payments at the Bank.

with Government, and the free circulation of its notes, are in every respect both convenient and beneficial to the community. And it is remarkable, that at the time when guineas were scarce, the demand was uncommonly great for Bank notes in London, the guineas applied for at the Bank being chiefly on account of persons in the country, yet the Bank was so far from availing itself of this circumstance, that it diminished instead of increasing the quantity usually issued, "from near eleven millions to between eight and

nine millions." But, at the same time, he convinces his readers, that any great and sudden diminution of Bank of England notes would be attended with the most serious effects, both on the metropolis, and on the whole kingdom. On the other hand, the consequences of too great an augmentation of this paper are candidly stated. This, however, and the other important subjects discussed in the remaining Chapters, we reserve for another review.

M.

(To be concluded in our next.)

Voyages from Montreal on the River St. Laurence, through the Continent of North America, to the Frozen and Pacific Oceans, in the Years 1789 and 1793. With a preliminary Account of the Fur Trade, and present State of the Fur Trade of that Country. Illustrated with Maps. By Mr. (now Sir Alexander) Mackenzie. 4to. Cadell and Davies. 11. 11s. 6d. Boards.

(Concluded from Page 200.)

THIS second voyage by land and water is comprized in thirteen Chapters, containing a regular journal of each day's transactions, from the date already given, to Saturday, 24th of August, when the Author landed at the place from whence he took his departure, and thus terminated his perilous, but successful expedition; the important objects for which they were undertaken being satisfactorily attained. The difficulties they had to encounter, and the dangers they elapsed, were in many respects similar to those of the first voyage, but considerably increased. Their canoe was frequently carried on the men's shoulders, and sometimes Mr. Mackenzie, and his principal companion Mr. Mackay, were obliged to carry heavy burthens of provisions, ammunition, tents, &c. on their backs, through woods, and across mountains, they had roads to cut in various places, where there was no path, nor any track of animals, and steep ascents of mountains over which their canoe and baggage was to be drawn with indefatigable toil and patience.

After quitting the upper source of the *Lygon*, or *Peace River*, they landed, and crossed to the third lake they had met with in the short space of two days. This lake conducted them to another river, to which they suffered the following accidents on the 13th of June; and the circumstances, as related by our Author, are such as may supply the place of any further extracts, as they will give our readers a competent idea of the successive dangers they will find

described in the original, and we readily believe, is the Author declaring, "without exaggeration."

"At an early hour of this morning, the men began to cut a road, in order to carry the canoe and lading beyond the rapid, and by seven they were ready. The halibut was soon effected, and the canoe released to proceed with the current, which ran with great rapidity. In order to lighten her, it was my intention to walk with some of the people, but those in the boat, with great earnestness, requested me to go with them, declaring, at the same time, that if they perished I should perish with them. I did not think of this, how short a period then apprehension would be justified. We accordingly pushed off, and had proceeded but a very short way when the canoe struck, and notwithstanding all our exertions, the violence of the current was to me a great drive her down, and with the river, and broke her by the first bar, when I instantly jumped into the water, and the men followed my example, but before we could get her afloat, or stop her, we came to deeper water, so that we were obliged to re-embark with the utmost precipitation. One of the men, who was not sufficiently active, was left to get on shore in the best manner in his power. We had hardly regained our situations when we drove against a rock, which shattered the stern of the canoe in such a manner, that it held only by the gunwales, so that the steersman could no longer keep his place. The violence of this stroke drove us to the

the opposite side of the river, which is but narrow, when the bow met with the same fire as the stern. At this moment the foreman seized on some branches of a small tree, in the hope of bringing up the canoe; but such was their difficulty, that, in a manner not easily described, he was jerked on shore in an instant, and with a degree of violence that threatened his destruction. But we had no time to turn from our own situation to enquire what had befallen him; for, in a few moments, we came to a cataract, which broke several huge holes in the bottom of the canoe, and fluted all the bars, except one behind the rearing seat. If this accident, however, had not happened, the vessel must have been irretrievably lost. The wreck being on the water, we all jumped out, while the steersman, who had been compelled to abandon his place, and had not recovered his sight, called out to his companions to save themselves. My peremptory commands impeded the efforts of his men, and they all held fast to the wreck, to which fortune's resolution we owed our safety, as we should otherwise have been dashed against the rocks by the force of the water, or driven over the cataract. In this condition we were forced several hundred yards, and every yard on the verge of destruction; but at length, we most fortunately arrived in shallow water and a small eddy, where we were enabled to make a stand, from the weight of the canoe resting on the stones, rather than from any exertions of our exhausted strength. Our strength, though our efforts were short, they were pushed to the utmost, is life or death depended on this. This dramatic scene, with all its terrors and dangers, occupied only a few minutes, and in the present suspension of it, we called to the people on shore to come to our assistance, and they immediately obeyed the summons. The foreman, however, was the first with us; he had escaped unhurt from the extraordinary jerk with which he had been thrown out of the boat. The Indian, when they saw our deplorable situation, instead of making the least effort to help us, sat down and gave vent to their tears. I was on the outside of the canoe, where I remained till every thing was got on shore, in a state of great pain from the extreme cold of the water, so that at length, it was with difficulty

I could stand, from the benumbed state of my limbs."

We are not surprised that this narrow escape with their lives should have excited a general dislike to continuing the voyage, which was manifested by all the men, and at length surmounted by the remonstrances of their master; but the guide desisted in the middle of the night. The canoe was likewise become so crazy, that it was a matter of absolute necessity to construct another, which, however, they effected in an island situated in 53. 2. 52. North latitude, and they gave it the name of Canoe Island. Scarcity of provisions now obliged them to be content with short allowance, and the uncertain and perplexing accounts given by the natives of the great river that was to convey them to the sea, induced them to make preparations for proceeding over land. Accordingly, they left their new built canoe, with some provisions and ammunition in proper hiding places, till their return, and proceeded on their journey through the woods, each of them carrying a heavy load of provisions, ammunition, articles for presents, and other necessaries on their backs; and it soon set they were joined by an elderly man and three other natives from the W.ward, according to whose report it did not require more than six days journey, for people who were not heavily laden, to reach the country of those with whom they bartered their skins for moa, &c. which they procured from the sea men, who brought them by the sea; and from thence to the sea, they said, was not quite two days march. Two of the youngest of the Indians undertook to be their new guides, and to conduct them by the shortest and safest road, and after various adventures in passing through different tribes of Indian, they perceived from the houses of one of the villages the termination of the river from which they had just landed, and at which rose into a narrow gulf the Pacific Ocean. The course of the river about West, and the distance from the village marked on the map the *Great Village*, upwards of thirty-six miles. On the river they re-embarked, and arrived at other villages, particularly one, which they named the *Friendly Village*, from the hospitable and kind reception they met with in passing through it, on their journey to the sea coast, and at their return.

They coulted along the line, named by

by *Fort St. Charles* King's Island; and on the 21st of July, having landed and slept on a rock, the next morning Mr. Mackenzie mixed up some vermilion in melted grease, and inscribed, in large characters on the South East face of the rock, this brief memorial. "Alexander Mackenzie from Canada, by land, the twenty-second of July, One Thousand Seven hundred and ninety three." This place they named *Porcupine Cove*, and they were then at the cheek of Vancouver's Cascade Canal in 52. 43. North latitude, and 128. 2. longitude West from Greenwich, on which our Author makes this observation. "I had now determined my situation, which is the most fortunate circumstance of my long, painful, and perilous journey, as a few cloudy days would have prevented me from ascertaining the final longitude of it. On the 23d they landed from a bay, to which they gave the name of *Mackenzie's Outlet*, and here he narrowly escaped being assassinated by the natives, as he was passing through a wood to their village, on which account he named it *Rascal's* village. The remarkable circumstances of this hostile attack are briefly related in Chapter XI. Before his departure, however, he took an observation, and at noon got a meridian altitude, making this place 52. 23. 24. North latitude. By the map it appears that this was the extent of the voyage outwards, and by the Journal, Chapter XII. we find them, after a dangerous navigation up the river by which they had arrived at the sea-coast, returned, on the 26th of July, to the first village they had visited on their outward journey, which they called *Friendly* village, and an ample description given of the persons, manners, and customs of the hospitable natives.

We have now only to mention a general, but short, geographical view of the country, annexed to the journals of the two voyages, the perusal of which might be highly satisfactory to the scientific geographer. It opens with a paragraph deserving particular attention. "By supposing a line from the Atlantic, East, to the Pacific, West, in the parallel of forty-five degrees of North latitude, it will, I think, nearly describe the British territories in North America. For I am of opinion, that the extent of the country to the South of this line, which we have a right to claim, is equal to that to the North of

it, which may be claimed by other powers." And these we conceive to be the regions unexplored before his discoveries, which Mr. Mackenzie, in his preface, "presumes may now be considered as a part of the British dominions."

We shall close this article with a sketch of the plan proposed by our Author as the result of his expedition. "The non-existence of any practicable passage by sea, North East or North West, from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, and the existence, as well as the practicability, of an interior communication by rivers, &c. through the continent of America, being now clearly proved, it requires only the countenance and support of the British Government to increase, in a very ample proposition, this national advantage, and secure the trade of that country to its subjects. But as this trade cannot be carried on by individuals, a very large capital or credit, or indeed both, being necessary, the junction of a commercial association of men of wealth to direct, with men of enterprise to act, with the Hudson's Bay Company is the import measure proposed. But should that Company decline, or be averse to engage in such an extensive and hazardous undertaking, it is proposed, that such adventurers as are both willing, and able to engage in, and carry on, this commercial undertaking, should enjoy the privilege of the Company's charter, for a limited period. If, however, the Hudson's Bay Company have an exclusive right to carry on their trade as they think proper, what reasonable cause can they assign to Government for denying the navigation of the bay to itself, the river, and, by its waters, a passage to and from the interior country, for the use of the adventurers, for the sole purpose of transport, under the most severe and binding restriction, not to interfere with their trade on the coast, and the country between it and the actual establishment of the Canadian traders.

"By these waters, it is proposed to carry on the trade to their source, at the head of the *Saskatchewan* river, which rises in the Rocky Mountains, not eight degrees of longitude from the Pacific Ocean. The *Tacnashie*, or *Columbia*, river flows also from the same mountains, and discharges itself likewise in the Pacific, in latitude 46. 20. Both of them are capable of receiving ship-

ships at their mouths, and are navigable throughout for boats.

"The distance between these waters is only known from the report of the Indians. If, however, this communication should prove inaccessible, the route I pursued, though longer, in consequence of the great angle it makes to the North, will answer every necessary purpose. But whatever course may be taken from the Atlantic, the Columbia is the line of communication from the Pacific Ocean, pointed out by nature, as it is the only navigable river in the whole extent of Vancouver's minute survey of that coast: its banks also form the first level country in all the southern extent of continental coast from Cook's Entry, and, consequently, the most northern situation, fit for colonization, and suitable to the residence of a civilized people. By opening this intercourse between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and forming regular establishments through the interior,

and at both extremes, as well as along the coasts and islands, the entire command of the fur trade of North America might be obtained, from latitude 48. North to the Pole, except that portion of it which the Russians have in the Pacific. To this may be added the fishing in both seas, and the markets of the four quarters of the globe. Such would be the field for commercial enterprise, and incalculable would be the produce of it, when supported by the operations of that credit and capital which Great Britain so pre-eminently possesses."

We know not what encouragement this plan has already received, or may meet with hereafter; but if we may form a judgment from the distinguished honour conferred on the Author by his Majesty, we must conclude that the information contained in the work has been considered as a national benefit.

M.

Reflections at the Conclusion of the War: Being a Sequel to "Reflections on the Political and Moral State of Society at the Close of the Eighteenth Century." By John Bowles, Esq. 8vo. 1802.

THE eloquent efforts with which the Author of the present publication uniformly opposed, during the war, the torrent of pernicious principles by which revolutionary France endeavoured "to invade the great concerns of human life and society, to obscure and perplex the material truths of Law and Divinity, and to render useless the two great rules of Religion and Justice," as necessary forerunners to the intended introduction of "confusion, disorder, and ruin, into the affairs of mankind," are well known, and have been received, as they justly deserved, with applause and admiration by his grateful countrymen. The ability and zeal, indeed, which he displayed in his single work on "The Dangers of a premature Peace," in which he shews, with convincing argument, that any peace made with France previous to the re-establishment of its proper Government, must at best be no more than "a short respite, a momentary armistice, a perfidious truce, and a delusive repose from the toils of war," are alone sufficient to exalt him high in the good opinion of every patriot mind. The due, however, is at length cast; and war, alas, for a time at least, hurried its

destructive banners; but Britain still awaits, with anxious expectation, the eventful issue of the throw. At a moment so pregnant with the future happiness or misery of her country, it was impossible for the pen of Mr. Bowles to remain silent. He has accordingly, in the present publication, resumed the subjects of his former discussions; and his "Reflections at the Conclusion of the War," while they exhibit the uniform consistency of his opinions, will satisfy every unprejudiced and thinking mind, that many real dangers may still be fairly apprehended by the ratification of a premature peace. "At length," says Mr. Bowles, "the event so long and so ardently desired is arrived. The sword is sheathed; the effusion of blood is stopped; the clang of arms is every where exchanged for the joyful exclamations which peace is so well calculated to call forth from nations tired and exhausted with a long and furious conflict. But when the transports which naturally accompany such an event shall have subsided, very different emotions will succeed. It will then be discovered, that Peace, in the present instance, is not productive of that sentiment of confidence, which

which, on former occasions, it never failed to inspire, that it does not convey, under even of that ordinary stability, which, notwithstanding the clashing interests and discordant views of the contracting parties, was formerly its inseparable attendant—that it does not bring with it that sense of security which hitherto has been considered as constituting its chief value—that, notwithstanding all the transports of joy which it occasions, it does not enable us to look towards futurity without dread, or to divert the mind of alarm for those interests which we most value—for our domestic quiet, our internal safety, our holy religion, our laws, our constitution; nay, for our very existence is in independent State. In a word, when the proxy of joy, which has been produced by the unexpected arrival of a most ardently desired event shall be over, it will be found that the Peace, which is the subject of so much exultation, is at best but a bold and hazardous experiment, which, however it may have been dictated by necessity, is sanctioned by no precedent, either in ancient or modern times, and that, if we escape the perils to which we are still exposed, we shall be indebted rather to the extraordinary favour of that Providence, who has hitherto smiled to graciously upon us, than to the ordinary means of safety, without which our ancestors never ventured to lay down their arms.

“Let it not be supposed that reflections like these will occur only to such persons as have been in the habit of deprecating a conclusion of the war, until it might be terminated with honour and safety; they will haunt the minds even of those who have been most impatient for Peace, and who had its return with the most enthusiastic raptures. Soon as the cup of joy, which such persons are preparing eagerly to quaff, shall have reached their lips, it will be found to contain a mixture of most bitter ingredients. A little calm consideration will convince them that they cannot, without the utmost danger, resign themselves to that repose which they have so earnestly desired, and for the sake of which they make so many sacrifices—that at best they can only rest upon their arms—that they must not venture to break up their camp, or to dismiss their centinels—

that the Peace which inspires them with inexpressible satisfaction is attended with more perils than any war in which this country has ever been engaged—and that they must continue in a state of watchfulness and preparation which seems rather to indicate an armed truce, a mere cessation of hostilities, than that happy and enviable condition which alone hath hitherto been denominated Peace.”

The present enormous territorial power of France; the unconquered and unconquerable ambition of its Chief Consul, and the necessity of restoring something like an equal balance of power to the different Governments of Europe, are the great and leading circumstances from which Mr. Bowles is induced to predicate the danger he declares, and to pronounce, as an axiom in the science of European politics, “that as the general security of Europe is essential to the security of each individual State (a position which no real politician will deny), it will be impossible for Great Britain to enjoy repose and safety, unless the independence of the continental States and the balance of power be preserved.” By this, says Mr. Bowles, “viewing the subject upon a great scale, as involving the independence of all States, and the general interests of society, it becomes intelligible to the meanest capacity, the inquietude which embitters the return of peace is fully accounted for; nay, the contradictory opinions, which honest and even enlightened men express on the occasion, are clearly explained. If Great Britain be regarded as a separate State, independent on her neighbours, and a most interested spectator of what passes in the Continent (a character which she seems to think it in her power to assume), then may she be satisfied with the terms on which the war is concluded, and, confident that it is safe and honourable, but considered as a member of that European community of which she necessarily forms a part, and with which she must ultimately stand or fall, she has the greatest reason to be alarmed at the situation in which she is left by the Peace (notwithstanding the provision which has been made by her in favour of her Allies *), and to look forward to the consequences of that measure with the utmost apprehension and dread.

* Naples, Portugal, and the Ottoman Empire.

If there be a man who can take up the map of Europe, and contemplate the immense territories which are now, either denominated France, or (which is substantially the same thing) in absolute subjection to her will; if, further, he can take into the account, that the Power which on account of its aggrandizement is so formidable—to terrific—is also a Revolutionary Power, a Military Despotism, not only impelled by insatiable ambition, but interested, for its own preservation, to desire the overthrow of other States, and likely to be obliged, like Rome, for the sake of its internal quiet, to pursue that complete subjugation of its neighbours, towards which it has already made such prodigious advances—if there be a man who can take all this into consideration, and keep his heart free from alarm, he cannot be composed of ordinary materials.

“ Illi robur et res triplex
Cuncta pectus.”

These sentiments appear to us to be founded not only on principles of sound and genuine policy, and a perfect knowledge of human nature; but in a correct conception of the law of nations. Security is as much the right of the Government as it is of the individuals who compose them, and it is a much *greater* duty, of such Governments to defend it, to each other as to maintain it inviolate for themselves. This can only be effected by establishing respective and proper balances of power, and resolutely opposing each others on the point of such, that the Sovereign of Rome, who has the title of King of Christendom, who violates his duty, by resisting the right, not only an enemy to the true interests of his country, but a common disturber of the peace and happiness of mankind. How the Chief Consul of France has treated this character, by treating the Preliminary articles, and the completion of the definitive treaty, we shall leave to every unprejudiced and honest mind to determine, but it certainly justifies the prudent, and perhaps prophetic, jealousy which Mr. Bowles has always expressed of his conduct, and warrants the observation, “ that the only practicable means of safety is the termination of the French revolution (the origin of those perils which have so long menaced, and which

still menace, all civilized society), by the restoration of the French Monarchy. If a doubt could arise upon this subject,” says Mr. Bowles, “ any one could hesitate for a moment to conclude that the above event would have brought with it that security, the want of which is now so severely felt. Let him compare his present feeling with those which he must be conscious he would have experienced, if the termination of the war had been accompanied with a restoration of the Throne of the Bourbons. The fullest conviction will then flash upon his mind that, in such a case, he would have been free from those alarms by which he is now agitated—that he would then have looked forward, with confidence, to the enjoyment (for a considerable time at least) of the blessings of peace—that he would then have been without uneasiness for those inevitable interests, which are now the subjects of his most lively and anxious solicitude.

“ The sentiment of confidence which, in every mind that is not enslaved by party prejudices, is produced by the mere supposition of the restoration of the French Monarchy, and the feeling of inquietude which are inseparable from the contrary supposition, bear the most striking testimony to the importance of such an event in regard to the general security of Europe. So powerful is this testimony, that every dispassionate and candid observer of the pacific nature of endeavors to test the mind, and to quell his alarm, by indulging a hope that peace, by the operation of means of which it is distant to form any precise idea, may lead to the event which the war has failed to accomplish. Even those persons who make light of the danger, arising from the boundless ambition and, hitherto, perfidious character of the Chief Consul, who by aside all fear of the extension of Jacobin principles, and who consider the immense aggrandizement of France as calculated to produce, rather weakness and anarchy, than vigour and cooperation, among the many heterogeneous parts of which her gigantic Empire is now composed, are nevertheless sensible, that unless she be again subjected to its lawful Government, she will, for a very considerable space of time at least, be a constant source of disturbance to her neighbours, and that Peace will be rarely destitute of stability.”

An important question, however, here occurs: By what means the destruction of usurped power, and the restoration of legitimate authority, can be effected, especially after the astonishing efforts which were made by us and our allies during the war, and the matchless successes, the brilliant achievements, and splendid victories, which crowned, though ineffectually, *our own arms*; and upon this subject Mr. Bowles boldly, and we hope not in vain, predicts, that THE MORAL SENSE of right and wrong which is inherent in every unsinuated mind, will, when time and experience shall exhibit to the eyes of the surrounding nations a faithful picture of their real interests, urge on such a junction of power as will be fully able to destroy this hydra of public calamity, and, restoring the people of France to equal laws and liberties, place their legitimate Sovereign on the Throne. Among the causes which contributed to prevent the success of the allied arms in this important and still eventful contest, Mr. Bowles reviews, with just indignation, the confederated endeavours of the Members of the Opposition to embarrass the measures of the State, and, exposing in the course of his eloquent career the folly of those who rejoice at the hopeless state into

which the unfortunate Bourbon family are supposed to be reduced by the return of peace, passes on to a fine and admirable examination of the political and moral state of society at the close of the eighteenth century, with which the work concludes. We are sorry that the limits of our Review will not permit us to shew, by extracts, the style and manner in which Mr. Bowles has treated these topics; we must, therefore, trust to those we have already made for proof of its superior merit. We should, however, do injustice to the Author, if we were to dismiss this subject without observing, that the language is, generally speaking, correct; the style always warm, and frequently highly animated, the sentiments such as flow from the best affections and most generous feelings of the human heart; and the principles, both moral and political, founded in true and genuine philosophy. He appears, indeed, to us sometimes to exceed that calm turn of expression and candid mode of thought which so eminently adorn and strengthen every rational enquiry, but these trivial excesses, if they be such, may be fairly attributed to the honest energies of a warm and feeling mind, and to a clear and convincing consciousness of the truth of his opinion.

The Peasant's Fate. A Rural Poem. With Miscellaneous Poems. By William Holloway. 12mo.

"THE character of this poem," says Mr. Holloway, "is purely English, the good sense of the present age having prevailed over ancient prepossession in favour of far-fetched subjects of the Arcadian cast, which have to boast neither of nature nor truth. Shepherds and shepherdesses in a state of perfect happiness; bowers of unfading bliss, and streams of inexhaustible pleasure, exist no longer, but in the wild vagaries of imagination, and the majority of mankind has become weary of following her through long labyrinths, which resemble 'passages that lead to nothing.' Such incongruities have therefore been here avoided. The change in the manners of the country, rural images, moral reflections, domestic incidents, impressive narratives, and picturesque scenery, make up the substance of the very pleasing poems now

before us, all which are true to nature, much resembling those of Goldsmith, and will be read with pleasure even by the admirers of that Author.

Rural Tales, Ballads, and Songs. By Robert Bloomfield, Author of the Farmer's Boy. 12mo.

Village manners and rural scenes are the subjects of this volume, the moral merit of which emboldens the Author to present it to the judgment of the Public with confidence. Most of the pieces in it are marked with the same happy strokes of nature and simplicity which render "The Farmer's Boy" so interesting a performance. As on the former occasion, Mr. Bloomfield's Muse is again accompanied by the criticisms of his friend and patron, Mr. Capel Loft, who has suffered his friendship to carry him, it will be thought, in some instances, beyond the sober limits of legitimate panegyric. Comparisons between Dryden and the Farmer's Boy can be of no service to the latter.

AN

An Essay, &c. The Author of the *Celestial Campaign*. 4to.

An amiable effusion of domestic sorrow, intended for the consolation of the writer and some relatives on the death of a Lady who appears to have possessed qualities which were calculated to render her loss severely felt. The lines do not exhibit merit sufficient to excite much curiosity out of the circle for which they were originally intended, and within which it would have been more prudent to have confined them.

Poems and Ballads. Printed at Huddersfield. 8vo.

The Author of these Poems speaks of them with becoming modesty, and is willing to acknowledge, that the ballads are principally indebted for the little share of merit they possess to Ossian and Miss Burney. They will, however, be read with satisfaction by those who are apt to indulge the penive mood, and may be recommended as no unpleasing performances.

The Poor; or, Bread. A Poem, with Notes and Illustrations. By Mr. Pratt. 4to.

This is the second edition of the Poem we have already commended. A transposition of the title having been thought more expressive of the variety of national and important subjects discussed in the Poem, as well as more poetical, the *Poor* takes the lead of *Bread* in the present edition, which we should have recommended to have been a pocket one.

Biographic; or, Sketches of remarkable Characters, ancient and modern. The whole alphabetically arranged, and forming a pleasing Dehaviour of the Singularity, Whim, Folly, &c. &c. of the Human Mind. Continued with Portraits of the most singular Characters noticed in the Work. 12mo.

The design of this volume is good, and much amusement is comprised in it; but we do not think that the selection has been made with a due degree of discrimination. Many really singular personages are omitted; and, *vice versa*, many inserted that can by no construction be comprised under the appellation of eccentrics.

Elements of Self Knowledge, intended to lead Youth into an early Acquaintance with the Nature of Man, by an Anatomical Display of the Human Frame, a concise View of the Mental Faculties, and an Inquiry into the genuine Nature of the Passions. Compiled, arranged, and partly written, by R. C. Dallas, Esq. 8vo.

The object of this Author seems to have been to collect in one volume a considerable degree of knowledge respecting the nature of man; for the instruction of youth, and of such persons as have not leisure to pursue these interesting and useful studies at large.

To young persons of both sexes this judicious compilation from Chefelden, Hunter, Watts, Bursianqui, and Adam Smith, will, we think, be equally acceptable. We find, from the Dedication, that Mr. Dallas originally made this collection "for the use of his own children," and, indeed, it exhibits but the rudiments of the knowledge proposed. It is, however, calculated to excite a desire for farther instruction, and we find in it nothing that can offend even the most rigid female delicacy.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

MARCH 9.

At Every-lane Theatre, after the performance of *The Beggar's Opera*, Mr. Kemble came forward in a deep mourning dress; and, with much feeling pronounced, in the name of the Proprietors, that, *Thurs.* the day appointed for the performance of

the Most Noble Francis, late Duke of Bedford, there would be no performance on that night. The audience testified in the most cordial manner their approbation of this tribute of respect to the memory of that talented and illustrious Nobleman.

At the Theatre "The Winter"

Winter Tale was revived, and has been several times since repeated, with astonishing success, having constantly drawn overflowing houses. The scenery, dresses, and decorations, are entirely new, and very superb; but to the acting of Mr. Kemble and Mr. Barrymore, Mrs. Siddons and Mrs. Powell, we must chiefly attribute this extraordinary success of a piece which, with many beauties, contains more incongruities than almost all the rest of Shakespeare's Dramas.

The novelty of the night, however, was the introduction of a Miss HICKES (for the first time on any Stage) in the character of *Perdita*. She is a pretty little girl, neatly formed, and of delicate features. From the simplicity and narrow compass of the character, we feel unable to decide upon her talents or her capabilities, and shall, therefore, suspend our judgment till we have a better opportunity of forming a correct one.—She was very kindly received.

APRIL 5. Was presented at Covent Garden Theatre, a new Ballet Pantomime, called, "*BRAZEN MASK*," or, *Alberto and Rosabella*."

The scene lies in Poland; and the hero is *Brazen Mask*, the leader of a band of robbers. He had committed various outrages, and particularly upon *Alberto*, a wealthy farmer, whom he at length gets into his power. Great rewards are offered for his apprehension; and particular zeal is shewn by Baron *Sigmund*, *Alberto*'s feudal lord. After many adventures, it turns out that *Sigmund* and *Brazen Mask* are the same person, and that an illicit love for the wife of *Alberto* was the ground reason of the persecution with the former underwent. There is a degree of mystery about *Brazen Mask*, which keeps the attention awake to the dropping of the curtain. He seems to be a supernatural being, who can enter any apartment, the most firmly secured, and who can become invisible at pleasure.—The Inventor is Mr. Fawcett.

The music (by Mountain and Davy) is pretty; and of the scenery and decorations it would be difficult to speak too highly. Mr. H. Johnston and his sister, Miss Farley, and Mrs. St. Leger, in the main themselves with great success. The former, indeed, gave a degree of credit to her character, of which, from her experience in the pantomimic art, she did not suppose herself capable. The scene was a most affecting re-

presentation of "woe unutterable and black despair."

In consequence of some obstacles, and misunderstandings respecting the extent and meaning of Mrs. Billington's articles, though arrangements had been made for Oratorios at Drury-lane House, it was not till this day that any performance of the kind took place. The Oratorio of "*Redemption*" was then given in a masterly style, under the direction of Dr. Arnold, and led by Mr. Shaw. The stage represented the inside of a cathedral, and had an extremely grand effect. The vocal band comprised Madame Mura, Mrs. Mountain, Mrs. Bland, Miss Martyr, Messrs. Nield, Welsh, Dignum, and Suett, junior; but, Fashion week immediately ensuing, a second performance closed the season.

10. At Covent-Garden, Macklin's Comedy of "*The Man of the World*" was revived, and exhibited Mr. Cooke to infinite advantage in the character of *Sir Partanax Mac Spofham*, which was one of the best pieces of comic acting that we have ever seen.

22. At Drury-lane, a new Comedy, called, "*FASHIONABLE FRIENDS*," was performed for the first time; the characters being thus represented:

Sir Valentine Vapour	Mr. KING.
Mr. Lovewell	Mr. BARRYMORE.
Sir Dudley Dormant	Mr. C. KEMBLE.
Doctor Syrup	Mr. SUETT.
Lady Selina	Miss DE CAMP.
Mrs. Lovewell	Miss YOUNG.
Miss Racket	Miss POPE.
Miss Racket	Mrs. JORDAN.

This is a Comedy which, being said to have been found among the papers of the late Horace Walpole, Earl of Orford, was some months ago performed by Ladies and Gentlemen at Strawberry-hill; whence (in an evening, we think) it has been transplanted to the Theatre Royal.

To enter into a minute narrative of the fable (if that can be called a fable which has no good end in view, which excites no interest, and has no just connexion in its parts) we think unnecessary. It will, perhaps, be more than sufficient to observe, that the piece professes, by the means of sprightly dialogue, brisk repartee, and double entendre (broad enough in all conscience!), to present a picture, though we hope not a faithful resemblance, of fashionable friendship. *Sir Dudley Dormant* and *Mr. Lovewell* are two men

of ton, brought up at the same school, educated at the same university, companions in the same town; and, though it might be expected that this similarity of pursuits would have linked them in the closest bonds of amity, they continually endeavour to undermine each other. *Sir Dudley* attempts, under the cloak of sentimental friendship, the seduction of *Mrs. Lowrwell*; and the husband, in revenge, uses every means to dissolve an intended matrimonial connexion between the Baronet and *Mrs. Racket*, a young Lady, though eminently accomplished, yet consummately ignorant, but whose fortune was necessary to repair the breaches in the estate of her admirer. *Sir Valentine Vapour* is a schemer, but the satire he is meant to convey is puerile and lacking on the Stage. *Mrs. Racket* is a motley character, indeed; and, if she were minutely dissected, would be found to be composed of Fielding's *Mrs. Western*, Sheridan's *Mrs. Candour*, with a taste of his *Mulprop*, and the remainder made up of all the scindulous, ignorant, amorous old gentlewomen who have strutted their hour upon the Stage for the last century. *Lady Selina* is held up to view as a Woman of fashion, followed, copied, and admired; but concealing, under an affected languor of constitution, and the most romantic professions of friendship, a head devoted to intrigue, a heart dead to every sensation of principle or honour, and desiring the most loose and abandoned.

The scenes were most tediously protracted, and barren of entertainment; and the dialogue, though often spirited, and not destitute of point, was sometimes licentious to a degree not to be tolerated at the present day.

Though aided by the powerful talents of *Mrs. Jordan*, *Mrs. Pope*, and *Mr. King*, the Piece experienced great opposition particularly in the last two Acts, and was with much utility heard announced for repetition.

A plaintive song, charmingly set to music by *Mr. Kelly*, was sung by *Mrs. Jordan* in the second act, and deservedly *encored*, as was also a pretty glee, by the same composer, introduced in a *maquerade* scene in the last act by *Mrs. Tyler*, *Mrs. Menager*, and *Miss Jacobs*. The Comedy was completely condemned on the second performance, and withdrawn.

PROLOGUE

TO
URANIA.

Written by the Right Hon. Lord JOHN TOWNSHEND.

Spoken by Mr. BANNISTER, jun.

Tho' rigid Truth, in narrow bounds confine

The same Historian's limited design,
Tho' hence the cold Philosopher may draw

Sage maxims, founded upon Reason's law;
Nor so the Poet checks his bolder fires;
Dull is the Bard whom sober sense implies!

The unshackled Muse disdains such vulgar rule,
And claims prescriptive right—to play the fool.

Shall then frigid Spleen with critic Presume to censure what it fears to write?
Shall captious Wits, to Modern Genius lose,

The rich Improvements of the Stage oppose?
The public palate, saucily 'tis said,
Glutted with offal, is on garbage fed,
And loon, cry these Alarmists of the Stage,

(Who hope the mischiefs that their fears
Soon, one and all, Box, Gallery, and Pit,
The Stage itself, will loathe the name of Wit,

Day after day, our Spectre Dianna's
With heavenly spirits, or with goblins damn'd,—

Of tame extravagance a cumbrous mass,
That barren brains on patient fashion pass,—

By low Phan the ignorant Farce debas'd,
The dull Lycium of degenerate taste!

With these a slimy suppliant tribe combine,—

Authors,—who blush to throw their pearls
Vain of the triumphs of rejected Plays,
And talents never mortify'd by praise;
Humbly who vaunt, who haughtily con- fess

Their tasteless toils uninjur'd by success,—
Seldom insulted by a three-days run,
And complimented often with—not one.

Who, lull'd by dreams of posthumous applause,

With Preface-pertness re-affect their
Or, rash forestallers of disgraceful fame,
With bolder zeal anticipate their shame;
Glow-worms of wit, expos'd to light,
they fade;

But shine and sparkle in their native
Their boast, their proud distinction, not
to please,

Hooted and hiss'd, they calmly sit at ease;
While

While conscious Genius happily supplies
The impartial justice that the world de-
nies.

We modest Play'rs, by your protec-
tion *nut*;

Who hope the best, yet always fear the
work,

Prudent we venerate the public voice;
The standard of our judgment is your
choice.

*Dark night may brave the cold
host;*

In truth, URANIA is but *half* a ghost;

Of airy form, but not of spectre broad;

A living vision, warm with vital blood!

Critics, ungentle Critics, be polite!

O, if not fond, be *civil* the *first* night!

Then comes the tell!—then comes URA-
NIA's danger! [tranger!

Then—when the Lady is no more a

POETRY.

THE RETREAT TO THE COT- TAGE OF MON REPOS.

A POETICAL OLIO.

BY JOHN, THE HERMIT.

(Continued from page 128.)

OCCASIONAL POEMS, WRITTEN AT THE COTTAGE; WITH INSCRIP- TIONS IN THE GARDEN, &c.

I.

*Lines, written on the Author's retiring to
seclude in his Cottage.*

ERE yet a youth, when all my days
were blest, [breath,
And not one tear of grief disturbed my
Ere yet a youth! I sunk beneath the
blow [woe!

That laid me helpless on the couch of
Reposing, lonely, painful, long I lay
And wept the sweetest hours of life away!
Soon from my limbs I felt their powers
depart, [heart!

And languid flow the stream that led my
The blooming earth the while, midst ra-
diant skies, [sad eyes!

Roll'd its fixed course, unseen by thee
No more, at morning's roscate dawn, to
fly,

And view the beauties of her opening eye!
No more, at evening's soft declining hour,
To trace her glories from the upland
bow'r!

No more to roam along the woodland vale,
And pluck the cowslip, and the prim-
rose pale! [sweet,

No more, as gathering every wild-flow'r
To hear the blackbird in his lone retreat!
No more to climb Dover's rocky steep,
And mark the terrors of the boundless
deep, [roar,

When the wild winds with fatal fury
And high-arch'd billows lash the sound-
ing shore!

This taught my injured spirit to repine,
And deem no others lots so great as mine.
For this I tuned my lyre, yet vainly
strove, [move;

From my poor heart its anguish to re-
Whilt with a nerveless hand, and falter-
ing tongue,

The faithful story of my griefs I sung
The Morn awoke not but the heart my
lay, [saw!

And Evening listened as the cloud the
At length, the mance of my fortune
past,

I 'role a *Rune*! from my couch at last!
Ah me!—but cease, my Muse! no
more relate,

The long, long story of my cruel fate;
No more renew my tears!—a happier
tale [vale;

Awaits thy lyre within this meadow'd
And from this hour, which teems with
new delight,

Be *Memory* plung'd in everlasting night!
Away each record of affliction past,
For Heaven attends my ardent pray'r at
last!

At last, in sweet compassion to my woes,
Retires my soul to *Nature* and *Poese*.

What tho' my cot affords no palatial
ere, [he;

No lawns extensive round my dwelling
Beneath thy roof, tho' Taste nor Lux'ry
spread [bed;

The sumptuous table and the downy
The living carvas, or the matchless store
Of breathing marbles from Italia's
shore;— [den ground,

Tho' small my cot, and small my gar-
Which half an acre's space extends
around;— [duce,

Tho' my few trees no dainty fruits pro-
Nor teems my cellar with the vine's rich
juice, [pink;

Yet why should I at *Fortune's* frowns re-
Are not the lovely smiles of *Nature* mine?
Look!

Look ! look around ! see how the
charms behave

O charms ! far dearer to the heart than
Charms ! which the bounteous hand of
Heaven design'd

Alike for you, for me, for all mankind,
To yield pure joys to those by fortune
blest'd

And soothe the bosom of the grief-op-
Ah ! banish'd long from all her radiant
charms,

I fly, with speechless rapture, to her
Look ! look around ! yon stream that
glides along ;

Yon groves which echo to the voice of
Yon corn-clad fields, yon meads, yon
azure skies,

Expand their beauties to delight the
And the whom long my pray'rs implor'd
in vain,

Sweet *Peace*, who led me on the couch
In fond obedience to the tuneful Nine,
Hath fixed her humble dwelling close to
mine ;

And *Health*, whose spirit breathes in
Shall long endear me to this meadow'd
vale.

—Then why complain ? Why murmur
Which leaves me *Nature*, *Quiet*, a *l* *a*
Cat ?

This lowly roof, where *Independence*
And sweetens all my few domestic toils,
To me, from out its little circle, grants
All *Wydams* asks, and all that *Nature*
wants.

Here oft, at eve, the lovely *Muse* re-
My bosom soothes, exalts, corrects, in-
spires,

Bids humble *Hope*, on seraph pinions,
And sing of brighter regions in the sky !
Here may I rest ! obscure, content, and
poor,

Here close each earthly wish, and seek no
What tho' the marks of Fortune's rage
I bear,

Condemn'd, thro' *life*, to pass this cross'd
Condemn'd each generous passion to con-
trol,

And reave down each longing :—my
Yet why repine ?—Let Fancy peep the
slaves,

Condemn'd, thro' *life*, to dig *Potosi's*
To twine *Pride* and *Luxury* the vine,
And all unheerd their ceaseless toils de-
plore !

What are to *them* the woods, the hills,
The chrysalis streamlets, and the hazy
gales ?

They view no sun, no moon, no starry
But dwell in regions of eternal night !

Poor *love* of woe ! *Creation* smiles in
vain

For thee, condemn'd to slavery and pain !
Hence be it mine, to gentler sorrows born,
No more to murmur, and no longer mourn,

To dry my tears, repress each selfish
moan,
And in *another's* pangs forget my own.

Ah ! oft shall *Pity* drop a tear, to find
The cruel destiny of half mankind !

Here may I rest ! obscure, content, and
poor,

Here close each earthly wish, and seek
What, tho', from Fortune's urn, the
small supply

Will just suffice to keep me till I die,
Whilst with the nymph *Economy* I live,
And mourn the little that I have to give !—

Tho' banish'd from all the paths which *life*
adorn,

And cheer its evening, as it cheer'd its
Tho' *Fame* repeats not my lamenting lay,
Nor crowns my brow with one poor sprig
or bay ;

Tho' midst the wreck of all my *hopes*, I
In vain some precious relic to spy,
With which to soothe my long, unvaried
way,

And cast some radiance on each coming
Yet, shall I ceaseless murmur and repine,
And deem no other griefs to keen as
mine ?

Ah no ! let Fancy paint the countless
Condemn'd for ever to *Potosi's* caves !
Hence be it mine, to gentler sorrows born,
No more to murmur, and no longer mourn.

Here may I rest ! obscure, content, and
poor,

Here close each earthly wish, and seek

II.

On the Entrance into the Cottage of *Miss*
Rapos are the following Lines, from
Langhorne's Poems.

" My friend ! *Ambition's* prospects close,
" And, bidding of your own sepole,
" Be thankful *here* to live ;
" For, trust me, one protecting shed,
" With nightly rest, and daily bread,
" I am that *life* can give."

III.

Inscription placed on a Tree in the Garden.
BENEATH this tree that shades my cell,
Till awake my rustic shell.
One *Eve* the *Muse*, from yonder woods,
Which hangs o'er *Stour's* pellucid flood,
Stole forth in that inspiring hour,
And sat beside me in this bow'r.

• " Close thy wish, and seek no more."

SHERSTONE.

Her

Her lute she tuned, and, with a sound
 That charmed to silence all around,
 Raised in my soul the sacred flame,
 And taught me to adore her name!
 I raptur'd on her voice I hung,
 And strove to echo what she sung;
 And much she smiled, to hear my shell
 Discordant strains at random twill;
 Whilst I, who fancied that she smiled,
 Delighted with my warblings wild,
 Ruled my full voice, and swept the lyre,
 With rapid hand, and soul of fire!
 Till a keen glance she cast aside,
 Check'd in my breast its rising pride!
 But when she left me, to pursue
 Some loftier theme, or nobler view,
 I, foolish, once again essay'd
 To imitate the tuneful mind!
 Vain mimic! even at the sound
 The owls, in chorus, mocked around,
 Repeating, nightly, to the moon,
 The self-same inharmonious tune!
 Yet, still I sweep my rustic shell,
 Beneath this tree that shades my cell,
 And oft, in artless numbers, sing
 Responsive to the trembling string.
 Oft, in despair, I drop my lyre,
 And vow no more its chords to tire,
 As oft recall it from the ground,
 And, yet again, resume the sound.
 Let critics smile—let critics blame,
 I pant not for the wreath of fame,
 Enough, if in my lyre I find
 A charm to soothe my anguished mind.—
 Of all that hear its plaintive tone,
 The *Muse*, the pitying *Muse* alone,
 Attentive listens to my woes,
 At morning's dawn, and evening's close!
 All else that hear my grief full tale
 Consign it to the desert gale!

*Cottage of Mon Repos,
 near Canterbury, Kent.*

(To be continued)

ODE ON THE PLAC.

DEEP mists midnight, o'er the sleep-
 ing world, [spread,
 The horrors of her gloomy empire
 And raging wars, with rushing fury
 hurl'd, [bed,
 Heav'd pond'rous ocean from its rocky
 The mingling elements convulsive roar
 Was heard tremendous far along the
 wave worn shore! [appear'd,
 But when the saffron-tintur'd dawn
 And with her presence Nature's aspect
 cheer'd,
 Upon a bold, projecting cliff was seen,
 With pensive attitude, and thoughtful
 mien, [form,
 BRITANNIA's graceful and majestic
 Viewing the devastation of the recent
 storm.

"Behold! (the mild, benignant Genius
 tried) [angry main,
 "What floating wrecks deform the
 "As fierce Bellona lays a nation's pride
 "In mangled carnage o'er th' enlan-
 guish'd plain. [cease,
 "Returning morn has bid the tempest
 "Oh! may destructive War thus yield
 to 'velv' Peace."

With elevated eyes she breath'd the
 prayer, [bient air,
 When lo! descending thro' the am-
 A radiant vision met her dazzled view!
 And as the form celestial nearer drew,
 The olive-branch, conspicuous way'd
 on high, [and ed was nigh.
 Proclaim'd the Goddess Peace herself

The cornu copia, fill'd with golden grain,
 Shew'd welcome PLENTY foremost in her
 train;

The fair associates, with auspicious smile,
 Embrac'd the favour'd guardians of our
 isle, [crown'd,

With emblematic wreaths her temples
 And shed their animating influence all
 around. [pass,

For now, to hail the long-expected
 A grateful nation's heart-felt rap-
 tures rise

In joyful acclamations thro' the air,
 And *Albion's rocks* re-echo to the
 skies! [knee,

Whilst thus BRITANNIA, low, on bended
 Pours forth maternal transports for the
 blest decree.

"Welcome! thrice welcome to my se-
 gret shore,

Celestial visitant, whose healing hand
 The faded form of Freedom shall restore,
 And looth the sorrows of my bleeding
 land.

See *Dyscord* frighted flies, and her train
 Flee tamely, and pain prove that there
 her reign

No more [un's discordant [unlike
 Frighted [un's shall [un's [un's
 No more [un's [un's [un's

And in the sea all bottom with alarms,
 Nor in his friends the gallant *Tar* be
 torn, [mourning,

A loss, even victory may bid them deeply

"*Ev'ry one*, with relentless iron hand,
 No more shall crush the peasant in his
 [un's

Monopolize the produce of the land,
 And wrest from industry her daily
 bread,

But labour, whilst he cultivates the soil,
 Anticipate the rich reward of all his toil.

Again shall Commerce spread her smiling
ling sails,
And wafted o'er the deep by swelling
Import her various, inexhausted stores,
From Greenland's ice, and India's full-
try shores, [tual gain,
And whilst she thus promotes the mu-
Unite the nations in a golden, social
chain.

Yes, PEACE—the pleasing, glorious task
is thine,

Diffusing round philanthropy divine,
The sacred force of friendship to impart
From pole to pole, thro' ev'ry human
heart,

Till narrow minded prejudice retire,
And universal love each glowing breast
intire ! [fille,

Then shall the Mute bless our happy
And freely pour their captivating
stream,

On ev'ry useful art success shall smile,
And heav'n-born Science wide ex-
tend her reign ; [throne,
Whilst Fidelity supports our Monarch,
And equal laws confirm their blessings
ail our own.

“ But yet, my foes, whilst thus the ge-
neral joy

In peals of exultation echoes round,
Let lost Humanity her power employ,
With lenient hand to clove the lion's
wound, [lied,
The widow's and the orphan's woes to
Who long the due effects of martial
rife must feel ! [lie,

For ah ! how many bear a lasting
Inflicted by the ruthless rage of war,
And many a hero, *flow* his country's
pride, [dy d,

For us, who bravely fought and nobly
Demand the tribute of a generous host,
Whilst Fame with trophies drest
consecrated bier.

“ And thou, O Peace ! thy sacred be-
nign [tend,

To private strife and mental woe ex-
Let friends united own thy power divine,
And to the wretched be a gen'ral friend.
Thou only canst a cordial balm impart
To heal the bleeding breast, and cheer the
hopeless heart. [morn

And as the dawn of this propitious
Has blest the ship-wreck'd mariner
forlorn, [nal hour,
Who struggled thro' the dark nocturnal
Beneath the vengeful tempest's boiling
pow'rs,

So may thy genial, all-enlivening ray,
Beam on the taras'd woe-worn soul
internal day.

“ But chief to Him who rules the earth
and skies [rite d
Let fervent hymns of grateful incense
For HE, the cause and source of every
good, [blood ;
Has check'd the savage waste of human
Commanded animosity to cease,
And blest his people with the radiant
smile of Peace. [sword,

And as his mercy sheath'd the murderous
And shower'd abundance on our
drooping land,

O ! may the laws of his eternal word
Deuce these blessings permanent shall
stand,

And on thy basis, *Virtue*, fix'd secure,
Still unimpair'd remain till time shall be
no more.”

Durham.

M. H.

STANZAS

TO THE FIRST OF MAY.

WELCOME loveliest horn of Spring !
Welcome meek ambrosial May !
Thee the morn on balmy wing
ushers into cheerful day.

From the leaden-colour'd sky
Peeps the sun in golden pride,
While the blue mists quickly fly
From the uplands' sloping side.

Shepherds with their fleecy care
Seek the turge emblossom'd vale ;
And reclin'd at leisure there,
Breathe to thee their amorous tale.

To thee, borne on viewless wing,
Thro' the blue empyreal skies,
Larks in artless numbers sing,
Pleas'd to see thy glories rise.

Here, adorn'd with various hue,
Wee thines wind along the dale ;
Here the violet, ting'd with blue,
Sheds its fragrance on the gale.

Here, where tinkling streamlets flow,
Lilies hang their dewy head ;
Here the laughing cowslips blow,
And their balmy odours shed.

These the fairy-footed Hours
In their annual circuit bring,
To adorn thy verdant bow'rs,
Love's best born of early Spring.

Oh! how dear the tranquil joy
Halcyon sweets like these impart;
Halcyon sweets, that never cloy,
Never pall the mirthful heart!

Let me, then, oh! meek-eyed May!
Mid thy varied beauties rove;
What time Phoebus' orient ray
Wakes to love the tuneful grove.

Mid the woodlands, where the dove
Carols forth her vocal lay;
There with thee, and her I love,
Let me toy the live-long day.

E. S.

THE URN,

AN EXTIMPORE SKETCH.

BY AMBROSE PITMAN, ESQ.

Respectfully addressed to MRS. ROGERS,
on her presenting the Author with an
URN, ornamented most beautifully
with her ingenious Pencil, as a Memo-
rial of her Friendship.

I.

In days of yore, when urns were sacred
things, [lead,

They held the valued relics of the
The grand deposit of the hearts of kings,
When all the pageantry of life was
fed,

In estimation far beyond dispute,
E'en to this hour—as friendship's attri-
bute.

II.

By MINOS* too—tremendous judge of
those

Who ferry Lethe for the shades below—
The URN, to fix their destiny, was chose,
Dispensing mercy, or increasing woe.

* By MINOS [too]—VIRGIL represents MINOS, the Judge of hell, shaking the URN
to decide the lots of mankind—*Quæstor Minos urnam movet.*

† *Cineraria*—The great use of urns among the ancients was to preserve the ashes
of the dead after they were burnt; for which reason they were called *cineraria*, and
urnæ cineraria, and were placed sometimes under the tomb-stone whereon the epitaph
was cut, and sometimes preserved in vaults in their own houses.

‡ Rams-horns.

Its estimation is beyond dispute—
Imperial law's primal attribute.

III.

ROGERS! to prove the estimation just,
And friendship *not* what poets idly
deem,

Presents—no *cineraria*† fill'd with
dust,

But a memorial of sincere esteem;
A Vase surcharg'd with fancy's flow'ry
fruit,

The *heart* 'tis hop'd the flatt'ring attri-
bute.

IV.

But what, O ROGERS! mean the em-
blems—say— [tip?

The battering instruments upon the
Are the vast HORNS‡ intended to por-
tray

Omens most fatal from some vagrant
lip?

Say, lovely dame! the purpose best that
suits,

Are they a joke—or mine own attri-
butes?

V.

Be what they will—if that esteem which
now

My breast exhilarates should e'er de-
cay,

May infidelity adorn my brow
With antler's vast, to life's remotest
day!

No—of strict friendship—beyond all dis-
pute,

The URN shall be our mutual attri-
bute.

March 31, 1802.

JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS

SECOND SESSION OF THE FIRST PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

[Continued from Page 223.]

HOUSE OF LORDS.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 24.

THE Royal Assent was given, by commission, to the Exchequer Bills Bill, the Westminster Fish Sale Bill, the Southern Whale Fishery Bill, and several private Bills.

THURSDAY, FEB. 25.

The Lord Chancellor went very much at length into the Scotch Appeal, *Stuart v. Miller*, which had been pleaded at the Bar, and concluded by recommending several propositions, which went to affirm the decree, with 100*l.* costs, and which were adopted.

FRIDAY, FEB. 26.

Counsel being finally heard in the appeal *Foster and others v. Patterson*, on the motion of Lord Thurlow, the interlocutions of the Court of Session were affirmed, with 100*l.* costs.

Lord Moira, addressing himself across the table to Lord Hobart, begged leave to put a question, to which he knew his Lordship's politeness would induce him to give a satisfactory answer. What he alluded to was, the deposition of the son of the Nabob of Arcot. That measure, as it appeared at present, was a direct infraction of two solemn treaties, and would convey a very serious imputation against British faith, if not accounted for upon the most urgent grounds of national policy, and the most evident principles of justice.

Lord Hobart said, that certainly he could feel no difficulty in giving intimation to the extent required by the Noble Lord who had just sat down. He could acquaint him, that the event which he had noticed was not paid over as a matter of course, but was at this moment under the most serious consideration.

Their Lordships then proceeded to the order of the day, which was a Petition from Mr. Hoare, praying for leave to have a Bill introduced for divorcing him from his now wife.

The Bishop of Rochester, waving all

consideration of the Petitioner's character in this instance, objected to the prayer of the petition, on the ground that it was inconsistent with the general usage of Parliament, which should have the force of a standing order. This usage required, that the record of a divorce obtained *à mensa et thoro* in the ecclesiastical court, and of a verdict for damages in the courts of common law, should be produced before their Lordships; not, as had been erroneously conceived, as proofs of the adultery alleged, for that must be regularly moved at the Bar of the House, but as an indispensable ground for their Lordships' proceedings. It then the House was to entertain a Petition for divorce not only unaccompanied with one of these essential documents, but admitting upon the face of it that the Petitioner had failed in his action for damages, their Lordships would break down one of the strongest barriers against collusive applications, and multiply them to a degree which no man could contemplate without the utmost alarm. He was therefore of opinion, that the Petition should be rejected.

Lord Alvanley expressed his assent to the observations of the Right Reverend Prelate.

The Lord Chancellor proceeded to a very minute and diligent of the principles of parliamentary usage relative to bills of divorce, and of the consequences which must result from their violation. By explaining the mode of proceeding in the ecclesiastical court and the civil courts, he shewed, that without a verdict at a jury, it would be impossible to guard against the most scandalous collusion. If the latter was done away, he saw no reason why a petition for a divorce *à vinculo matrimonii* should be rejected, which alleged that the party applying had even been refused *à mensa et thoro*; and if this principle was once admitted, their Lordships would every hour be called

called upon to sanction the transfer of a wife from the arms of her husband to those of an adulterer.

Lord Thurlow argued at some length for the rejection of the Petition; and, in illustration of the difficulty of arriving at the whole truth in the ecclesiastical courts, commented upon the particulars of Mr. Hoare's case as they appeared there, and as they came out in evidence in the court of king's bench.

The Duke of Clarence professed himself generally to acquiesce in the sentiments of the Noble Lord who preceded him. The only hesitation he had was, how far it would be proper to make the verdict of a jury binding upon their Lordships' proceedings.

Lord Bolton agreed in the principle which seemed to regulate the general opinion of their Lordships; but expressed his anxiety that their decision might not convey any reflection upon the character of Mr. Hoare, whom he represented as a man of the most honourable sentiments.

The question being then put from the Woolsack, the Petition was rejected *unanimis*.

THURSDAY, MARCH 4.

On the question for the second reading of Woodcock's Divorce Bill, Lord Auckland stated a variety of reasons why such a Bill should not be entertained; he particularly dwelt upon the circumstances of the deed of separation between Mr. and Mrs. Woodcock, which was alleged by the former as the reason for not bringing his action against the supposed adulteress in a court of common law. He thought no man, who agreed to a separation, could have any claims upon the Legislature for its special interference: it would open a door to collusion, and prove pernicious to the moral of the public; he therefore moved for the rejection of the Bill, which, after some conversation between the Lords, Cathcart, Alvanley, Auckland, the Duke of Clarence and Norfolk, was agreed to.

MONDAY, MARCH 8.

Lord Curzon was introduced by Lord Hood and Lord Wrentham, and took the usual oaths and seat, on his promotion to the dignity of a Viscount.

ARMY OF EGYPT.

The Lord Chancellor informed the House, that in consequence of their instructions on a former occasion, he had communicated, by a letter to Lord Hutchinson, their Lordships' vote of approbation and thanks to his Lordship, and the

Officers and Soldiers serving on the expedition to Egypt under General Sir Ralph Abercromby and his Lordship. In answer to which, he had received a letter from that noble and gallant General, which, with their Lordships' permission, he would read to the House. His Lordship accordingly read the letter of General Lord Hutchinson, which was expressive of his thanks for the honour conferred on him, and the brave army under his command, in the approbation of their Lordships, and more especially for the very flattering manner in which that approbation was conveyed personally to himself. He declared, he should ever recollect as the proudest circumstance of his life, his having the honour to be one of that gallant army who had attained so much of achievement and renown for their country, and to whose discipline, courage, and heroism, he should always be happy to bear his humble testimony.

FRIDAY, MARCH 17.

The Cinnamon Duty and Exchequer Loan Bills were read a third time, and passed.

TUESDAY, MARCH 16.

The American Controlling Duty Bill was brought up in the Commons.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17.

The East India Cinnamon and Cuffs Bill, and the Annual Indemnity Bill, were read a third time, and passed.

FRIDAY, MARCH 19.

Upon the order of the day for proceeding on Crewe's Divorce Bill being read.

Lord Auckland expressed a desire to have some further evidence at the Bar, considering it as highly necessary to explain some part of that which had been given.

Lords Mulgrave and Cathcart did not object to the witnesses being called through their by no means agreed with the arguments which had been made use of for to

Lord Auckland did not think such a case had been made out on the part of the Petitioner as would justify their Lordships to grant him that relief which he could not receive from the laws of the land.

Lord Cathcart was entirely of a different opinion; and on persisting in his Motion, the House divided—for the second reading, Contents 4—Non-Contents 21. The Bill was consequently lost.

MONDAY, MARCH 21.

Mr. Bagg, from the Commons, brought up the Report of the Committee

on the Civil List Expenditure, which, requiring how those embarrassments and arrears had accrued.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24.

The Royal Assent was given, by Commission, to the Irish Duties Continuation Bill, the Muriny Bill, the Marine Mutiny, the Felons Transportation, the American Treaty, the Bencoolen Settlement, and the Clergy Residence Bills.

MONDAY, MARCH 29.

Lord Suffolk rose to call the attention of the House to a subject most material for their consideration. He meant the adoption of some liberal system of recompense worthy of the Nation, to those Officers who had lost their limbs in the public service both by sea and land in fighting the battles of their country, who by such misfortunes, however honourable their gallantry, would yet be deprived of all means of procuring a livelihood, and to whom, in the present state of the service, a year's pay was given as ample compensation. He should not for the present make any motion on the subject.

The order of the day being read, and also his Majesty's Message,

Lord Pelham rose to propose an Address to his Majesty, in answer to his gracious Message, thanking his Majesty for the communication he had been pleased to make to the House, to shew his Majesty of their loyalty, affection, and attachment to his person and dignity; that they would take the subject into consideration, and be ready to concur in any measure that should seem most prompt and effectual for relieving the embarrassments of his Majesty's Civil List.

Lord Fitzwilliam objected to add the proposed declaration of readiness to concur in the payment of the arrears, without first examining the subject, and how-

Lord Pelham rose to explain some points which he conceived Noble Lords to have mistaken, relative to the particular office he had the honour to hold.

Upon putting the question, strangers withdrew, and the numbers on the amendments were,

Contents 4—Non-Contents 60—Majority 56.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31.

The Marquis of Salisbury informed their Lordships, that his Majesty having been waited upon with their Address, relative to the Civil List Arrears, had graciously received the same.

THURSDAY, APRIL 1.

Lord Holland, seeing Lord Moira in his place, expressed his wish to know, when he intended to bring forward his proposition relative to the Debtor Laws, of which he had given notice some time since. Lord Moira, in answering the Noble Lord, made a variety of observations on the general subject of the Debtor Laws, in the course of which, he stated, that his intended Bill should proceed not upon the ground of loose humanity to the debtor, though no man felt for their sufferings more than he did, but on principles of general justice, which of course would go to ameliorate that part of our code of laws. His own opinion on the subject was decided—but, in the present instance, on account of the indispositions of those learned Lords, who, from their official situations, as well as great abilities and information, might be of considerable assistance to him, he was precluded from collecting their matured opinions on the subject. Upon the whole, he did not think he could bring forward the Bill before the Easter recess.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, FEB. 22.

MR. MANNERS SUTTON said, from what had passed when the subject of his Majesty's Civil List was before the House, an idea might have been entertained that he should bring forward a motion respecting the arrears due to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales from the Duchy of Cornwall. That there was foundation for such an idea there could be no doubt, and probably he might bring forward a motion of this nature at a future period. At present,

however, he was desired by his Royal Highness to abstain from any motion, whatever respecting the affairs of his Royal Highness, until the Committee appointed to consider the accounts of his Majesty's Civil List should have made their report, and the House come to some determination upon the subject. He was desirous that the House should refrain from any comment upon, or allusion to, the affairs of the Prince of Wales until that decision took place, and until it was resolved whether or not the debts

of his Majesty's Civil List should be discharged.

Mr. William Elford moved for an account of the duties paid for the two last years on all printed books imported, distinguishing bound from unbound.—Ordered.

The Bill extending the provisions of the Lords Act, with respect to imprisoned debtors, was read a second time. Upon the motion for its commitment,

Mr. Nicholls was not aware that the Bill would then have been read a second time. With regard to its object, it would certainly produce a very great change relative to the laws of imprisonment. A foolish man having mortgaged his estate, and delivered up a bond, might be compelled by the ailing creditor to sell the estate. By this means all the provisions and regulations adopted by the Court of Chancery are at once swept away. It would not be proper to make such an alteration. There were fraudulent creditors as well as fraudulent debtors, and he hoped the country would be protected from having its laws overturned in a rash and hasty manner.

Mr. Sturges said, he did not see that the Bill would make so important an alteration, neither that it would be attended with such prejudicial consequences. The Lords Act had two points in view, namely, to release the debtor, and also to release the creditor. There were many debtors who live in gaud in a style of splendour and comfort to which they are not entitled, neither would they enjoy, were their property to a certain extent applied towards paying their creditors.

The Bill was ordered to be committed to-morrow.

The Report of the Committee on Expiring Laws was brought up. The Resolutions were agreed to, and Bills ordered.

TUESDAY, FEB. 23.

Mr. W. Boscawen gave notice that he should move for leave to bring in a Bill to compel Churchwardens, Parish Officers, and other Overseers of the Poor, to keep a register of the ages of all children whom they may put out as apprentices.

Dr. Lawrence said, that rumours had prevailed, and he was anxious that the public mind should be relieved from an anxiety which had arisen in consequence of these reports, namely, that Denmark had not acceded to the Convention between this country and Russia. The commerce between England and Denmark was suspended in a certain degree, and

which loaded that country remained in our ports with their goods nearly in a state of corruption. He hoped that the Noble Lord would excuse him for putting the question whether Denmark had actually acceded to the Convention with Russia or not?

Lord Hawkesbury replied, that the Court of Copenhagen had acceded to the Convention, and that the ratification of the Treaty had been received by his Majesty.

Mr. C. Wynne moved, that the House should resolve into a Committee on the Bill extending the provisions of the Lords Act with respect to imprisoned debtors. The question having been put,

Mr. Nicholls repeated the objections which he had urged last night. At present, if a man was arrested, his property might be taken possession of, and his moveable goods and chattels sold, but his freehold estate was a property which could not be sold. There could be no equity in allowing that to be the case. The effect it would have on the landed interest would be, that every man would be liable to the bankrupt law, and this was neither the policy nor the principle of the law of the country. The policy of the Courts of Justice did not bring down freehold property to the level of personal property, but rather endeavoured to elevate the latter to the level of the former. No prudent man would, if this Bill passed, put his property in settlement. The Bill appeared to him to bear down, and sweep away all our ancient laws upon the subject. He wished the Committee to be delayed for a few days.

Mr. C. Wynne entered into a justification of the Bill; he had, however, no objection to delay its going into a Committee.

The Bill was ordered to be committed to-day, to-morrow.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 24.

The order of the day for the second reading of the American Treaty Bill having been read,

Mr. Vansittart moved, that the Bill be read a second time on Friday.

General Galtsoyne wished that the second reading should be postponed to a future day. This Bill was of material importance to the commerce of the country, and there were many Gentlemen who would wish to attend the discussion, were more time allowed for their arrival in town. The debate on this Bill would probably branch out into a variety of topics of which Gentlemen were not aware.

ware. Indeed it involved the consideration of all the commercial relations between this country and the United States.

The Bill was then ordered to be read a second time on Monday.

THURSDAY, FEB. 25

Mr. Tierney presented a Petition from the German Jews of the City of London, praying for leave to bring in a Bill to enable them to tax themselves, for the purpose of raising a fund for the support of their own poor, who from their religious tenets are excluded from the benefit of parochial relief.—Ordered to be laid upon the table.

Mr. Wilberforce then moved for several accounts respecting the Slave Trade, which were ordered accordingly.

Mr. Burdon brought up a Petition from the Inventor of the Life-Boats, now used at Scarborough, Lowestoft, &c. stating the advantages derived from its invention and its more extensive establishment, and praying a compensation for his discovery.—Ordered to be referred to a Committee.

Mr. W. Dundas presented a Petition, signed by 10,000 men, weavers in Scotland, praying a regulation of the journey-men's wages.—Laid on the table.

FRIDAY, FEB. 26.

The Secretary at War brought up the Army Estimates for the service of the present year.—Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Mainwaring presented a Petition from the Coroners of certain counties, praying that an addition might be granted to their fees on inquests.—Ordered to be laid on the table.

The Petition from the Printers and Bookellers was ordered to be referred to the consideration of a Committee.

Mr. Alexander brought up a Bill for continuing the bounties granted to vessels employed in the Greenland Whale Fishery.—Read a first, and ordered to be read a second time on Monday.

The order for the second reading of the American Treaty Bill on Monday next, was discharged, on motion of Mr. Vanittart.

MONDAY, MARCH 1.

Mr. Sheridan wished to call the attention of the House to certain transactions which had taken place in the Carnatic. He would not in the absence of the Chancellor of the Exchequer dilate on them, but content himself with merely giving notice of his intention to go more at large into the subject, when the attendance of

that Hon. Gentleman in his place would give him an opportunity.

The Felon Transportation Bill was brought up, and read a first time.

The Rum Drawback Duty Bill was read a third time, passed, and ordered to the Lords.

TUESDAY, MARCH 2.

Petitions were brought up, and laid upon the table, from the Debtors in the Gaols of Carlisle and Durham.

The Secretary at War brought up the estimates of the army for two months, which were referred to the consideration of the Committee of Supply.

The House then went into a Committee on the Bill extending the provisions of the Lords Act with regard to imprisoned debtors, when several amendments were made by Mr. C. Wynne.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3.

The House resolved into a Committee of Supply, and the accounts of the army estimates were referred to its consideration on the motion of the Secretary at War. He then moved, that 61,000 men be voted for the service of Great Britain, from the 25th of March to the 25th of May next.

Mr. Elliott thought, that if supplies were at all necessary, they ought to be for a longer period than two months. When he looked at the succession of events, various in their complexion, and diversified in their nature, although ultimately producing a like effect, which had occurred since the ratification of the Preliminaries, he could not help thinking them highly alarming to the country. He did believe, that when Gentlemen gave their approbation to the Preliminary Treaty, they conceived France to be actuated by a spirit of moderation, but little did Gentlemen then think that the gigantic power of that country would be further strengthened by a consolidation of the Cisalpine Republic. A Treaty had been concluded in February with Spain, by which Sicily was to be left untouched, and the very next month we had it in possession of France. This was not all we had seen, pending a negotiation, a large and powerful fleet sail from France to the West Indies, treating this country as it were with a sort of contemptuous neglect, and without any communication, he firmly believed, having been made of its real and specific object. Having stated these points, and enlarged at considerable length, he drew an inference from the lengthened state of the negotiation as not favourable to this country.

Lord

Lord Hawkebury said, the Hon. Gentleman had expressed great alarm for certain events which had occurred since the ratification of the Preliminaries. To everything which might be anywise injurious to the interests of this country since that event, his Majesty's Ministers were certainly liable; and when the proper occasion happened, his Majesty's Government would not refuse to give every information upon the events which have arisen from the beginning of the negotiation until its termination. It was therefore improper at present for him to give any answer whatever. He admitted, that the inconveniences attending a negotiation had protracted the present beyond what was at first expected, but it was considered what a variety of interests were involved in the final arrangement, it would appear that no time had been wasted upon frivolous or unnecessary purposes.

The Resolutions were put and carried.

Mr. William Dundas moved, that the Bill for enabling the India Company to transfer its settlement at Bencoolen to its settlement at Madras be read a second time to-morrow.

Mr. Johnstone could not suffer this motion to pass, without calling the attention of the House to what was a matter of very great importance: he meant, the infraction of the charter of the East India Company, and the violation of public faith with respect to the servants at Madras, in disturbing the order of their promotion by the introduction of such a number of strangers.

Mr. William Dundas agreed with the Hon. Gentleman as to the importance of fixing the attention of the House to this as well as every other matter, public or private, that comes before it. The object of the present Bill was undoubtedly a violation of the charter, or there would be no necessity for coming to Parliament for power to do it. As to the breach of public faith, he wished to know whether the Company was to keep up an expensive establishment found totally unnecessary, or it were not to keep it up, whether it was to deprive itself of the services of a number of faithful and meritorious persons who may be employed to advantage elsewhere?

Mr. Vansittart said a few words in support of the Bill, which was ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

The House then went into a Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Biddington moved, that towards raising the supply to be granted to his Majesty, there should be raised a sum of one million by loans of Exchequer Bills.—The Resolution was agreed to.

THURSDAY, MARCH 4.

Several accounts of the duties on several sorts of paper were brought up, and ordered to be referred to the Committee on the Bookellers' Petition.

The order of the day for the second reading of the Bill to enable the East India Company to transfer its settlement at Bencoolen to Madras, being read,

Mr. W. Dundas, from what fell from an Hon. Gentleman yesterday with respect to this Bill, and from a number of Gentlemen being now in the House who were not present when he made the motion for leave to bring it in, thought it necessary once more to go over the reasons on which it was founded, and which would, he was sure, induce the House to pass it. For himself, he could assure the House that he had no particular cause of affection for the Bill. It was not his—he had not even a share in drawing it up. But coming to him recommended by the unanimous wish of the Court of Directors, he thought it entitled to his introduction and support. The expense of the establishment at Bencoolen amounted annually to 110, or 120,000*l.* and the charge for which the establishment had been kept up, procuring a supply of paper, could be answered without it. The advantages, however, inasmuch that it was with difficulty that persons of gentlemanly conduct and education, and the Company accepted no other, could be found to go there. The Company was therefore bound in justice and compassion to bring servants to circumstances into a situation where they might have employment and promotion. Nor should it be forgotten that the introduction of such few additional persons, or, as they were called, *strangers*, was a great grievance to the establishment at Madras; much less should the laudable phrase of national justice and breach of public faith be applied to such a transfer. It should be recollected, that the territory of Madras had received a very large accession; an accession which was not to be considered in the light of a windfall, as a tenant for life considers the blowing down of timber. If by conquest from the usurper Tippon, or by exchange with the Nizam, the territory and revenues of Madras had been more than doubled, should the servants of Madras say they had

had a right to come for the substitution of the whole. In 1795, the revenues of Madras were 2,360,000l.; in the last year they were 2,360,000l., showing an increase of 2,360,000l. Was it an injustice to put a few additional servants on this increase? The number of servants on the Madras establishment was, in 1795, 173; they were now no more than 107, when they ought to be 217. The number at Bencoolen was not more than 30 or 40, and only some of these would be transferred. The men of colour, whom the Company had been frequently necessitated to send to Bencoolen, when no others would consent to go there, were not to be transferred; and those who were to be transferred would be fined five years rank; and surely, the servants at Madras could not be so greedy as to complain of having about a dozen persons attached to them when those persons were to be put back so far.

Mr. Johnstone, at the House was reduced to the alternative of passing this Bill on foregoing a saving of 80,000l. Could have no doubt as to the part he should take. He should think such a sum an object of great importance, even at a time when the House was more disposed to rely on those flowery statements of the Company's affairs which he had always doubted, and which were now fully proved to have been false. Much more should he, at present, when their aims were found to be in the disastrous state which he had foretold, give his support to every thing that could tend to economise or redeem them; but when he saw a triple establishment founded of teachers, students, and civil servants, he could not consent, for having got so far, for he contended it was in reality no more, to what he must still maintain was a violation of public faith. The expenses of the establishment at Bencoolen were principally for the maintenance of the garrison, and the fortification, amounting together to 80,000l. deducting the expense of the civil servants employed there, the saving could possibly be no more than 10,000l. The order of promotion among the Company's servants in India was wisely adopted as a security against the abuse of patronage and for the better management of the Company's affairs, Parliament had unquestionably a right to alter this order, but was it wise to alter this for so small a sum? Were there no other places to which the Bencoolen servants may be transferred? May they not be employed beneficially at the long

residence of the Crown, and the royal patronage should be refused as a kind of promise for the approaching election. He was informed that thirty-nine persons had been already sent out to Ceylon in the civil service of Government, though the Company was certainly entitled to the advantage of this island as they defrayed the expense. He wished that the servants at Bencoolen should be removed to Ceylon instead of Madras; that instead of being removable at pleasure they should be fixed; and that they should be promoted according to seniority.

Mr. Wallace thought it due to the servants of Bencoolen, not only from their merit but from the interest of the Company, to place them in a situation where their fair expectations may be gratified. The principle of seniority was, like all other general principles, subject to modification; and, giving the Hon. Gentleman every credit for good intentions, he thought he paid an ill compliment to the Company's servants at Madras in supposing that they would put a remote and contingent private advantage in competition with the great and immediate interest of the Company.

Mr. Nicolson represented, that if it was the view of the Company to increase its power and patronage, it might have erected the Mytore into a separate Presidency. The business was no job, and there was no set of men more deserving than the servants of the Company at Bencoolen.

Mr. David Scott stated, that the system of economy in India, of which the retrenchment at Bencoolen made a part, was intended to be carried to half a million. None of the Company's servants could, with justice, be transferred to Ceylon, for the allowances in that island were far short of those of the Company's servants of equal rank.

Mr. Tierney was satisfied, as this measure originated entirely with the Company, that there was no juggle in fact, and that the Company was acting with the same views which distinguished it till it had been made subject to the control of the Council. The Hon. Gentleman who had introduced this Bill, and recommended it to the House on principles of economy, had certainly a very ample field; but he would ask him how this economy had become necessary? and, in doing so, he should consider him in his private character, and not as a Member of the House of Commons. In the year

year 1785, when that Board was instituted, the expenses of the establishment at Bercoolen were 19,000l. Since that time, instead of being diminished, they had gone on increasing from year to year, in 1796 they were only 60,000l. How did it happen in the last year that they were 120,000l. ? Was there more paper then brought from that settlement, when, as the Hon. Gentleman had himself stated, it was procured to much more easily elsewhere, than that settlement ought to be given up? He knew the Hon. Gentleman had a particular delicacy with respect to the late Administration, and he was, therefore, extremely unwilling to turn his view back, but he could not help saying, that this expenditure at Bercoolen was shameful, scandalous, and enormous. He differed from those who thought 10,000l. a sum too inconsiderable not to be saved, and he complimented the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. W. Dundas) on this gleam of economy, thanking him at the same time, for the profusion, which had rendered his present disposition to save so necessary.

Mr. W. Dundas (to explain) said, he was not entitled to the praise of what the Hon. Gentleman termed a gleam of economy, it had originated with the Court of Directors. With respect to the expenses of a succession of seventeen years, on which the Hon. Gentleman had expatiated in such delicate language, a language in which he was sure he would not contend with any, he thought it hard that he should be made answerable for the whole time, when he had held a seat at the Board of Control for so small a part of it as four years.

The Bill was then read a second time.

The Report of the Committee of the Army Estimates being brought up, Mr. Robson, after some observations, introduced into desultory matter on the present items, when he was called to order by the Speaker, but he proceeded, and observed, that the country was completely drained of cash, as he had it from good authority, that Government refused to pay one of its contractors. (There there was a loud cry of *Order! Order!*)

Mr. Dent was of opinion, that the expression was doubtful, and that it was incumbent on the Hon. Member to prove his assertion.

The Speaker said he thought any language that was a reflection on the credit of his Majesty's Government, and tending to excite a distrust of the administration, was inadmissible.

Mr. Robson said, that if the assertion was made without foundation, it should be publicly disproved.

Mr. Robson said, he would be ready to bring proof of his assertion to-morrow at the bar.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer thought the Hon. Gentleman was bound to prove his assertion, or to withdraw it.

The Secretary at War insisted, that the Hon. Gentleman should state the precise fact, and name a day when he should adduce proof at the bar, in which, if he should fail, he would deserve the censure of the House, in making such an assertion without being prepared to support it by evidence.

Mr. Robson said, the assertion was made in the warmth of argument, and that he would not otherwise have stated such a circumstance as the refusal of an acceptance at a public office. However, as Gentlemen were resolved to persevere, if they would name a day, he should be ready to adduce his proof, but he thought the less that was said of it the better.

The Secretary at War.—“I call upon the Hon. Member to stand up in a manly way, and state his authority.”

Mr. Robson.—“I do say, that a Banker presented an acceptance for a small sum at a public office, and that he was told there was no money to pay it.”

[A loud cry of *Name! Name!*]

The Chancellor of the Exchequer.—

“I call on the Hon. Gentleman to state the name, the office, and all the particulars.”

Lawrence thought the words might be taken down; but that it was hard to call upon a Gentleman, in that pressing manner, to account for an expression that had dropped from him incidentally in debate.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer.—

“The Hon. Gentleman has made no apology, or said he was sorry for having made a reflection, on the contrary, he says he will prove it.”

Mr. Robson.—“I did say, that it was in the warmth of debate I made the assertion, and at the same time that I was sorry if it was unparliamentary, it had dropped from me. If the Right Hon. Gentleman will force me to it, I will name the office.” [Loud cry of *Name! Name!*]

Mr. Robson.—“The Sick and Wounded.”

Mr. Martin (Tewkesbury) rose, and said, an acceptance of that office in his hands had been presented, and met the

the business before Parliament. (Mr. Robson.)

The Chancellor of the Exchequer.—“Take the words down, take the words down.”

Mr. Robson.—“I can have no objection, Sir (to the Speaker); I throw myself upon you, to know what is right.”

The Chancellor of the Exchequer.—“Then I am to understand that a Gentleman now present, a Member of the House, brought an acceptance of Government to the Sick and Hurt Office, and that payment was refused. I repeat the words, in order that they may be taken down.”

Mr. Robson.—“It is impossible for me to be sufficiently guarded after what has passed, so as to pin myself to precise words.”

The Chancellor of the Exchequer repeated the assertion as he had already stated it.

Mr. Robson.—“That is the substance.”

The Chancellor of the Exchequer (in an elevated tone).—“Have I stated the words accurately?”

Mr. Robson.—“I have already said that is the substance. I hope there is an end now to the conversation, though, as it is made a serious business, I hope not to the inquiry.”

The Speaker supposed that it was better to drop the subject, and proceed to the business of the day.

The House then proceeded; after which

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, the House must be aware that he had not as yet had time to investigate the charge made in the Statement of the Hon. Gentleman, in which he called the degraded state of the credit of Government; but he had just received information, from authority he could depend on, that this proof of the insolvency of Government was the refusal of payment of a bill, accepted at the Sick and Hurt Office, amounting to the amazing sum of £177.

Mr. Robson owned, that he called upon he could not but say it was so much the worse, for the poor man wanted, and was much distressed for the money.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, it might be an instance perhaps of barbarity, but it was a miserable attempt to prove the insolvency of the Government.

After a desultory conversation, in which Dr. Lawrence and other Members spoke, the Chancellor pledged himself that he

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FRIDAY, MARCH 5.

Mr. Dickenson brought in a Bill for continuing the Act of last Session, whereby Clergymen were protected from actions for non-residence. Read a first time.

The Secretary of War brought up the Mutiny Bill. Read a first time.

The Bill for raising the sum of one million by Exchequer Bills was brought up, and read a first time.

MONDAY, MARCH 6.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, adverting to what had taken place in the House on Thursday last, said, an Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Robson) had charged the Government of the country with insolvency. He had said, that bills had been dishonoured at the public offices. On inquiry it turned out that the use of the plural number was false, and all this mighty charge of insolvency amounted to no more than one bill (£71) at one office, that of the Sick and Hurt. In that one instance which the Gentleman had been able to adduce, he was ready to allow that the payment had not been made; it was probably the case in other instances, and it had been always so. This arose not from any inability to pay. It was an object with the Treasury not to suffer large sums to accumulate at the public offices, and therefore they may sometimes fall short, but he challenged any man to adduce a single proof that notice had been given to the Treasury of the demand, and it had not been provided for. He challenged any man to prove, that the fact now charged, and not denied, had happened frequently. If it had, the bills would have been at a discount. But he applied to the bankers and merchants who heard him, to know whether they did not in fact court these bills from the facility of negotiating them! There was one circumstance more to which he was rather unwilling to allude as the Hon. Gentleman was not in his place. The refusal of payment was said to be against what was due. All he could say was, that it had been tendered by an opulent banker (Mr. Martin), and there was no reason to think that it was not his own. What reason the Hon. Gentleman had to think otherwise, or how he had made the discovery of indigence, was what he was curious to know.

Mr. Martin thought the smallness of the sum so scarce; it, instead of being

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19l. it had been only forty shillings;—a very large sum, the answer would have been the same, that they had no money. He did not wish to take any part in the affair, only he could not help observing, that there was too much vivacity in the attack made on his Honourable Friend now absent, as the fact was as he had stated.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer.—“Sir, the attack came from the Gentleman on the other side (Mr Robson), and it was the inaccuracy of his statement, for I do not wish to apply the word falsehood, that called forth my animadversion. I call upon the Hon. Gentleman himself to explain this circumstance of indigence.”

Mr. Martin.—“The bill was paid into our house in the way of business—I know nothing more of it.”

The Chancellor of the Exchequer.—“Then it is not probable that the Hon. Gentleman, who derived his information from him, knows any thing more.”

TUESDAY, MARCH 9.

Mr. Robson observed, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had, after four days enquiry, admitted the fact stated by him on a former night, that a bill of 19l. 13s. 4d. which had been presented to the Sick and Hurt Office, had not been paid when due. This had been said to be a solitary instance; but he could produce others to the amount of several thousands; and for that purpose he moved for an account of all bills drawn upon the Sick and Hurt Office, particularizing the dates of the acceptance, time due, and time paid, since September 1st, 1801.

Mr. Dickenson, jun thought the matter not worthy of the attention which had been bestowed on it; more particularly as being printed in newspapers, it might be misrepresented on the Continent.—In this opinion the Chancellor of the Exchequer agreed: he accounted for his not having taken up the business on Friday, from the length of that night's debate, and acknowledged that it sometimes happened, bills were not paid at some of the inferior offices on the very day when due. None of these offices were at liberty to alleviate the wants of others by any temporary assistance; the Treasury must be resorted to, and there never was an instance where, upon information that money would be wanted for bills about to become due, the money had not been issued.—He concluded by moving the order of the day; upon which the House divided: Ayes, 79; Noes, 2.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10.

In a Committee of Supply, the House voted 130,000 *l.* for the Navy for two months; 481,000*l.* for their wages; 494,000*l.* for victualling; 790,000*l.* for wear and tear; and 65,000*l.* for other service.

THURSDAY, MARCH 11.

The House went into a Committee on the Bencoolen Residency Bill; after much desultory conversation had taken place on one of the clauses, giving a provision for life to such of the Bencoolen servants as should not wish to be removed to Madras, it was adopted.

The House in a Committee on the Clergy Residence Bill, Mr. Hobhouse suggested the expediency of making compensation to the persons who had brought *qui tam* actions, which by the present Bill must be at an end.

The idea was acceded to by Sir W. Scott, who announced his intention of bringing forward some measures on the subject of non-residence.—The period for the expiration of the Bill was fixed for July 25th.

Mr. Simeon obtained leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Poor Laws. His object he explained to be, the appointment of a superintendent in each parish, with a salary, who should be enabled to purchase materials to employ the poor; the regulation of overseers' accounts, and the more effectual care and maintenance of paupers.

FRIDAY, MARCH 12.

The House voted, for the ordinaries of the Navy for two months, 140,403*l.*—extraordinaries, 155,736*l.*—transports, &c 140,000*l.*—prisoners of war, 14,000*l.*

SATURDAY, MARCH 13.

The Report of the Committee, empowering his Majesty to grant a salary of 350*l.* per annum to an Inspector of the places of confinement of felons, was brought up and agreed to, and the Committee on the Felon Transportation Bill were ordered to make provision in the said Bill accordingly.

The Report of the Committee of Supply was brought up and agreed to.

The Bencoolen Settlement Transfer Bill was read a third time, and passed.

MONDAY, MARCH 15.

The Clergyman's Non Residence Bill was read a third time, and passed.

TUESDAY, MARCH 16.

Mr. Fox rose, much agitated, to move a new Writ for the Borough of Tavistock. I am well aware, said he, that this is not exactly the place nor the occasion

hon for entering at such an early age into the service of the illustrious personage, whose decease has induced me to come here to perform a painful duty. As the memory of no man was ever more generally revered, so the loss of no man was ever more greatly felt. In a case, therefore, of so much importance, I hope I shall not be blamed, if, in feeling how much the country has suffered by this event, I deviate a little from the usual practice of the House. The noble person to whom the House will perceive these observations are applied, was distinguished by something so great, something so benign, something so marked in his character, that though possessing most opulent revenues, and though placed as high in rank and wealth as hope could make him, yet he seemed to be raised to that exalted station only that his example might have the greater value. Having, therefore, to much of public calamity to deplore, the House may be assured that I shall not, at present, indulge in the expression of any of those feelings of private friendship and gratitude, which, on another occasion, might be proper. The loss is the more afflicting, the more to be regretted, as it happened at a period when the services of this Noble Personage were likely to be most beneficial to society—when he was still young enough to give the hope of farther services, still active enough for all the duties of public life—and while he still possessed that youthful vigour and energy which would long have enabled him to support those unwearied exertions he displayed in every thing that tended to promote the interests of his country—exertions which afforded a sufficient pledge, that, had he lived, the remainder of his days would have been devoted to acts of public benefit. He did not live for the pleasure but for the utility of life; or rather, he lived for the highest and most excellent existence can afford, that of doing good to his fellow-creatures. There are many other amiable traits in his character which I shall not attempt to describe here. I may be permitted to observe, however, that those who feel that the greatest benefit which can be done to this or any other country is to render it more productive, must be sensible that the nation is more indebted to him than to any other person for the efforts he made to improve its agriculture. What was his motive for attaching himself to this pursuit? Because he was convinced, that in the present times that was the best direction he could give to his talents and

energy in promoting the real interests of his country; for his humility was such, that he conceived no pursuit too low for him to engage in, or he foresaw that it would tend to public utility. I know, that if the Noble Personage of whom I have spoken could look back to what passed in this world, nothing could afford him such ineffable pleasure, as the reflection that his memory should be, as his life, beneficial to mankind. I shall conclude with a passage from a very young Orator, which appears particularly applicable to what I have said:—“Crime is only a curse for the time, even where successful; but virtue may be useful to the remotest posterity, and is even almost as advantageous to future generations as to its original possessor.” Mr. Fox then moved, that a new Writ be issued for the election of a Member for the Borough of Tavistock, in the room of Lord John Russell, now called to the House of Peers as Duke of Bedford.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17.

The House resolved into a Committee of Supply, in which the following sums were voted on the motion of Mr. Serjeant, viz.

266,666l. 13s. 4d. for the expenses of the Ordnance Office of Great Britain, for the months of April and May.

200,000l. for the expenses of the Office of Ordnance in Ireland, for the same time.

FRIDAY, MARCH 19.

Mr. Mainwaring brought in a Bill for granting additional allowances to Coroners.—Read a first time.

MONDAY, MARCH 22.

Mr. Alderman Combe presented a Petition from the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London, praying for a repeal of the Income Tax.—Ordered to lie on the table.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24.

The House in a Committee, Mr. Alexander in the Chair.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer rose, in pursuance of the notice he had given, to move certain Resolutions respecting several branches of the public service. He had before stated his intention to move the miscellaneous items; but at present he should confine himself to a few, which he would describe to the Committee, and at another opportunity move the remainder. The first Resolution he should have the honour of submitting would be to defray the interest on Exchequer Bills funded and paid this year. This would amount to the sum

sum of 505,587. 9s. 1d. If it was the wish of the Committee he could state the amount of the interest paid last year. The second Resolution would comprise the salaries and incidental expenses of the office of Commissioner for reducing the National Debt, amounting to 26,000*l*. The third Resolution was for the purchase of one half of the Duke of Richmond's annuity of 19,000*l*. The Committee was aware, that an Act had passed three years ago, to sell the stock, so as to yield 1*l*. for every 10*l*. to cover one third of the purchase money of that annuity, and which, on the 1st of January which the Noble Duke had up to his Majesty, in consequence of the Act made to the family in the reign of Charles the Second. The sum necessary to complete the purchase would be 144,000*l*. The fourth Resolution would be a sum of 500*l*. for the extra trouble of the Exchequer Officers in making out Exchequer Bills. The fifth Resolution would be for the discount and prompt payment on the Loans and Mortgages for the year 1801, amounting to 450,511*l*. 5*l*. 6d. The sixth Resolution was for an allowance to the Bank of England, for receiving the Loans and Lotteries, 2,556*l*. 3*l*. 4d. and incidental expenses, time as occurred during the drawing of the Lottery, 1500*l*. In addition to these articles, he had three others to propose: the first was to discharge the Exchequer Bills issued by the Act of the 4th Geo. 3. and which had been paying off in the Bank, amounting to 3,000,000*l*. advanced in 1793 to the Bank, for which New Exchequer Bills will be issued when the old ones are paid off. In consequence of the Peace, it would not be necessary to renew the Loans. The next article would be the indemnity which it was necessary to give to Earl St Vincent for the claims made against him for the detention of certain American vessels at Martinique. The sum necessary to reimburse the expenses of the Noble Earl would be 4533*l*. 2*l*. 6*l*. The third article was for the detention of the Convoy Ships on imports and exports. He should propose a Resolution for providing for the purchase of 15,000,000*l*. of goods imported and exported. It was his intention to have moved the Corn Bounties, but the papers not being prepared till this day, he should postpone that himself to a later opportunity. The Right Honourable Gentleman then moved the Resolutions.

Mr. Parnham, Mr. Jones, and Mr. Robson, said a few words; after which the Resolutions were put and carried.

He next moved, that the sum of 144,511*l*. 2*l*. 5*l*. be granted towards redeeming one-third of the Duke of Richmond's annuity. — Agreed to.

The Secretary at War then rose, and moved the following Resolutions, viz.

238,000*l*. for defraying the expenses of the embodied militia in Great Britain, from the 25th of March to the 24th of May 1801, inclusive.

135,693*l*. for the embodied Militia of Ireland, for the same time — Agreed to.

THURSDAY, MARCH 25.

The Report of the Committee of Supply was brought up. The Resolutions were read a first time; and when the Resolution came to be read a second time, which voted an indemnity to Lords St. Vincent and Gray, some opposition was made to it by Messrs Robson, Jones, and Johnstone. They were answered by the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Attorney General. The Resolution was then agreed to.

FRIDAY, MARCH 26.

Mr. Corry moved the order of the day, for the House to resolve itself into a Committee of Supply for Ireland.

After some conversation between Mr. Baker, Mr. Corry, Mr. Robson, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the House resolved itself into the said Committee.

Mr. Corry moved that the following sums should be granted to His Majesty: 796*l*. for the Pratique of the Port of Dublin.

1730*l*. for apprehending Public Offenders.

17,000*l*. for Criminal Prosecutions.

4865*l*. for advertising in the Dublin Gazette.

2000*l*. for Stationary.

134*l*. for the Expenses of the Board of Ordnance.

1131*l*. for Offices of Record.

184*l*. for working the Wicklow Gold Mines.

683*l*. for cloathing the Battle Axe Guards.

387*l*. to the Dublin Society for Husbandry.

3815*l*. for a Botanical Garden.

1334*l*. to the Farming Society of Ireland.

13,505*l*. to the English Protestant Schools.

12,696*l*. for the Foundling Hospital of Dublin.

2531*l*.

Since leaving my carriage, have heard of two articles of news than which I knew of nothing of a public nature that could be more grateful to my feelings. The first is that in which every man, wishing well to his country, must rejoice, I mean the conclusion of the Defensive Treaty of Peace with France, and the second, that it is the intention of the Minister to move for the repeal of the Income Tax, the most oppressive, pernicious, and vexatious, that ever was imposed in any country, and tending, more than any other, to subvert that respect in which a good Government ought always to be held by the people, and without which there can be very little security for its subsisting for any length of time. This, however, is a subject which is by no means connected with good or ill humour, and is solely dependent on what is consistent with our attachment to the Throne, a proper view to the laws of the land, and the sacred principles of the British Constitution. However I might have been instructed or entertained by the Right Hon. Gentleman who made this motion, in the history he has given us of the Civil List during the last century, I do not conceive it to have been precisely in point, or to bear strongly on the present question. My ideas upon this subject differ vastly from those which have been brought forward in this Committee, nor can I conceive how any thing respecting the revenues of the Crown, previously to the Revolution, has more analogy to the present Civil List than what may be drawn from the remotest antiquity. The revenue of the Crown before the event alluded to, compared with the present Civil List, was as gold to silver. The King certainly possessed immense revenues in former times, totally independent of Parliament, but for this revenue what had he to do? He was to garrison and maintain fleets and armies in times of war, as well as in peace. It was no private income of his own, as an individual, but a trust from the public. It is very true, that such revenue was not adequate to meet extraordinary occasions, and though the Monarch was bound, at his own expense, to defend the country, and maintain the expenses of war, as well as a civil government, in cases of necessity he applied to Parliament for assistance. Whether that mode was preferable to that which has been sup-

posed, is not a question worth discussing at the moment; but I am free to confess, that I am a strong advocate in favour of the modern system. Now, however, that the House and the country provides for all the expenses, and God knows they have been severe enough lately, of the fleets and Armies, the revenues allotted to the Crown must necessarily be at the disposition, and subject to the controul of Parliament. It would be a strange and absurd doctrine indeed, to maintain, that the public should take upon itself all the expense, and leave the revenue precisely as it was before, such a doctrine is too monstrous to have met with any support even in the worst of times. No man is a greater friend than I am to the maintenance of the splendour of the Crown, but if it is to be diminished, that sacrifice cannot surely be made at any time more gracefully than in a period of war. In determining the amount of the Civil List, Parliament always acted, not with jealousy, but with prudence and a rational foresight. I hope who framed the establishments of 1772, or 1780, could not be so stupid as not to be aware of the progress that would be gradually made in depreciating the value of money, but the income then once limited, I maintain, that Ministers are bound to keep his Majesty's expenses within it. In neglecting to do so, they are *prima facie* criminal. If the Civil List be not equal to the expenditure, then it becomes their duty to reform and retrench unnecessary offices. They may say these offices are not proper to be retrenched, but Parliament, and not they, must be the judge of it. They should obey the law whatever may be the consequence, and no great injury could possibly arise from, at least, if occasion called for it, suspending some of those offices for a few months till they could have an opportunity of laying the entire before Parliament, in demanding an increase of the Civil List, should circumstances require it. When this country had to govern the whole of North America, the West India Islands, and that part of the East India Government which is now managed by the Board of Controul, the whole of the business was transacted by the department of the Foreign Secretary. The late Lord Chatham, with great and transcendent abilities, no doubt, but with inferior health and unremitting assiduity, had transacted

connected all the business of the House with that of the various Secretaries of War, which he must certainly manage, as well as the late war had been conducted by Mr. Dundas. The same was afterwards done by succeeding Ministers; but the late Administration, after being disencumbered from America and the East Indies, thought it right to erect the office of a Second Secretary. How are these officers to be paid? Let Ministers be asked if they have a surplus in the Civil Revenue to defray this expenditure? "No," say they, "we are spending too, col. a year more than our income. We have good friends; the House of Commons will be very willing to pay it." "But have you asked the House of Commons?" "No. But some of them will be glad to get into these offices, or, if not, they have brothers or relatives whom they wish to be provided for."—Mr. Fox concluded with inveighing against the expences of the prosecutions for sedition, in which most of the accused were acquitted, and decanting on the increased influence of the Crown.

Mr. Pitt—"I shall not detain the House long, for I shall not follow the Hon. Gentleman who has sifted down through all the dust which he has gone into, nor enter into any minute discussion of the theory he has laid down. Permit me in the first place, to notice that dreadful and solemn appeal which the Hon. Gentleman has made to the House, as to whether it be possible for us to impose a tax on the persons who have suffered from his prosecutions. The House, Sir, has already decided upon these prosecutions, and the Hon. Gentleman has not said any thing, either now, or at any other time, to prove that they ought not to have been introduced. I shall not detain the House by endeavouring to prove what there were or were not distressed persons in the country, whether treason had not made some progress; whether there was not a rebellion in Ireland; whether there were not such associations of United Irishmen and United Scotsmen. Upon all these questions the judgment of the House has already been taken separately—how then can the Hon. Gentleman have found on them any ground of opposition to the present resolution. The House has thus ascertained that there were some persons

of reasonable pretences; but though it is a part of the Hon. Gentleman's sworn duty to detect treason, he, it seemed, remained always ignorant of its existence. It has been endeavoured to establish an unnecessary distinction between the expenditure of the Civil Lists in periods of peace and war, but the increase during the war has not been occasioned by the exercise of any improper influence, or of any prodigal expenditure. During the war, the rate of his Majesty's household expenditure had increased, and that, it was true, may be ascribed to the war, in so far as the war had contributed to raise the price of articles of consumption, though the more that question was inquired into, the more it would be found that the war had not been the occasion of the dearth of the necessaries of life, but that there were many expences of a nature which the war must have unavoidably greatly increased, such as couriers sent by circuitous routes to distant countries during periods of complicated negotiation. If the annual grants to Queen Anne be considered, and to them be added the grants during the two last reigns, the average of the grants of the first forty years of the present century will be found to be 794,000*l.* the average during the last forty years is 918,000*l.* Now I leave it to the House to judge, whether this increase in the proportion of nine to eight is any thing like the proportion in which the price of provisions and every article of expenditure has increased in the same time."

Mr. Fox asked, whether in this statement of the average expenditure of the Civil List, the Hon. Gentleman had taken into consideration those expences which were formerly a part of the burthens of the Civil List, but are now borne by the Public.

Mr. Pitt said he had not.

Mr. Tierney observed, that the objections stated by the Hon. Gentleman below him (Mr. Fox) were not sufficient to induce him to oppose the Resolution entirely. He had the misfortune to differ both from him and the Hon. Gentleman opposite him. He did not agree in the opinion that no debt should be paid, but conformed to the sentiments of the Hon. Gentleman on the opposite side—he thought strict investigation necessary. He would therefore propose, that the Chairman

do leave the chair, report progress, and take leave to sit again; it being understood that the papers on the table should be referred back to the same Select Committee, with a direction to furnish the House with farther information on certain charges. There were in the Journal on the table a number of articles mentioned, which had been taken from the Civil List to other branches of public service. An account ought to be drawn up distinguishing them. The House ought to be informed what the amount of the Civil List really was. It was not as it had been stated, merely 900,000; there must be added the 4½ per cent duties, annuities to the Royal Family, &c., which made it amount to 1,830,000. Mr. Tierney concluded by moving, that the Chairman do leave the Chair.

Mr. Rolle opposed this motion.

Mr. Tierney explained.

Sir H. Stacley and Mr. Banks spoke in support of the Resolution.

The House then divided on Mr. Tierney's motion—*Noes*, 228; *Ayes*, 46; *Majority*, 182.

The question was next put upon the original Resolution moved by the Chancellor of the Exchequer—*Ayes*, 226; *Noes*, 51; *Majority*, 175.

TUESDAY, MARCH 30.

CIVIL LIST.

Mr. Alexander brought up the Report of the Committee of Supply on the Resolution moved yesterday by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

"Mr. Jones noticed a few items of the accounts on the table, which he thought very extraordinary. There was a charge of 18,000*l.* for assisting the Chancellor of the Exchequer in making calculations. There was also 700*l.* charged for a picture of his Majesty, presented to General Proh. If he was rightly informed, this picture was never presented to the General.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer explained.

The Resolution was then agreed to.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31.

PRINCE OF WALES'S CLAIMS.

Mr. Robert Manners Sutton stated, that Edward III. having created his eldest son, Edward (the Black Prince), Duke of Cornwall, each succeeding Prince of Wales had enjoyed that title, with the emoluments attached to it, since the year 1469, when it was solemnly determined by Parliament, and ascertained by Henry VI. that the Prince

was entitled to the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall from the moment of his birth. From that time the right of the Prince had never been disputed, except in the case of James the First, whose eldest son, Prince Henry, having died, he refused these revenues to his second son, afterwards Charles the First, in whose favour it was, however, determined by Parliament; and so final was this decision held, that in the 8th of his present Majesty, it was deemed expedient to pass an Act to enable the Crown to grant, during the minority, leases of those lands, the revenues of which, with the exception of 28,000*l.* had been paid into the Treasury, and applied to the purposes of the Civil List. The question at issue was not between the King and the Prince of Wales, in which case it would not have been brought forward, but between his Royal Highness and the Public, originating in the desire of his Majesty, and in the solicitude of the Prince to stand well with the Public, as he was determined not to receive any of this money, but to apply it to the payment of his debts; and further to prove, that, however liberal Parliament had been, he still had not obtained his right. Mr. Sutton said, that this being a point of right, he had no doubt that the House would prevent the necessity of seeking in another Tribunal to obtain it; and concluded by moving for a Committee to inquire into the amount and appropriation of the receipts of the Duchy of Cornwall, from the birth of the Prince or Wales to his becoming of age.

Sir R. Milbanke seconded the motion, in order that the point at issue should be determined according to its merits.

Mr. Fuller strongly supported it.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer highly eulogised the ability and general candour of the introduction of the question before the House; but many persons, whose opinions he equally respected with that of the Hon. Gentleman who had brought it forward, differed materially from him, and decidedly stated, that a guardian in chivalry, until application for release, has a right to the rents and profits of the whole. It had been truly said, that the Prince of Wales wished to stand well with the Public; and that solicitude must be gratifying to every good man. "Any

man who could sustain a charge of sentiment, or a dispute with, and void of honour, dear to every gentleman, and ought to be branded as a monster, and held up to the scorn of the Public." Nor was this conduct, honourable and cautious as it was, merely personal to his Royal Highness; it was of high and general interest that the Prince should stand well with the Public. It was also desirable that each branch of the Royal Family should be supported with splendor. Under these impressions, and with the sentiments resulting from the declaration of his Royal Highness, that he would apply whatever part of the money in question he might receive, to the payment of his debts, he felt much reluctance at opposing the application, but he conceived that wherever there was wrong in this country, there was redress for it, and that if there was wrong in this case, which he could not admit, Parliament was not the proper medium through which to seek a remedy till it appeared to have been refused elsewhere. He could not admit the idea that the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall, during the minority, amounting to £33,780l. were ever intended to be applied by the Duke, whilst his maintenance during the like period, and which cost within 38,000l. of that sum, was to be at the charge of the Sovereign. When the Prince of Wales came of age, he was allowed a revenue of 50,000l. per annum, which in the year 1787 was augmented to 60,000l. and which has since been increased to 120,000l. forming a total of 1,725,000l. since that period, from which the money expended on Carleton House, and other items, are to be deducted. He was anxious that his Royal Highness should be speedily restored to the use of his undiminished revenue; but deeming this not to be the proper medium, he should move, "That the orders of the day be now read."

Mr. M. Sutton replied; and was followed by

Mr. Erskine, who contended, that the usage of centuries had established the right of the Prince to the revenues in question; but that this point of law being difficult to determine, a Committee of the House became the proper medium, and the report of that Committee would establish the mode to be further adopted.

Mr. Master of the Rolls said, he did not mean to argue the right of the Prince of Wales, but that a Court of Law was the proper place for the question to be determined. This was a claim of right, which its advocates stated was clearly established; but till that point, which he doubted, was made out, the House ought to be cautious how it exercised a judicial authority.

Mr. Fox did not conceive this to be a question of law, but of fact, which did not require the House to exercise a judicial power, but to make a legislative provision. This was not like a case between a guardian and his ward, in which the former is liable to account for the ward's income, as no account could be demanded from the King. When Frederick Prince of Wales attained the age of maturity, the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall, received during his minority, were paid to him. It was now observed, that the sums disbursed for the education of the Prince of Wales should be deducted from his revenue, although such a mode had not been adopted respecting the Duke of York, whose revenues arising from the Bishoprick of Osnaburg, during his minority, were applied in the purchase of estates for him in this country. The Prince, as a public creditor, called upon the House to decide a question of fact, and he was decidedly of opinion, that the House ought to admit or to negative the claim.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that from the manner in which the accounts had been kept previous to the passing of Mr. Burke's Bill, it was not possible to define the application of all the revenues now at issue.

The Attorney General stated, that the Duchy of Cornwall was granted by Edward III. to the Prince of Wales for the express purposes of his education during his nonage, and for his subsequent support; and that, even admitting the Prince of Wales had a claim in the present instance, which he denied, still the money disbursed for him before he came of age, more than equalled the revenues of the Duchy during that period.

Mr. Tierney contended, that a refusal on the part of the House to receive the proofs in support of this claim, would be like a debtor, lying to his creditor.

creditor, "I will not hear you. Seek your remedy at law."

Lord Haverley, the Solicitor General, Colonel Grosvenor, Mr. Johnson, and Mr. Ellis, opposed the motion; which was supported by Messrs. Sheridan, Jefferys, Tyrwhitt, Jones, Dent, Sir F. Burdett, Lord Temple, and Mr. Sutton, in a general reply, and lost by the order of the day, which on a division was carried, 160 to 103.

THURSDAY, APRIL 1.

The House in a Committee, on the motion of Sir W. Pulteney, extended the operations of the Parish Apprentice Bill to the Houses of Industry.

FRIDAY, APRIL 2.

Mr. Canning, previous to making his promised motion respecting Trinidad, stated, that it appeared the cultivated land in Jamaica, in the year 1797, comprised 100,000 acres, and employed 150,000 slaves. The cultivated land in Trinidad amounted to no more than 80,000 acres; wherefore, to equalize the culture of the latter with the first, would require a still greater number of slaves, whose increase he was solicitous to prevent. He concluded by moving for various papers.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer doubted the possibility of giving the desired information.

General Calcoigne expatiated on the importation and advantages resulting from the slave trade, into which America had largely entered, for the supply of the Spanish settlements; and contended, that the only consequence of motions like the present was to enhance the price, which had risen 70 per cent.—The motion was put and carried.

The House, in a Committee of Supply, agreed to the following Resolutions:

That there be granted to his Majesty for expenses in ascertaining the Population of Great Britain, the sum of 500l. For Index to Journals of the House of Lords, 655l. For making out Accounts relative to the Reimbursement of the Danish Colonies, 278l. For Expence of Abolition relative to the Population of England and Wales, 195l. For additional Allowance to the Clerk for auditing the Public Accounts, 2044l. For Bills on Account of New South Wales, 10,554l. For publishing Weekly Returns of the Prices of Grain in London Gazette, 129l. To Captain Hunter, the late Governor of New

South Wales, 324l. For probable Expenses, Manning and maintaining Colliers at home, 18,244l. For Relief of Poor, 780l. For the Civil Establishment of Upper Canada, 7950l. For that of New Brunswick, 4650l. For that of Edward's Island, 2194l. 4s. 11d. For Cape Breton, 1398l. 4s. 41d. For Newfoundland, 1875l. 17s. 14d. For the Bahamas, 4100l. For the Bermudas, 380l. For St. Lucia, 600l. For Nova Scotia, 7315l. 8s. 11d. For New South Wales, 5908l. For Corn Bounties, 1,690,218l. 1 s. 64d. Towards reducing the National Debt, 200,000l.

SATURDAY, APRIL 3.

THE BUDGET.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Ways and Means, the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated, that for the service of five months of the present year, the following sums (excluding fractions), had been already voted under the head of Supplies, viz:

The Estimates of the Navy already voted, 7,770,846l. For the Army of Great Britain, 6,128,200l. Ditto, for Ireland, 1,520,100l. Army Extraordinary for Great Britain, 2,400,000l. Ditto for Ireland, upwards of 300,000l. The Ordnance for England, 829,162l. Ditto for Ireland, 125,000l. Miscellaneous Services for England, 265,000l. Ditto for Ireland, 163,000l. For liquidating the National Debt, the annual sum of 200,000l. For Corn Bounties, 1,690,000l. Deficiencies of the Malt Tax of 1801, 400,000l. The Detalcation of the estimated Amount of the Export and Import Tax, 400,000l. Exchequer Bills, 3,300,000l. Interest on Exchequer Bills, Discount on the Loan, &c. 1,877,000l. Voted to pay off the Arrears of the Civil List, 990,000l.—Making the total of the Supply voted, 24,514,000l.—Of which total sum there is for Ireland, 1,118,000l. leave a provision to be made for the Army, Navy, and Ordnance, for the remainder of the year, namely, seven months, to be provided for.—The precise amount of the sum necessary to this object he was unable to state, as the arrangements on which it depended had not yet been formed.

Towards the Ways and Means, there had been already voted, duties on Malt and Penions, together with the sum now given in lieu of the Land Tax, 2,750,000l.; surplus Subscription on Funded Exchequer Bills, 180,000l.; Loan (of which 2,000,000l. are for Ireland),

Ireland, 35,000,000*l.*; amounting in the whole to 27,150,000*l.*; and 3,000,000*l.* more than the amount of the supplies. This sum, however, being inadequate to the services of the Army, Navy, Ordnance, and Miscellaneous Articles, during the seven months to be provided for; and which would probably exceed 12,000,000*l.* it was intended to propose a separate vote of 25,000,000*l.* to be issued in Exchequer Bills; there was likewise a Lottery, and a separate Loan for Ireland, to the amount of 1,000,000*l.* Mr. Addington then stated the terms of the Loan of 25,000,000*l.* which he had negotiated; observing, that the subscriber for every 100*l.* advanced was to have 65*l.* stock in the three per cent. consols; 6*l.* in the three per cent., reduced; and 6*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.* of a deferred stock, which is not to bear interest till January 1808; making in all 131*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* stock for each 100*l.* advanced. Of this sum, 25,000,000*l.* is exclusively for Great Britain; and the stock created by this Loan amounts to 14,950,000*l.* consols, 13,800,000*l.* reduced, and the deferred may be estimated at 1,601,000*l.* making in all 30,351,000*l.* The stock created by the funding of Exchequer Bills before Christmas amounts to 11,000,000*l.* and with the 56,600,000*l.* stock, for which the Income Tax about to be repealed is now pledged, make a general total of 97,951,000*l.* debt, for the interest of which provision is to be made,—viz. interest and management of present Loan of thirty millions stock, 876,000*l.*; interest on eleven millions, including management and one per cent. sinking fund, 548,000*l.*; interest of 56,600,000*l.* in consequence of the repeal of the Income Tax, 1,738,000*l.*; making in all 3,221,000*l.* the amount of new taxes to be imposed.

"I have thought it necessary (said Mr. Addington) to make these observations to the Committee before I proceeded to offer any remarks on that great and important question, the

REPEAL OF THE INCOME TAX.

"I should be very sorry were my motives, in proposing this measure, of that unworthy kind, which, from late circumstances (the Petitions) some persons may perhaps have thought proper to impute to me. I can assure the Committee, that this proceeding arises from the conviction of my own mind, founded on the most mature delibera-

tion and reflection. These sentiments have not been confined to my own breast; they have been communicated to many Gentlemen, to whom I could appeal with any illustration necessary on this subject. I shall, however, remind one Hon. Gentleman opposite to me of something which passed not very long since relative to this tax. In consequence of some expressions made use of by me in the course of debate, that Hon. Gentleman conceived that I had stated it to be my opinion that the Income Tax ought to be continued even in peace. It will, however, be in the recollection of that Hon. Gentleman, as well as many others, that I took the opportunity of doing away this misconception by an immediate explanation. I then begged it to be understood that no such inference was to be drawn from what I had said; but I observed, that the Income Tax was a resource which ought not to be lightly yielded up by the House. Let it not be supposed, however, that the proposition I am about to submit to the Committee results from any change my mind has undergone, with respect to the value and importance of this source of revenue. Whatever difference of opinion I may have entertained with many respecting this tax, I am fully convinced that to the wisdom in which it originated, and the firmness with which it was supported, we are indebted for the safety and prosperity of the country; but in proposing the repeal of this tax at the present moment, I act from the conviction that it ought not to press upon the people of this country in a period of peace, but ought to be reserved for great occasions. This tax, therefore, ought not to be totally abandoned. If we mean to preserve our national character; if we mean to maintain that pre-eminent superiority which our courage and our resources have given us over other nations, we will, whenever the occasion shall require, whenever it may be necessary to put forth all the faculties of the country, return to this tax. But it is my opinion that it may be imposed in a manner less objectionable to the public in general, and at the same time calculated to render it more productive. It is still my painful duty to propose taxes for defraying the interest of the debt contracted. I well know that it is impossible at the present moment to suggest any taxes that will not bear very

hard on the most numerous classes of the community. Let me, however, remind the House, that it is necessary we should now look out difficulties fairly in the face—I trust, therefore, that Gentlemen will not object to those I am about to propose, unless they can suggest others in their stead, less oppressive in their operation, and at the same time more effectual in their nature."

NEW TAXES.

Of the objects of new taxation, which Mr. Addington then proceeded to state, the following is a correct Abstract:

BEER.—That the rates on Beer or Ale, of the price of 15s. or under per barrel, shall cease.—That for every barrel of Table Beer, of 16s. the barrel or under, brewed by a brewer or other person, there shall be paid, exclusive of the excise duties, a duty of 2s. per barrel. For every barrel of Beer or Ale above 16s. the barrel s. additional. Upon every barrel of Twopenny Ale Scots, 1c1. Upon every barrel of Irish Beer or Ale imported, 6s. Upon every barrel of Beer, Ale, or Mum imported, except from Ireland, an additional 12s. 11d. Upon every barrel of Strong Beer exported, there shall be a drawback of 6s.

HOPS.—Upon every pound weight of Hops grown in Great Britain, an additional d 1 8 20th. Upon every pound of Hops imported from Ireland d 1 3 20th. Upon every pound of Hops exported to Ireland, a drawback of d. 1 3 20th.

SPIRITS.—Upon every gallon of Spirits imported from Ireland, 24d.

MALT.—Upon every bushel of Malt, 1c1d.—The aggregate of these duties, Mr. Addington estimated at, 2,000,000l.

HOUSES.—Upon Houses of 51s. a year, or under 1c1. an additional duty of 8d. — 1c1. and under 40l. an additional duty of 1s.—40l. and upwards, 1s. 3d.

WINDOWS.—Upon Houses (except those as aforesaid) of 51s. per year) containing 1c1 Windows, an additional duty of 1s. 6d.—Upon Houses rated at 51s. per year and upwards, containing 6 Windows, an additional duty of 2s.—Upon every House containing not more than 7 Windows, an additional duty of 4s.

Windows.	£.	s.	Windows.	£.	s.
8	0	0	14	1	10
9	0	1	15	1	13
10	0	16	16	1	16
11	1	1	17	1	19
12	1	4	18	2	2
13	1	7	19	2	5

Windows.	£.	s.	Windows.	£.	s.
20	2	8	45 to 49	9	5
21	2	11	50	9	5
22	2	14	55	11	5
23	2	17	60	11	19
24	3	0	65	12	9
25	3	3	70	12	19
26	3	8	75	13	9
27	3	13	80	13	19
28	3	18	85	14	9
29	4	3	90	14	19
30	4	8	95	15	2
31	4	13	100	15	19
32	4	18	110	16	9
33	5	3	120	17	9
34	5	8	130	18	9
35	5	13	140	19	9
36	6	0	150	20	9
37	6	7	160	21	9
38	6	14	170	22	9
39	7	1	180 and upw.	22	11
40 to 44	8	5			

MALE SERVANTS.—Upon every person who shall keep one Male Servant, an additional duty of 10s.

	£.	s.	d.
2 ditto ditto, each	0	8	0
3 ditto ditto, each	0	6	0
4 ditto ditto, each	0	16	0
5 ditto ditto, each	0	14	6
6 ditto ditto, each	0	18	0
7 ditto ditto, each	1	0	0
8 ditto ditto, each	1	1	0
9 ditto ditto, each	1	2	0
10 ditto ditto, each	1	6	0
11 ditto ditto, each	1	10	0

And for every Servant or Journeyman who shall board in his Master's House 0 10 0

CARRIAGES.—That every person who shall keep any Coach, Beron, Chariot, Landau, Chaise, or any Carriage with Four Wheels, or any other number thereof, for his or her own use, or let out to hire, excepting Stage Coaches shall be charged with the several additional yearly duties following:—

	£.	s.	d.
For 1 Carriage,	0	8	0
2 ditto each	0	16	0
3 ditto each	0	18	0
4 ditto each	1	2	0
5 ditto each	1	9	0
6 ditto each	1	16	0
7 ditto each	2	6	0
8 ditto each	2	16	0
9 or more ditto, each	3	6	0

That the duties granted by an Act of the 38th year of his Majesty upon Carriages, Chaises, or Chans with two or three Wheels, drawn by one or more Horses, do

do draft and determine. That every person who shall keep any Calash, Chaise, or Chair, with two or three Wheels, drawn by one Horse and no more, for his or her own use, or let out to hire, shall be charged with an annual duty of 5l. 5s. That every person who shall keep any Calash, Chaise, or Chair with two or three Wheels, drawn by two or more Horses, for his or her own use, or to let out to hire, shall be charged with an annual duty of 7l. 7s.

HORSES.—That every person who shall keep a Horse, Mare, or Gelding, either for riding or drawing a carriage of any description, shall be charged with an additional duty of 6s. For two horses, &c. each 10s. For every horse not charged as a horse kept for riding or drawing, an additional duty of 2s. 6d.

DOGS.—That every person who shall keep any Greyhound, Pointer, Setting-Dog, Spaniel, Lurcher, or Terrier, or who shall keep two or more Dogs, of whatever description or denomination the same may be, shall be charged with an additional annual duty for each of 4s. And also for each Dog, where two or more shall be so kept, and every person who shall inhabit any dwelling-house, assessed to any of the duties on inhabited houses, or on windows or lights, and shall keep one Dog, and no more, such Dog not being a Greyhound, Hound, Pointer, Setting Dog, Spaniel, Lurcher, or Terrier, shall be charged with an additional annual duty of 2s.

[This modification and increase of the Assessed Taxes is to produce a one-third, or 970,000l. more than at present; and the duty on Clerks and Shopmen is to produce 100,000l. thus making an addition of one million annually to the present amount of the Assessed Taxes.]

The next object of taxation was a duty on Imports and Exports, or a modification of the late Convoy Tax; which he was trusted might be levied without impairing the means of public wealth; or impeding the operations of commercial enterprise. The Convoy Tax comprised a tonnage duty on the vessel, and two per cent. *ad valorem* on the cargo; it is intended to consolidate these two branches with modifications, principally by substituting a schedule of five hundred articles with a specific duty to each, instead of the duty *ad valorem*, excepting in regard to goods sold at the East India Company's sales; the tax on Exports to other ports than Europe to be reduced from two to one per cent. and on the Imports to im-

pose to decrease of about one-tenth; and from these he calculated to obtain a sum of one million. The bonding system, he observed, is to be extended; the Custom-house duties are to be consolidated to as to remove many causes of delay; and various regulations are about to be adopted to facilitate the duty of the revenue-officer and the general operations of trade. Mr. Addington resisted the opinion, that our commerce would decrease in consequence of the Peace; the reduction of freight, insurance, and other heavy charges, he thought would more than counterbalance any thing favourable to commerce that existed in the peculiar nature of war. He then observed, that he had estimated the looked-for revenue, at four millions, being 800,000l. more than the interest of the ninety-seven millions of new debt now created; he likewise entered into a comprehensive statement of his intentions in regard to the application of the Sinking Fund, which obligated the necessity of imposing 970,000l. new taxes to make the accustomed provision of one per cent. to the Sinking Fund for the liquidation of the new debt of ninety-seven millions. In the year 1786, he observed, the Sinking Fund of one million was established and secured. It was then provided that the interest and accumulation of this fund should be vested in Commissioners, who should apply the produce to the extinction of the national debt; and that this mode of application should continue till the annual sum in the hands of the Commissioners amounted to 4,000,000l. After this took place, it was reserved for Parliament to consider in what manner it was to be employed, whether in diminishing the amount of taxes, or in accelerating the extinction of the whole debt. A separate Sinking Fund was likewise settled; by which one per cent. besides the provision of interest, was let aside to operate so as in forty-five years to redeem the capital of the debt. In February last, the old Sinking Fund in the hands of the Commissioners was 2,500,000l.; and the old debt for the redemption of which it was fixed amounted to 199,000,000l. The new Sinking Fund at the same period amounted to three millions; and the debt to which it was applicable amounted to 212,000,000l.; he now proposed to consolidate these two Sinking Funds, and to make them co-operate directly in the general extinction of the whole mass of the debt, which by this mode will be effected faster than could be done by ad-

ding

being to the old system; besides this, it immediately relieves us from the necessity of imposing taxes to the amount of 900,000*l.* which would be the amount of the one per cent. Sinking Fund. "The object of this consolidation (said Mr. Addington), even on the most unfavourable calculation of buying up at par, will be to extinguish the national debt in forty-five years, allowing that in the interim 100 millions should be added to it." Mr. Addington deferred, until the effect of the peace be ascertained, to make any alteration in the salt duties, and concluded by observing, "We have a prospect of a long period of tranquillity, to cultivate the riches of commerce, and to promote our financial improvement. By not insulting the honour, or invading the independence of other nations, we shall avoid the danger of embroiling ourselves with our neighbours, while we shall continue to be more and more prepared in cases of attack to protect our own honour and defend our own interests. Animosity, I trust, has ceased with the war; but vigilance, firmness, and energy, will be preserved, though not guided by jealousy. We ought ever to employ a wise caution in our relations with other Powers. By these means we shall enjoy all the blessings of peace, and increase all the resources of war."

On the first Resolution being read,

Mr. Whitbread was not inclined to agree in opinion with the Right Hon. Gentleman who had introduced the Income Tax. He thought it was not a part of that solid system of finance of which he had a right to boast. The Right Hon. Gentleman by repealing the measure passed a severe sarcasm on such a solid system. He did not approve of the means adopted of defraying the charge of fifty-six millions, and wished some other mode was adopted, so as not to press upon the lower orders of the people, who already were burthened more than they could well bear. The proposed tax on Malt would have this effect. It would preclude the brewer from buying, who at this moment was not making any profit by his capital. The repeal of the Income Tax was done with a view to conciliate the esteem of the higher classes of the people. The operation of the proposed tax would have the effect of preventing the brewer from selling to the publican, so as that he might vend it to the honest mechanic at 4*d.* per pot; and, therefore, it would not be worth the while of the brewer to carry on his business. Sup-

posing, on an average, that a brewer brewed 100,000 barrels in the year, it would take out of his pocket 10,000*l.* per annum. He would therefore ask, whether the Committee would consent to do an act of injustice to the brewers, at the time when the nation were called upon to exult upon the blessings which they had a right to expect from the Peace. In 1760, the price of Malt, on the average, was 2*s.* per quarter; at that time porter was sold at 3*d.* per pot; and, malt now being 52*s.* per quarter, he would ask whether it was possible for the brewer to retail his commodity under the price of 4*d.* He wished to ask the Right Hon. Gentleman if he meant small beer to be subject to the higher duty, and what the trade were to do with the stock of Malt on hand? He thought it would be but just for him to draw a line between the stock in hand, and with respect to future purchases. The trade had experienced a great loss on the importation of barley, no less than the sum of 40,000*l.* of which loss he had a considerable share. He was glad the Right Hon. Gentleman had taken more money than he wanted; and hoped that he would devise some means of relief, by revising his calculations, and select a class of individuals on whom some tax in lieu of the projected one might be laid on, which would not so materially injure them. He was speaking as a tradesman, and using his best exertions for his fellow-tradesmen, though it was not of any great consequence to him, as he was, by the exertions of his predecessor in trade, landed safe; it therefore behoved him in gratitude to use all the means in his power to avert the impending burthen. The Hon. Gentleman then contended, that of the debt of 500,000,000*l.* one half had been incurred by the late Ministers in prosecution of the late disastrous war; and it was but a poor consolation that, after expending so much money to obtain certain objects, we should at last conclude peace without one of those objects being obtained. By the peace, France was left in a situation more powerful than at any period of the war, the House of Bourbon not established on the Throne, the Prince of Orange an exile from his country; and, in short, not one object attained. The only places which England retained were Ceylon and Trinidad. He was happy to hear the Right Hon. Gentleman talk of not insulting foreign nations; but that it was the intention of Ministers (if he might be allowed the

phrase) to predicate an "intrusion" upon the country might be the means by which it should be restored to the same situation in which it stood in the year 1792. It brought to his mind a prophecy made in that year by a Right Hon. Gentleman opposite (Mr. Pitt), who congratulated the House upon the prospect they had of the duration of peace for fifteen years. The Right Hon. Gentleman was so good a prophet, that his predictions were falsified in the following year, and the country was plunged into an expensive and calamitous war. He hoped the reverse would now be the case; and trusted the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Addington) would be right in his conjectures, and that the country would on all occasions conduct itself with temper and moderation.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in answer to the questions of the Hon. Gentleman, replied, that he had no hesitation in saying, that it was but just that the stock of Beer in hand should be exempt, though he could not state so with regard to the Malt. With respect to the assertion of the Hon. Gentleman, that the war had terminated without one of its objects being attained, he would deny such assertion; for we had preserved all that we had not lost, and he wished the Hon. Gentleman to reflect on the situation of the country at this moment. As a proof that the country was not depressed by the late war, he would instance their proof of loyalty and confidence by the Loan which they had agreed to advance, and were satisfied of the security.

Mr. Pitt, in reply to Mr. Whitbread, began by stating, that he did not know whether it was right to trespass on the Committee; but as the Hon. Gentleman had addressed some points to him which required an answer, he trusted he should meet with their indulgence. The Hon. Gentleman's recollection was not the most accurate with respect to the words which he imagined he had uttered in the year 1792. He was ready to admit that those words had a tendency to confirm an opinion that he had a confident reliance on the continuance of peace; in fact, it was his sincere hope and wish. It was likewise true, that at that period no man who was a well-wisher to his country, who saw the happiness which the nation enjoyed, and the prospect which opened for a continuance of the blessing, with its increasing wealth and commerce, and its unbounded resources, could for a moment entertain a different opinion;

the country was then in the tenth year of a peace, and were unanimous in acting with becoming firmness and wisdom, in endeavouring to improve the peace. It was then judged advisable, that the surplus of the revenue should be applied to the Sinking Fund, the diminution of the taxes, and the burdens of the lower order of the people, were considerably in favour of that supposition; therefore he did not think himself called upon to answer criminally for having stated what he was justified in doing. The subsequent distracted state of France furnished a different criterion, though it would be admitted by every one, that to that circumstance we owe all our prosperity, and to a sense entertained by the people of the inherent blessings which they enjoy under the Government of this country. He had then stated his opinion of the continuance of peace in common with many, though some treated it with obloquy, and many with reverence. In reviewing the horrors which had since spread over France and desolated that country, he was led to agree in opinion with a great man (Mr. Burke), who had truly, when speaking of its then situation, described it as a blank on the map of Europe. The horrors and crimes which had spread through that nation for the last twelve years presented to foreign nations a proof of its imbecility and instability. In stating what he then did, he might have been in error; but his motives were good, and he was not ashamed of them. The Hon. Gentleman, in his candour, had, with the assistance of his friends, thrown a vast deal of calumny on Ministers, and represented them to the country as insensible to the blessings of peace, and disposed to create obstacles to impede its acceleration rather than meet the wishes of the country. This he completely denied. Instead of being the humble instrument to promote the peace, it was stated that he had taken all means to retard it. He was at all times ready to obtain for the country such a peace as should be consistent with the honour, dignity, and independence of the nation. We had now obtained a peace which had let us entire our Constitution. In discussing the extent of the resources of the country, he would ask that Hon. Gentleman, if, on a review of what had passed this day, he was not satisfied on this head. The Hon. Gentleman had ironically alluded to the solid system of finance as incompetent; but he would ask him whether, after repeated prophecies

ruin, after many collateral circumstances, induced in support of those proposals by the Hon. Gentleman and his friends, after a disposition of overt acts of robbery shown by the British Navy (of which he entertained a different opinion), after all these repeated grounds of there being nothing left in the country to sustain its rights and liberties, the Hon. Gentleman and his friends found that there had nothing left, but to leave the Island. It was in this particularly unfortunate, that, after making, at the usual attempts of asserting the benevolence of laws of their country, they should desert their duty, and not even hold up a hand to save it. [*Ad vs. J. Lear*.] It was at this time that the solid system of Finance was established, he must admit that he was disappointed in finding its produce inferior to what he expected, the justice of the system no one could dispute, the benefits derived were great. In the age of sober reason, when the funds were lower than 47, many persons were depressed, since which the country had gone through with a war of four years with an accumulation of enemies, and had at length emerged from it, with an increasing vigour in resources, wealth, and property, through every class of individuals, and in a year of peace made a Loan of twenty five millions on as good terms as formerly. He would ask the Hon. Gentleman, whether their circumstances did not authorize him in regarding the propensity of the country, and call upon the Hon. Gentleman to name to me other day on which he might do penance. He then adverted to the tax on Malt, and contended the Hon. Gentleman was wrong in his objections. It was not a tax on the trade, but would fall on the consumer. He was happy in agreeing with his Right Hon. Friend in the modifications he must propose with regard to the Sinking Fund, and was of opinion, that, rather than any diminution should be permitted on that fund, the 5,000,000. per annum should be collected elsewhere.

Mr. Girty contended, that the whole drift of the Right Hon. Gentlemen's speech was devoted merely to congratulate himself in the favour of the country, which he could not by any means agree with. With respect to the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Adington), there were two peculiar features in the statement he had made, which required some observations; there were a total abandonment of the moral principle first, and an intrinsement of the Act itself, by a drinking

Fund. He wished to be informed, whether the mode now proposed to be adopted, by converting the whole of the debt into one capital, would be equally beneficial and consistent with good faith to the Public. It was found, in fact, that the Income Tax was to oppress and destructive, that it was necessary to repeal that measure. Would the Right Hon. Gentleman say that he could collect it if the war had been carried on? He believed not. The Right Hon. Gentleman, in talking of the success of this country, had said, we had gained all that we had not lost, this was true, but it was a sort of negative success. Was the French power in the least diminished, and had not the peace given France all that her ambition wished? The former Ministers had refused to treat with Jacobins, and yet he was of opinion that the East Company was one of that number. At this time affairs were materially changed. In the year 1795, the country was plunged into a war, in consequence of the late calculation which the Ministers made of its resources. He was not very ready to assent to all the merit which the Right Hon. Gentleman was disposed to claim. He and his friends had been charged with deserting their duty, and not attending but with a view to object to the measures of Government. He would assure the Right Hon. Gentleman, that they never did leave the House until they found it necessary to oppose the majority, who seemed determined at all events to support Ministers in whatever they might propose. His satisfaction was as great as the Right Hon. Gentleman's in reviewing his past conduct, and he did not think the good faith of the country was increased when they voted the supply for paying off his Majesty's and List Debts.

Mr Pitt explained

Mr. Jones (being Mr. Pitt) about to have the House laid, that petition to carry some wholesome laws to him and reward him that he had burthened the country with an addition to the National Debt of 25 millions, had granted 583 pensions, and made 75 Peers.

Mr. Alderman Can be complained of the hardships which the tax on Malt and Hops would impose on the brewer. It would give an opportunity to every private person to brew, which they might do at 35s. per quarter less than the brewer.

Mr. Van Wert replied, that when the nature of the tax upon Beer came to be fully investigated, it would be found to be

be not only equitable, but also necessary. The resolutions moved by the Chancellor of the Exchequer were severally

Mr. Baker and Mr. Mainwaring, who proved highly of the Committee's opinion, nation to repeal the Income Tax.

STATE PAPER.

[We were in hopes that the *Ratifications* would have arrived in time to have enabled us to lay before our Readers the *British* official Copy of the DEFINITIVE TREATY OF PEACE; but that not being the case, we here present an *Abstract* Translation from the *French Copy*, deterring till our next Number the Complete Official Document, as authorized by our Government.]

DEFINITIVE TREATY OF PEACE

Between his Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, on the one Part; and the French Republic, His Majesty the King of Spain and the Indies, and the Batavian Republic, on the other.

ARTICLE I. declares the re-establishment of Peace between the Contracting Parties, and that each shall use their utmost endeavours towards its maintenance.

Art. II. stipulates for the restoration of all prisoners of war or hostages, within six weeks from the date of the Ratification; each party respectively discharging all advances made by any of the Contracting Parties for the maintenance of the prisoners in the countries where they have been detained. A commission to be appointed to determine the compensation to be made under this Article.

Art. III. His Britannic Majesty restores to France, Spain, and Batavia, all the possessions and colonies which may have been occupied or conquered during the war, with the exception of Trinidad and Ceylon, which, by Articles IV. and V. Spain and Batavia severally cedes and guarantees in full possession and sovereignty to his Majesty.

Art. VI. The port of the Cape of Good Hope remains to the Batavian Republic in full sovereignty, in the same manner as previous to the war, and the ships of every kind belonging to the other Contracting Parties shall be allowed to enter the said port, and there purchase

provisions as heretofore, without being liable to pay other imposts than such as the Batavian Republic subjects its own ships to.

Art. VII. The territories and possessions of her Most Faithful Majesty are maintained in their integrity, such as they were antecedent to the war, excepting at the river Arawari, from where it empties itself into the Ocean above Cape North, near the islands Nuove and Penetentia, about 1 and 1-3d degree of North latitude to its source, and afterwards in a right line drawn from that source to the Rio Ranto, towards the West;—the Northern bank being the French boundary of the French Guiana, and the South bank the boundary of the Portuguese Guiana, the navigation of the river being open to both. The settlement of boundaries in Europe made between the Courts of Madrid and Lisbon by the Treaty of Bajados is confirmed by this Article.

Art. VIII. The territories, possessions, &c. of the Sublime Porte are maintained in their integrity as they were before the war.

Art. IX. The Republic of the Seven Islands is recognised.

Art. X. The Islands of Malta, Gozo, and Camino, are to be restored to the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, under conditions expressed in thirteen articles to the following effect:—the Knights of the Order are invited to return to Malta, and there elect a Grand Master; any election made previous to the signing of the Preliminaries to be null and void. In order to the greater independence of the Chapter, no individual belonging either to England or France is to be admitted into the Order. A Maltese language to be established; proofs of Nobility, not necessary to admission of Knights into this language; they shall, however, enjoy all the privileges, &c. of the other Knights, and at least half of the municipal, administrative, civil, judicial, and other employments depending on the Government, shall be filled by the Maltese.

inhabitants of the islands of Malta, Goza, and Candia. The British troops to evacuate the island and its dependencies within six months from the execution of the ratifications, or sooner if possible, when it is to be given up to the Order, provided the Grand Master, or Commissioners, properly authorized, be there to receive it, and the Sicilian troops be arrived. The King of Naples is to be invited to send 20,000 troops, natives of his dominions, to serve in garrison in the island for one year after the restoration of the Kingdom of Sicily, and not the Marine force be at that place. I declared completely the guaranteeing powers to be common to the island. The independence and neutrality of Sicily and its dependence on a protector, and the former guaranteed by Great Britain, France, Austria, Spain, Prussia, and Russia, the latter by France, Prussia, and Austria. The port to be open to the vessels of all nations, with the exception of those belonging to the Holy Powers.

Art. XI. The French troops shall evacuate Sicily and the Roman States, and the British shall evacuate Porto Ferrajo, and all the posts and islands that they occupy in the Mediterranean and Adriatic.

Art. XII. Duties the evacuation, cessation, and reductions, named in the Treaty, to be made in Europe within one month, on the Continents and Seas of America and Africa in three months; and on the Continents and Seas of Asia in six months after the Ratification.

Art. XIII. The fortifications, &c. of the ceded places to be delivered in the state they were in at the signing of the Preliminaries. Three years to be allowed to persons to dispose of their property in the cities of Sicily, and in the interval to be allowed the exercise of their religion, and the enjoyments of their fortunes.

Art. XIV. All feoffations, &c. imposed by either party, to be taken off on the signature of the Treaty, all cases of law or equity between the subjects of one of the parties, to be referred to a competent tribunal.

Art. XV. The treaties on the coast of New Brunswick, it is dependent on, and in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, to be placed on the same footing as they were previous to the war. The French fishermen and the inhabitants of the islands of St. Pierre and

Miquelon are to be allowed to cut fish wood as may be necessary for them in the bays of St. Pierre and Despair during the first year, reckoning from the ratification of the Treaty.

Art. XVI. To be the restoration of all the vessels at sea in the Channel of the North Sea, and a space of twelve days, reckoning from the ratification of the Preliminary Articles, after one month at the Canary Islands, as well in the Mediterranean as in the Ocean, after two months from the Canary Islands to the Equator, and after five months in all other parts of the world.

Art. XVII. And if others, &c. to enjoy the same privilege, &c. as before the war.

Art. XVIII. 1. Bunches of the House of Nassau to be in equivalent compensation to the force which they may prove to be insufficient, as well as a new force to private property, by destruction, or contribution, assigned to the British Fleet, &c.

Art. XIX. The Convention to be signed by the plenipotentiaries to the Sublime Porte, which is invited to transmit its ratification as soon as possible.

Art. XX. The Contracting Parties to deliver up, upon the stated application, persons accused of murder, forgery, or other criminal offences, committed during the war, in consequence of the Treaty, provided the existence of the crime in itself be such that it follows of course in which one would be punished, and in all cases two private authorities, the defendant and another, must be established, and the consent of three, the party making the request to deliver up the accused, and the contracting parties.

Art. XXI. The Contracting Parties to observe the laws of neutrality, mutually and reciprocally, and to abstain from any measures to guarantee the same.

Art. XXII. The plenipotentiaries to be ratified by the Contracting Parties within three years, or sooner if possible, and the ratifications must be exchanged in due time at Paris.

Done at Amiens, the 21st March, 1802, (the 10th year of the 18th year).

(Signed) CONNOR, FOR FRANCE.

AZAR, SECRETARY FOR ENGLAND.

{The Definitive Treaty was printed in Paris, and circulated by couriers to Holland, Spain, &c. &c. the night before it was signed at Amiens.

FOREIGN

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

DOWNING-STREET, MARCH 29, 1821.

MR. MOORE, Assistant Secretary to Marquis Cornwallis, arrived this morning at nine o'clock with the Definitive Treaty of Peace, which was signed at Amiens, at one o'clock in the afternoon of the 24th instant, by the Plenipotentiaries of His Majesty, and by the Plenipotentiaries of France, Spain, and the Batavian Republic.

NAPLES, MARCH 9, 1821.

Her Britannic Majesty's expired at this Place, on Sunday last, the 7th Instant, at Four o'clock in the Afternoon.

Extrait of a Letter from his Excellency Lord St. Helen's to the Right Hon. Lord Hawkesbury, dated Moscow, October 28, 1801.

I have the honour to transmit to your Lordship, by this Messenger, the Additional Articles to the Convention of the 17th of June, which have been signed by myself and the Plenipotentiaries of this Crown; together with an Act which I have also concluded with the Danish Plenipotentiary, containing the accession of that Court to the said Convention and Additional Articles, and its acceptance on the part of his Majesty.

Extrait of a Letter from his Excellency Lord St. Helen's to the Right Hon. Lord Hawkesbury, dated Petersburg April 24, 1801.

I have the satisfaction of transmitting to your Lordship the Swedish Act of Accession to the Convention of the 17th (5th) June, 1801, which was signed (with its duplicate) on the 15th past, by myself and the Baron De Stedingk; and the attainment of a desire which was at the time this interest engaged between that Minister and the Plenipotentiaries of his Imperial Majesty. I have moreover the satisfaction of being enabled to assure your Lordship, that the Swedish Ambassadors have distinctly intimated by the Count De Kotzebue, that is the motives which had occasioned the late revival of the system of the armed neutrality were now happily done away, that system considered by this Court as com-

pletely annulled and abandoned, not only as a general code of maritime law, but even as its more limited meaning of a specific convention between Russia and the other Co-mediators.

FROM THE OTHER PAPERS.

CONSTANTINOPLE—A few days ago a squadron of six English ships of the line arrived here. The Commodore delivered to our Government a letter from the Ottoman Administration, in which it was declared, that our Constitution, not having been accepted by the sublime Porte, was solemnly annulled, and that the present Government was immediately to be resumed. In consequence, all the forts were immediately occupied by the English troops, and the above orders were carried into execution. Some Russian troops are also expected.

Accounts from Constantinople, dated Feb. 10, and from Bruenn, dated March 9, relate increased commotions in the Turkish empire. The inhabitants of Bosnia having refused to receive the new Governor, Curt Pacha, he had marched against them with an army of 30,000 men. Two engineers from Pishan Oglu directed the repairs of the fortifications of Belgrade, the approaches to which continued in possession of the Janissaries, who have refused to receive the new Governor, the Pacha of Sidhi.

Pashan Oglu having concluded treaties with the Pachas of Travnick and Janina, by which each of them agrees to supply him with 4 or 8,000 troops, the Emperor of Germany has ordered a cordon to cover his frontiers.

The Emperor of Russia is stated to have suppressed the censorship upon books, and to have declared the press free.

It is stated, that the maintenance of the unfortunate family of Bourbon has cost the Court of Petersburg since the year 1791, the sum of six millions of dollars.

A proclamation has been published at Antwerp, in both the French and Dutch languages, declaring the Scheldt free, and inviting all merchants to take advantage of this important liberty.

By the new regulations of Holland, free passage through that country is allowed to all kinds of merchandize, not coming from or going to an enemy's country, excepting the following:—

1. All sorts of rigs; all sorts of fishing tackle, new or old, old and worn cordage, junk and broken cordage.
2. All kinds of foreign spices, namely, canelles, mace, nutmegs, and cloves.
3. All sorts of broken glass.
4. All sorts of foreign tea. Foreign tea is not allowed to pass even within the territory of the Republic.—*Journal du Commerce*.—By another article, the importation of all woollen cloths, cassimeres, and hunting, is prohibited under pain of confiscation.

The Governor of Cadix was on the 14 ult. poisoned by eating meat which had been allowed to stand in a copper vessel.—Several other persons who partook of it were violently affected.

PARIS, March 21. Toussaint L'Ouverture is flying into the interior of the island of St. Domingo, already he has taken refuge at Dondon, where he has proposed some terms. The Republican troops are marching against Christophe, who has fallen back upon Grand Boucan. The Negro General Labrousse is faithful to our cause. It is to him we are indebted for the safety of the Cape, it was before him that Christophe was obliged to fly. The heroes commanded by General Rochambeau have curried Port-au-Prince by main force.—When Rochambeau's brave troops were in the heat of the action, that General threw his hat in the midst of the enemy's ranks, and exclaimed—"My comrades, you will not leave your General's hat behind!" This address ensured the victory, and the Negroes were defeated.

The *Moniteur* of the 22d March contained very long Official Details of the operations of the French forces in St. Domingo, of which the following is the substance:

On the 16th of February General Leclerc published at the Cape a Proclamation to the inhabitants of St. Domingo, inviting them to submit; but it does not appear to have produced any effect. The Admiral Villaret Joyeuse had previously written to the British Admiral at Jamaica requesting him, upon the faith that Peace was already concluded, to furnish the French troops with provisions and ammunition;

but when the dispatches came away, no answer had been received. From this letter we learn that the French forces only amount to about sixteen thousand men.

On the 14th of February Admiral Latouche presented himself before Port-au-Prince, and sent in his letters and the Consul's Proclamation by Sabes, Aid du Camp to General Boudet. This Officer was immediately arrested by the Blacks, and the white General of Artillery, Age, with all the other Whites sent into confinement. On the 15th, General Boudet disembarked, and after two days of obstinate resistance made himself master of the place, with (as he says) the loss of 10 killed and 10 wounded. We have likewise his authority for the fact that he found there 2,500,000 livres in cash. It however appears that Toussaint treats his invader with infinite contempt; for, according to the same account, he sent to demand that the money should be restored. The French landed between Leogane, about fifteen miles, and Lamantin about ten miles, to the Westward of Port au Prince.

General Humbert, with 200 men, was detached at the same time to Port Paix, about 35 miles to the westward of the Cape. Not much resistance was made by the Negroes, who abandoned the forts and set fire to the town. The French are now in possession of the coast from Port Paix to the Riviere du Mouliere, a length of about 70 miles. They have likewise succeeded, through the medium of the Bishop Maugille, in gaining over the Mulatto General Clerveaux. They are also, according to these dispatches, in possession of St. Domingo, but the particulars are not arrived.

Some of the natives, as well Blacks as Whites, are said to have joined the invaders. They belong to the district of Jean Rabel, 25 miles to the westward of Port Paix.

Two ships, the *Sinto Genaro* and the *Deaux*, belonging to Admiral Linois' Squadron, got aground near the Cape, the latter was totally lost. The French fleet amounted to 35 ships, three of which had no guns.

The following article is extracted from the General Orders, "When they" the rations, "cannot be made up with bread and fresh meat, there shall be substituted 15 ounces of *beef* and 6 ounces of *salt provisions*."

The French Commander, **St. Domingo**, about the 24th of the month, sent a frigate to the Havannah, to demand from the Spaniards an auxiliary force of 11,000 men, with a supply of provisions, &c. in aid of their operations against Toussaint. Two Spanish seventy-fours, a frigate and a sloop of war, with a French sixty-four, had arrived at the Havannah, and several other French ships were expected there to rest, and to take on board the supplies required by the troops, &c. in St. Domingo.

It is a singular circumstance, that the day on which the French fleet appeared off Cape Francois, was the one appointed by Toussaint for the general inspection and accoutrement of his army: he gave splendid regimentals to his black followers, accompanied by the most liberal promises of rewards in the event of their repulsing the then looked for army from France: he ordered the destruction of every post which his troops were unable to maintain, and that in their retreat they should carry with them to the mountains all the treasures and military stores as well as the Whites, either from an apprehension that were the latter to remain they might afford facilities to the French, or probably with a view of holding them as hostages, and to serve such occasions as necessary might require. Numerous persons, however, Whites and others, who were confined in prison at Cape Francois, were burnt to death, and their skeletons, with the muscles on, were to be seen after the fire had subsided.

The Blacks in their different contels with the French troops have displayed great gallantry, perseverance, and discipline: they are deficient only in engineers. This they regard as a common cause, and Toussaint has acquired increased confidence in might them, in having declined the offers made to him by General Leclerc, thereby impressing them with an opinion, that he had sacrificed his individual interest to share in their dangers, and to direct them in their struggle for independence. The interior of the country is admirably adapted for defensive operations, on which Toussaint depends, and in which he must be powerfully advantaged by the climate.

Toussaint was originally a slave, but distinguished by the great quickness of his genius. While young he was sent

by his master, a merchant of St. Domingo, into France, to learn the language, and acquire other accomplishments, which might render him useful in business. At the expiration of three years, when about to be recalled to the Island, he begged of his master permission to continue his studies a year or two longer: and this request being accompanied by the most honourable testimonies of the rapid progress he had already made, procured him the consent he solicited.—He was now at liberty to pursue his studies, and having already mastered the ordinary course of education, he applied himself with unremitting diligence to the belles lettres and military science. After pursuing this course, probably even then with a view to the important station he now fills, he returned in about two years to St. Domingo, brought with all the acquirements which genius, diligence, and the best teachers, could bestow.—Till the Revolution, his uncommon merits and his fidelity recommended him to all that knew him, but when that event took place, he was called forth by the united voice of his African brethren, who justly esteemed him the ornament of their country.

Toussaint is stated to have an army of 20,000 well disciplined troops; but he declines fighting, from a knowledge of the effect of the climate of St. Domingo upon Europeans, the British having, principally from this cause, lost 11,700 men during their four years possession of part of that island.

Toussaint is said to have lost at one place 150 pieces of cannon, in consequence of which the Minister of Marine has written to Bourdeaux not to send more artillery to St. Domingo; where, he adds, the merchants may resume their commercial intercourse.

The Treaty concluded between France and Tunis the 23d of last May, stipulates as follows.—The former Treaty is completely renewed and confirmed in all their dispositions.—The French Nation shall be the most favoured in the titles of the Regency.—The Commissary of the Republic shall have the power of appointing the Broker and Janissaries of the Commissariat.—The cargoes of French vessels shall pay only 3 per cent on the valuation of the merchandise, as fixed by the ancient Tarif.—In the time of war, French merchandise put on board neutral vessels shall pay no more than the same dut.

duty of 3 per cent.—All foreigners under the protection of France, and Jews in the service of French merchants, shall only be subordinate to the jurisdiction of the Commissary of the Republic.

Citizen Devoize, a French Charge d'Affaires, who concluded the above Treaty, prevailed on the Bey to set at liberty all the captives in his dominions who were natives of the countries connected with France. He delivered 36, among whom was Citizen Klein, the son of the Chief of the old Helvetic detachment, now in exile at Boffia, and the Swiss Theresia Gabbetti, a Milanese.

The Bey of Tunis, in his letter, calls Bonaparte the most distinguished among the leaders of the Moslems, the greatest of those protecting the religion of Jehovah, and his most honoured and sincere friend.

Christianity, and the Roman Catholic Communion, are to suffer no doubt think it heretofore, and when the conversion of Bonaparte, who declared himself so zealously in favour of the Catholic Mussulman. Catholic Worship, however, is not by the Concordat recognized to be that of the State, though it is proclaimed as the religion of the majority of the French people. None of the Pope's bulls or bulls are to have any authority in France. The Chief Consul names the Archbishops and Bishops, and the Pope only invests them with their spiritual authority.—They, as well as the inferior Clergy, are to have salaries, and are to be bound to celibacy. Their numbers are limited; and Monasteries and Convents are abolished. The purchasers of church lands are not to be disturbed in their property; and the whole of the religion is placed under the authority of the laws. All the ancient worship, rules, and ceremonies, are allowed to be professed. One of the most remarkable passages of all, however, is towards the conclusion, where it is agreed, that if any future successor of Bonaparte should not be a Roman Catholic, the nomination to the throne, &c. should be settled between such First Consul and the Pope by a new Convention. The Protestants are also allowed perfect freedom of worship in their different communions. They shall be obliged to pray for the Republic and the Consuls in the same manner as the Catholics. — *Demme, salus fac* — The allowance to Archbishops

and Bishops, according to the Concordat, is 100,000 livres (6351l.) to Bishops 100,000 livres (4161l. 13s. 4d.); to Curates of the first class 1500 livres (651. 10s.); and to other Curates 1000 livres (411. 13s. 4d.).

After the consecration of Citizen Cambaceres, Ponce, and Bernier, the Cardinal Legate installed, on the 12th, the new Archbishop of Paris.—The Minister of the Interior was present at the ceremony. The Cardinal Legate and his train were escorted to and from Notre Dame by several detachments of cavalry.

The Cardinal Legate of the Holy See was introduced on the 9th to an audience of the First Consul. The Government carriages were sent for his Eminence to his Palace, at one o'clock he resided to the Flanders, preceded by a detachment of grenadiers and of *généralissime*, with trumpets, &c. There were in his train ten carriages full of black cloth, and the procession was closed by a body of 200 cavalry. The Legate and his suite defended the principal entrance of the palace; the Cross was, as is usual, carried before his Eminence, and during the ceremony, was placed at the door of the council chamber.—The Minister and Members of the Council of State were present.—The Cardinal Legate *a-latero* read the following speech:—

“GENERAL FIRST CONSUL,

“It is in the name of the Sovereign Pontiff, and under your auspices, General First Consul, that I come to discharge, amidst the French people, the august functions of *Legate a-latero*—I come into the midst of a great and warlike nation, whose glory you have exalted by your conquests, whose external tranquillity you have secured by an universal peace, and whose happiness you are about to crown, by restoring to them the free exercise of the Catholic religion. This glory was reserved for you, General Consul. The same hand which guided battles, and which signed peace with all nations, restores splendour to the temples of the true God, re-edifies his altars, and re-establishes his worship.—Consummate, General Consul, this work of wisdom, which has long been desired by those under your administration. Nothing shall be wanting on my part to contribute to that purpose.

The faithful interpreter of the sentiments of the Sovereign Pontiff, the

the first and most pleasing of his wishes is, to express his tender sentiments to you, and his affection for all the French. Your desires shall regulate the duration of my residence with you, and I shall not depart, without depositing in your hands the records of this important mission, during which you may assure yourself I shall attempt nothing contrary to the rights of the Government and of the Nation. As a pledge of my sincerity, and the fidelity of my promise, I refer you to my tale, my known frankness of disposition, and, I may add, the confidence which the several Pontiffs, and you yourself, have reposed in me.

The Cardinal Legate then signed a formula in Latin language, by which he engaged to observe the Constitution, Law, Statutes, and Decrees of the Republic. To this added the First Consul made the following address:—

"On account of the great virtues which you are distinguished by, Cardinal, I shall hold you worthy of a distinction the precursor of an extremely influence on the confidence of my people. You know the Gospel the rule of my conduct, and I confidently you will of tribute much to the extent of my immortality and the establishment of union in this vast empire. For I each nation will long have reason to rejoice at the happy choice that I and the Helms have made of you. The result of your mission will be for the Chief Consul, on whom, which will be greatly expected to conduct you to consider a faithful subject for examination. The enlightened philosophy and the true faith to me, will express my satisfaction at this appointment."

The Legate then presented a number of Frenchmen to his Holiness among whom was M. F. Gane, Auditor of the Helms, and then the First Consul raised his hat, and during the Pope's habit to be made in the bull of the Pope, and then the Legate to excommunicate the Pope for taking the papal tiara.

The First Consul has nominated to the Archbishopric of Paris, C. John Baptist Debelio, a distinguished prelate, 81 years of age, long honoured, by his virtues and knowledge, the episcopate of Marfan, which he occupied since 1755.

It is reported that the Pope has granted dispensations to the married priests,

which establishes those marriages the legality of which was recognized by the Law.

The public re-establishment of the Catholic religion in France took place on the 18th, at Paris, with a degree of splendour perhaps unprecedented even in that Capital. The street from the Tuilleries to Notre Dame was double lined with soldiers; a guard of Gendarmes and Grenadier Guards preceded the berlin of the Chief Consul which was drawn by eight horses—those of the other two Consuls had six horses; and 40 Carriages, containing the Ambassadors, Counsellors of State, and Ministers, together with five Carriages for the most distinguished Generals, were each drawn by four horses. The procession occupied an hour and a half to the church, where the Primary Authorities, &c. were assembled. A box decorated with gold and jewels, and raised about ten feet, received the Consuls, whilst the Pope's Legate and the two Archbishops sat in another opposite to them. Bonaparte went through all the ceremonies of solemn mass, the soldiers presenting arms at those parts in which the people bow. A box was erected for the Foreign Ministers, and another for the family of the Chief Consul, whole mother, sitting to the right of Madame Bonaparte, beheld her five sons assisting at the solemnity, which was closed by the *Te Deum* of Pichello. Among the consecrations, was the sword of Bonaparte, the hilt of which is mounted with the jewels which did belong to the Crown, the crown Pitt diamond terminating the top.

M. de Bégadan, late Archbishop of Aix, who preached before the First Consul on the 18th, the same prelate, who, when Louis XIV. was crowned at Reims, delivered a discourse analogous to the intention.

There has been apprehended at Thoulouze, he is one of the greatest thieves in existence. Seventeen years ago he robbed the house of Fingertin, a teacher, at Lyons, in the open day, of 100,000 crowns. He was also concerned in the robbery of the Garde Nationale, and lately committed several robberies at Lyons and Thoulouze.

The jewels of the Queen of Portugal are proposed to be pawned for about half a million of money, at an interest of eight per cent. to answer the demands of the Chief Consul of France upon the Court of Lisbon.

Accounts from Cairo, dated the 11th ult., state that the Beys of Egypt, who had placed themselves under the protection of the English, had renounced that protection, and fled to the Upper Egypt. This measure is stated to have been occasioned by a communication made to them by the English General, pursuant to orders from his Government, that he could only protect them in their persons and property, but could not engage in any step tending to restore them to those rights and privileges which they formerly enjoyed, and which were deemed inconsistent with the sovereignty belonging to the Porte.

The Beys are said to have declared that the British were bound to procure the full restoration of their power, by a solemn engagement entered into by the Commander in Chief with them previous to the expulsion of the French. The letter adds, that the Grand Vizier, on being informed of their flight, and of their having thrown up the protection of the British, immediately sent out troops in pursuit of them, and it is said some have been seized and put to death.

One of those fires which are so common in Constantinople, lately consumed above two thousand houses in that city. It happened in a quarter of the town that was principally inhabited by merchants, and destroyed property to the amount of some millions.

The ship Malabar caught fire in Madras roads in August last, and blew up.

A letter from the Carnatic, dated Dec. 29, mentions an engagement to have been fought in the neighbourhood of Wyadoo, in the Tinnevely country, between the army under the orders of Col. Agnew and a large body of the rebel troops under the command of a Chieftain of high character, named Hussein Candir. The enemy had formed his troops behind a village, and in front of a thick jungle, intersected with narrow and intricate passes and rocky defiles, and placed his artillery in the most advantageous positions, after a heavy cannonade on each side during which Hussein made several movements which indicated an intention to charge, the British troops advanced without much effect, when the enemy, incumbered by the spoils of the adjacent districts, were thrown into disorder, and abandoned great part of their heavy

arms, and the remainder either killed or taken as prisoners.

Accounts from Alishan state, that an immense fall of ice had taken place in the southern districts, and that they had totally destroyed all vegetation in their course. This ravage was succeeded by a calamity still more afflictive, for these destructive animals died in such quantities as to occasion an epidemical distemper, which had nearly destroyed whole towns and villages.

In September last the Chinese sea was visited by a typhoon, which occasioned the loss of many junks and sinking boats, and upwards of eight thousand persons;—the severity of the gale produced an inundation of the low lands, and it was computed that two thousand natives had perished in consequence.

The Emperor of China lately expended vast sums of money in the erection of a palace, in a country residence, a short distance from Peking, but it was scarcely finished, when one of the towers was set on fire by lightning, the flames extending, the whole magnificent pile was reduced to ashes. The accident happened about the first hour of prayer, and the flames were not suppressed till the succeeding day. It had occasioned great alarm among the superstitious natives, who regard it as an omen of some dire calamity.

EGYPT.

A most horrible transaction took place lately at Rosetta. Several unfortunate girls, natives of the country, to the number of about thirty, who had been kept by English Officers and others, were, at the moment of being deceived by their lovers, murdered in cold blood by the Turks, and their bodies thrown into the sea. A similar act was perpetrated at Cairo, when that place was evacuated by the French, and it is feared that many wretched females at Alexandria will meet the same fate on the departure of the English troops.

AMERICA and the WEST INDIES.

The college of New Jersey was lately destroyed by fire.

Bowles, the active and enterprising Indian Chieftain, has again involved the Spaniards in hostility with the Indians, on the frontiers of San Blas. Bowles, with a party of Machulobey Town Indians, plundered several plantations on St. John's River, and

destroyed an extensive settlement, ordered by Judge Hall, in the morning, to advance within a few miles of that city, carried away several women, murdered some men, and destroyed such property as they could not remove. These measures exasperating the Spaniards, they murdered some friendly Greeks who were amongst them for the sake of fire, and thus commenced a war which has already been fatal to all the new settlements in Florida; the Spaniards being unable to render them protection, the thinly scattered inhabitants have fled in every direction for safety. The whole force in the province, including the Militia, is not equal to meet three hundred Indians in the woods.

The brig *Industry* sailed from Halifax, Nova Scotia, on the 15th November, for St. John's, having 24 persons on board, 16 of whom were passengers, and amongst them a lady and her three infant children.—On the evening of the 20th following, then 70 miles West of Sea Isle, in the Bay of Fundy, the vessel was discovered to be on fire, and the flames by ten o'clock had extended to every part, and compelled the crew and passengers to take to the boat, which, only 16 feet long, and without provision, put to sea—the wind blew strong off land, and the waves ran tremendously high; on the day following, two men died of cold and fatigue; and on the 3d day, the lady and her three children perished through want.—On the 6th day, five only of the 24 remained alive, and the survivors were so weak as to be unable to throw the dead overboard—they ate part of one man, and with this exception, had not tasted food for seven days.—On the 7th, they were picked up by a vessel which carried them to Yarmouth (N.S.) where they died immediately after, and three others lost the use of their limbs, in consequence of the frost.

The following distressing occurrences lately took place at Utica, in the county of Chenango.—The wife of Mr. Herrick, a respectable farmer, far advanced in pregnancy, was employed in giving medicine to a sick cow, when the animal by a sudden motion of her head, struck one of her horns into the body of Mrs. Herrick;—the wound was of such nature, that the lowels fell from it, and the poor woman, after languishing for five days, expired, leaving

the poor woman, in a short time after, buried in a coffin across the river, which fronted her house, and returning in the evening, his course had been, by some accident, removed, and the stream being deep and rapid, he was unable to regain his habitation; and it was therefore necessary that he should wait upon the bank till morning: about ten o'clock, however, he saw a volume of smoke arise from his house, which presently after became involved in flames; he heard his children's shrieks; when, regardless of the peril of the act, he plunged into the current, and reached the bank, but alas! nature was exhausted in the struggle, and he lived only to hear that his wife and all his little wealth had been reduced to ashes, and that three of his infants had perished in the flames.

Conspiracy of the Blacks in America.—The establishment of a Negro government in St. Domingo has encouraged the Blacks in America to new efforts for the attainment of equality, and it appears that a well-organized scheme of revolt has recently been discovered and defeated.

The following letter was found in the possession of a Negro in Halifax Town, North Carolina, and has been submitted by the Executive to the Legislative Bodies, with numerous other documents to the same effect:

"Sir,—It is with pleasure I inform you, for your consolation, that we meet a great number of our representatives without giving the least room for doubt or suspicion. We had intelligence from almost all parts, that our intentions have successfully spread with the greatest secrecy, and meet with unanimous approbation among our fellow-sufferers. I hope you will be true to your trust, and quit yourselves like brave men, for we shall most certainly succeed without difficulty, if our scheme is not discovered before hand, and there is but one in a family to know it until the time is arrived. I do not apprehend much danger of that, and as for the poor sort that have no blacks, if any such should escape, I doubt not but the general conflagration of houses and fodder, stacks, &c. will strike such damp on their spirits, that they will not only be willing to acknowledge liberty and equality, but be glad to purchase their lives at any price. Rest assured, that our tyrants shall soon be taught that lesson by our Representatives, that

humanity

humanity never yet had taught them, that they shall know the breath of liberty is as free for us as for themselves. From your true friend in

LIBERTY OR DEATH.

"The Representative of the Roan-

oke Company spoke his political sentiments so handsomely on a new scheme, that it was unanimously agreed to, that if this did not take place, it should immediately be put in execution, as we are determined on Liberty or Death."

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

MARCH 24.

HIS Majesty appointed General his Royal Highness Edward Duke of Kent, K. G. to be Governor of Gibraltar, vice General Charles O'Hara, deceased.

25. A man of the name of Warwick, of Compton street, went to a Mr. Davies, in Guilford-street, for 13s. 6d. which he stated to be due to him for the carriage of some goods. It seems, that the goods carried were a lady's baggage to be shipped for the West Indies, and had been only taken to the Quay *that very day*. Warwick was not the person who had been hired for the purpose, but one Richardson, who (unknown to them) had employed Warwick. When, therefore, the latter applied for the 13s. 6d. he was told, that they had no knowledge of him, and therefore could not think of paying one who was a perfect stranger, but that if he would fetch Richardson, or an order from him, proving his claim to the postage money, it should be immediately paid. This he positively refused to do, or to go without the money, and Mr. D., having ineffectually tried to force him out, went into his back parlour for a pistol, with which he threatened to shoot him unless he went away. Mr. W. did exulted at all his powers of arm, and even put himself in a posture of firing, he left, or rather with the door still shut, but he still kept the key of the knob of the door, and when the door was opened to tend for a candle, he forced in again, with another man whom he called his friend, and swore he would not leave the house without the money, saying, that he was as good a gentleman as Mr. D., who he knew meant to quit his house that night and bilk him of his money, with other opprobrious language. No conflict could be found; Mr. D., on attempting to push W. toward the door, finding him by much the most powerful man,

and prepared for violence, went to the back parlour and again brought the pistol (from which he solemnly declared he had every reason to believe the charge had been drawn) to effect by intimidation what force was unable to perform. The pistol went off; and passed through Warwick's left jaw. Mr. D.'s horror and astonishment on finding his mistake threw him into a state in which he was with great difficulty prevented from swooning. He immediately surrendered himself at Bow street, and was committed to Clerkenwell. — The man has ever since been kept in Mr. D.'s house, attended by Dr. Marshall, two or three surgeons, two nurses, and every possible exertion made for his speedy recovery. Till he should be cleared out of danger, the unhappy case of the calamity remains in confinement.

27. Madam Banti's benefit at the Opera House drew not only the fullest, but perhaps the most profitable house that has been known, the receipt being, it is stated, amounted to 2600*l*. This is taking Joan Bull by the ears!!

30. The assistance, of 50 gins, foundered off Dunkirk. The crew was saved, with the exception of two Marines, who became intoxicated, and would not leave the ship.

APRIL 1. Fortescue who murdered Capt. Pigot of the Hermione, was executed on board the Gladiator, at Portsmouth. He made the following shocking confession a few minutes previous to his being turned off — "That he went into the cabin and forced Capt. Pigot overboard through the port, while he was alive. He then got on the quarter deck, and found the First Lieutenant begging for his life, saying he had a wife and three children depending on him for support, he took hold of him and assisted in heaving him overboard alive, and declared he did not think the people would have taken his life had he not first took hold of him."

A cry

A cry was then heard through the ship, that Lieut. Douglas could not be found; he took a lanthorn and candle and went into the gun room, and found the Lieutenant under the Marine Officer's cabin; he called in the rest of the people, when they dragged him on deck and threw him overboard. He next caught hold of Mr. Smith, Midshipman; a scuffle ensued, and finding him likely to get away, he struck him with his tomahawk, and threw him overboard. The general cry next was for putting all the Officers to death, that they might not appear as evidence against them, and he seized on the Captain's Clerk, who was immediately put to death."

The remaining seven mutineers of the *Temeraire*, instead of being hanged, are confined on board the hulks during the King's pleasure.

In March 1800, the ship *Elkridge Planter*, Capt. Moore (sole owner), sailed from Portsmouth to Gibraltar with a cargo of coals from Newcastle, which produced nine thousand dollars, with that sum it was his intention to sail to Oran, on the coast of Barbary, to purchase corn, but was prevented by his English crew being implicated, which obliged him to substitute a crew composed of Greeks, Slavonians, and Portuguese, who on the first night of leaving Gibraltar entered the cabin while the Captain was asleep, and murdered him, after which they threw him overboard, and then murdered his son, only eight years old. They then took possession of the specie, scuttled the ship, and escaped in a boat to Almeida, in Spain, where they divided the plunder and dispersed. For a length of time it was unknown what became of Capt. Moore, or the ship, until Providence brought to justice one of the criminals at Malaga, who having been condemned to suffer death, made the above confession, which was transmitted by Mr. Comforth to Mr. Collier in London.—The unfortunate father left behind him a wife with four daughters and two sons, without any means of support. The gentlemen of Lloyd's coffee-house opened a subscription at Lloyd's for the relief of this family.

The Turkey Company have presented Sir Sidney Smith with the Free, dom of the Company, and a magnificent piece of plate, in the form of a vase highly decorated, the top ter-

minating with the figure of an Alligator, and one side bearing the following inscription:—"Presented by the Governor and Company of Merchants of England, trading into the Levant Seas, to Capt. Sir Wm Sidney Smith, of his Majesty's Navy, Knight of the Royal Swedish Order of the Sword, as an acknowledgment for the signal services rendered to his country, by his unparalleled defence of the ancient and important town of St. Jean d'Acre, when, with a small band of British seamen, co-operating with the efforts of the Turkish garrison, he enabled that feeble and ill constructed fortress to withstand for the space of 69 days, the repeated and obstinate attacks of an enemy formidable from numbers and discipline, accustomed to unvarying success, and led on by Bonaparte in person, thereby totally defeating the object of that General's expedition, and finally forcing him to retire it with the loss of one third of his army."

The crew of the *Ajax* of 80 guns, having a few days since received 70l. at Portsmouth, on account of a superfluous allowance of bread whilst in the Mediterranean, generously made it a present to one of the sailors who had lost his sight in Egypt.

2. G. H. Barlow, Esq. was appointed by the Court of India Directors to succeed to the office of Governor General, on the death or resignation of Marquis Wellesley.

A colossal statue in bronze, is to be erected by public subscription to the memory of the late Duke of Bedford, in the centre of Russell square.

6. A blind woman, named Appleby, was committed from the Police office, Hatton street, for trial, on the testimony of a man and his wife residing at Highgate, both blind, of having robbed them.

8. Lord Craven's valet shot himself, at his Lordship's house in Charles-street.

Ann Roberts, of Bryngwin, was lately committed to Monmouth gaol, charged with the wilful murder of a fine child, six years of age, entrusted to her to nurse, by knocking the infant down with a hatchet and nearly severing its head from its body.

Bonaparte has sent to the King, and to the other Sovereigns of Europe, a copy of Marchand's recent voyage round the world.

11. The wife of a sailor at Lynn in Norfolk, was a few days since delivered of her twenty fifth child.

19. [Easter Monday.] The Prince of Wales dined with the Lord Mayor; at the Mansion house, where he was attended by Lord, Moira, Hurlington, Granard, and Forbes; Sir J. Warren, and H. Featherstone, Generals Lee and Witham; the Hon. T. Fiskine; Colonel McMahon, Winyard, Spencer, and Dilmynple; and Mr. Tyrwhitt. The decorations, dinner, &c. were of the most grand description; and the Royal Visitor, and the numerous company, appeared alike pleased with each other. The Prince of Wales opened the bill with Miss Lane, who afterwards danced with the Duke of Cumberland till the crowd obliged them to desist. The Duke of Clarence was also there.

The Sheriffs of London and Middlesex having absented themselves from the dinner, in consequence of a conceived omission of attention from the Lord Mayor to their official situation, addressed a letter to the Prince of Wales, expressive of their deep regret that, consistent with their public duty, they could not attend to offer their respects to him on that occasion. They observe, that the Lord Mayor neglected that attention to their Chipmans, and those honours to themselves which custom had established, and which from their high office they had a right to demand. They add, "Under this impression, your Royal Highness will not be surprised, that we resented what we considered indignity to our station, that we refused to be mere puppets in what he presumed to be his private pageant; that we contented to licence the unbounded pleasure we ought to have enjoyed, in humbly receiving, and dutifully waiting upon, your Royal Person, to the feelings of public propriety."

A letter from Mr. Tyrwhitt, by order of the Prince of Wales, addressed to the Sheriffs, in answer, expresses the high concern his Royal Highness feels that a difference should have arisen between those Gentlemen and the Lord Mayor, and declines to express an opinion on the merits of the case.

21. Lord Ellenborough (late Sir Edward Law) presided for the first time in the Court of King's Bench; Guildhall; when in an insurance cause, Pennman and Co. v. Wheelwright, a verdict for 200l. was given to the plaintiffs.

SADUCTION.—*Sheriff's Court, Saturday, April 17.*—*Barriff v. Hollamby, Esq.*—This was an action upon the case for seducing the plaintiff's daughter. The plaintiff, Mrs. Theodosia Barriff, was the widow of an Officer who had served with considerable reputation and bravery during the American war. Upon the termination of that dispute, he came over to this country with his wife, the present plaintiff, who was the daughter of a distinguished American loyalist. They took a house in the neighbourhood of Blackheath, where they lived for several years upon an annuity for their joint lives of 400l.

Mr. Barriff died about six years ago, leaving his wife and a daughter, then eleven years of age. Miss Maria Barriff was a young lady extremely well educated, and possessed of uncommon beauty and accomplishments. It happened about two years and a half ago she went with her mother to Atcot Heath races, where they accidentally met the defendant, who was introduced to them as the acquaintance of the friend at whose house they resided during their excursion. The defendant paid very particular attention to Miss Barriff, and professed himself a candidate for the honour of her hand in marriage. Soon after her return home with her mother, she was visited by the defendant, who declared his intention in form; and as Mrs. Barriff, upon enquiry, found his connections were respectable, and his prospects flattering, she gave her consent to his addressing her daughter as her future husband. The Courtship continued till last summer, when the day for the celebration of the nuptials was appointed. No suspicion whatever of any dishonourable design on the part of the defendant was entertained, consequently it was not thought necessary to impose any restraint with regard to the intercourse of the young couple, who were to be so soon united. They frequently went to assemblies and different public places, sometimes alone and sometimes with their mutual friends.

In the month of July, last, a few months before the marriage was to have taking place, Mr. Hollamby invited Miss Barriff and her mother to accompany him with a party to Vauxhall, Mrs. Barriff excused herself on account of indisposition; but suffered her daughter to go with him.

The remainder of the case was detailed by Miss Burdett, who twice fainted during the recital. She said she accompanied the defendant in a coach as far as Westminster Bridge, where they took water and proceeded to Vauxhall. When they had been some time in the gardens, they joined the defendant's party, consisting of several Ladies and Gentlemen, none of whom the witness knew. They engaged a box, and about eleven o'clock sat down to supper. There were several sorts of wine upon the table, of which the defendant pressed her to partake. In the course of the evening, several of the company became much elevated, and drank her health as Mrs. Hollamby. Her own spirits were raised by the compliment, and she was persuaded to drink a glass of Champagne. She found herself shortly after indisposed, and signified her wish to return. The defendant and herself quitted the gardens, and he handed her into a carriage, and ordered the coachman to drive to Blackheath. She grew worse, and became totally insensible. When she recovered herself, she perceived she was in a bed-chamber, with the defendant near her. She was conscious of her situation, and of the outrage she had sustained. She swooned, and was a long time before she recovered. When she came to herself, the defendant endeavoured to appease her, but she insisted on returning home. The defendant told her it was impossible they could return till the morning, that her mother would not expect her, and that their marriage would take place on the day appointed. She consented to remain, on condition he quitted the room. He did so, and she threw herself on the bed in a state of distraction and despair.

The next morning she returned to her mother, and related all that had passed. It appeared the house she had been in had been hired and furnished by the defendant. He never afterwards came near her mother's house, but, on the contrary, paid his addresses to a young Lady of fortune in London. Mrs. Burdett waited on the father of this Lady, and apprised him of the defendant's dishonourable conduct, in consequence of which he forbade his visits to his daughter. The plaintiff then brought the present action, and, after a full hearing of all the circumstances, the Jury, to the great satisfaction of a crowded Court, gave a verdict

for the plaintiff, with One Thousand Pounds damages.

29. PEACE WAS PROCLAIMED with great pomp through the Cities of London and Westminster, on which happy occasion there was a general and splendid illumination, not only throughout the metropolis, but in every part of the kingdom.—[Particulars next month.]

By the Report of the Committee of the House of Commons on the Civil List, the following is the abstract of the charges :

1st Class—Royal Family	£.	s.	d.
	86,726	17	11½
2d Ditto—The Lord Chancellor, Speaker of the House of Commons, Judges, <i>et al.</i>	16,485	0	0
3d Class—Ministers at Foreign Courts.	102,236	13	1½
4th Ditto—Bills of Trade and Artificers	351,500	8	6½
5th Ditto—The Menial Servants of the Household	167,981	9	11½
6th Ditto—The Lists of Pensions and Compensations	204,473	3	2
7th Ditto—Salaries of other Places payable out of the Civil List Revenue	105,632	16	8½
8th Ditto—The Lords Commissioners of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer	24,188	10	0
Occasional Payments	95,889	16	8½
	£. 1,155,114	16	3½

Amount of Sums directed to be paid, but remaining unpaid at the Exchequer

£. 6,028	18	8½
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Total of the present Debt

£. 1,161,143	15	0½
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It appears that there are certain Sums advanced to various Persons, which Sums are to be repaid, amounting in the whole to

£. 205,114	5	10½
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Consequently the Debt will be only £. 895,968 6 2

MAK.

MARRIAGES.

Capt. FRANCIS MOORE to Mrs. Pulling, widow of Captain Pulling, of the royal navy, and daughter of Admiral Sir Robert Kingfisher.

Could on Wallop, esq. M. P. for Andover, to Miss Keatinge.

The Hon. William Booth Grey, second son of the Earl of Stamford, to Miss Poyce.

Samuel Fothergil Lettison, esq. of Grove Hill, Camberwell, to Miss Garrow, only daughter of William Garrow, esq. of Bedford-row.

At Eryholme, Yorkshire, William Huggessen Huggessen, esq. of Stodmarsh Court, Kent, to Miss Lambert, only daughter of the late Mr. Lambert, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

MARCH 20.

Near Dublin, aged 60, James Mait, esq. formerly of Upper Clapton.

21. In Sommer's Town, in his 44th year, Mr. William Natter, historical engraver.

Charles Saxon, esq. of South Molton Street, Grosvenor square.

22. In Rutland-square, Dublin, John earl of Caledon.

At Newmarket, in his 87th year, Dr. Robert Muckinley.

24. Mrs. Martha De Viel, of Edgware.

25. Mr. Durant, of Spital-square.

Mr. Benjamin Clay, of Gough-square, Bloomsbury.

Lately, at Ischlfield, the Rev. Richard Lavett, rector of Barketwell, in Warwickshire, and of Wrotham, in Kent.

Lately, at Worthing, the Rev. William Heathcote, rector of Worthing, and son of Sir William Heathcote, bart.

27. At Melton, Cambridgeshire, North, Sir Edward Ashley, bart.

At Cardos, James Lukin, esq. of Cardos.

28. At Knightbridge, Maurice Morgan, esq. aged 70. He was some time Secretary to Sir Guy Carlton, and to the Marquis of Lansdown, when first lord of the treasury. He was author of

(1) An Enquiry concerning the Nature and End of a National Militia, wherein from first Principles and a short Review of our present Condition both at Home and Abroad is deduced the Practicability and immediate Necessity of such an Establishment. 8vo. No date (about 1778).

(2) Essay on the Dramatick Character of John Falstaff. 8vo. 1777.

(3) A Letter to my Lords the Bishops on Occasion of the present Bill for the preventing of Adultery. 8vo. 1779.

(4) Considerations on the present internal and external Condition of France, 8vo. 1794.

29. At Blackford, Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Trotter, of the Marines.

30. Mrs. Martha Bacon, relict of the late John Bacon, esq. R. A. in her 46th year.

31. Francis Buller, esq. eldest son of Sir Francis Buller, bart.

Lately, at Hackney, John Daniel Lucadon, esq.

Lately, at Silbury, in his 77th year, the Rev. Richard Trickey, rector of Wrothlington.

APRIL 1. Neil Malcolm, of Poltalloch, Argyleshire.

The Hon. Caroline Gawler, wife of John Gawler, esq. of Ramridge House, Hants.

2. Robert Morgan, esq. of Charlotte Street, Bloomsbury, aged 3.

3. William Badcock, esq. in his 19th year, son-in-law to Richard Cumberland, esq.

Mr. James Thompson, of Hammer-smith.

4. Mrs. Minchull, wife of the Rev. Mr. Minchull, rector of Nuney, Somersetshire, and second daughter of Dr. Goodenough, canon of Windsor.

At Greenwich, a few hours after his arrival from the Cape of Good Hope, Archibald Hamilton Robertson, captain of the royal artillery.

5. At Bath, Lloyd Lord Kenyon (See page 26.)

At

At Ripley, Surrey, in his 67th year, Mr. Edward Harbree, sen. Surgeon and apothecary.

6. At Clifton, Nathaniel Harris, esq. of Peckham.

At Kerymur, Scotland, the Rev. Thomas Ogilvie, rector of that parish.

7. Mr. George Adams, sen. of the Minories, aged 88 years.

At Barlaston, Staffordshire, aged 24 years, Thomas Mills, esq.; and on the 9th, William Mills, esq. his grandson.

Mrs. Taylor, relict of the late Mr. Taylor, oculist, of Hatton Garden.

8. At Tooting, Mr. Walter Powell, of Lombard-street, banker.

10. In Vauxhall Walk, Lambeth, Mrs. Pinto, formerly Miss Brent, of Covent Garden Theatre. Her first appearance in public as a singer was March 7, 1758, in the opera of *Eliza*, performed at Drury-lane as an oratorio, for the benefit of her instructor Dr. (then Mr.) Arne.

At Dawlish, Devonshire, Mr. George Brown, merchant, of Hull.

11. Mrs. Elizabeth Dickenson, relict of the Rev. Plaxton Dickenson, late of Bishop Stortford.

In her 49th year, Mrs. Hawkins Browne, wife of Isaac Hawkins Browne, esq. M. P.

12. In Queen-street Chapel, Mr. Folgham, of Fleet-street, during a time of prayers.

13. Dr. Robert Mols, bishop of Bath and Wells, canon of Sarum, and F. R. S.

14. Mrs. Douglas, wife of Dr. Douglas, bishop of Salisbury.

Mrs. Montagu, relict of the late Admiral Montagu.

15. At Bath, James Whorwood Adeane, esq. a major general, colonel of the 45th regiment of foot, a groom of his Majesty's bed-chamber, and M. P. for the county of Cambridge.

In Hertford Street, May fair, the Hon. Mrs. Rutenman, aged 73.

At Woodford, in his 75th year, Mr. Robert Loxham, of the Royal Exchange, insurance-broker.

Mr. Andrew Layton, of Throgmorton-street, merchant.

At Bath, Charles Frederick Wiple, of Walworth.

16. In Hanover-square, Henry Temple, Lord Viscount Palmerston, of the kingdom of Ireland.

Mr. John Alcock, of Aldermanbury.

18. At the Priory, near Derby, Dr. Erasmus Darwin (See an account and portrait of this Gentleman in our Magazine for February 1796). He had been slightly indisposed about a week, in the course of which he had bled himself three times. On the morning of his death he had written two hours in his study, after which he was seized with a shivering fit, and died in the course of an hour. He had a long illness some time ago, from which he never perfectly recovered.

19. Mr. Robert Irvine, of Fenchurch-street, woollen draper.

Nathaniel Pollhill, esq. grandson of the late member for Southwark.

20. The Right Hon. George Earl of Guildford, in his 45th year.

In Bedford-square, Job Mathew, esq. of Woodford, Essex, one of the Governors of the Bank.

DEATHS ABROAD.

Nov. 4, 1801. Brigadier-General Buchanan.

In his way from Bengal to Madras, William John Morgan, esq. youngest son of Major General Morgan, of that land-place.

In Jamaica, the Rev. William Holmes. JAN. 2, 1802. At Tobago, Henry Pringle, esq.

In Egypt, Dr. White, who had attended several patients in the plague since our troops were in that country. His death was singular. From his observations, he waited to establish a new doctrine, that the plague was not contagious; he had inoculated himself twice with the matter of the plague, without any effect; on making a third trial, which communicated the disease, it put an end to his existence in two or three days.

JAN. 16. At Surinam, Mr. Cythere Van Hooft, late of London, 1701, 35 years.

Nov. 23, 1801. At Demerara, Mr. Thomas Williams, chief officer of the *Rather West* Indiaman, aged 60.

MAY 5, 1802. At Paris, Robert Smith, banker, formerly M. P. for Colchester.

JULY 1801. At Cayenne, in the East Indies, Lieutenant Colonel John Clerkson.

Lately, in the East Indies, Major Adam.



EACH DAY, PRICE OF STOCKS FOR APRIL 1892.

Bank Stock	SperCts Reduc	Cts per C.	4perCt Confs	5perCt Confs	Nary Confs	New SperCt	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	Omn.	Imp. 3pr Ct	Imp. Ann.	India Stock	India Scrip	India Bonds	Exche. Bills	Irish SperCt	English Lott. Tick.	Irish Tick.
87	77½ a 78½	91½	91½	91½	91½	106½	21 11-16	5½	4½	69½	12 9-16							
88	76½ a 77½	91½	91½	91½	91½	106½	21 11-16	5½	4½	69½	12½							
89	76½ a 77½	91½	91½	91½	91½	106½	21 11-16	5½	4½	69½	12½							
90	76½ a 77½	91½	91½	91½	91½	106½	21 11-16	5½	4½	69½	12½							
91	76½ a 77½	91½	91½	91½	91½	106½	21 11-16	5½	4½	69½	12½							
92	76½ a 77½	91½	91½	91½	91½	106½	21 11-16	5½	4½	69½	12½							
93	76½ a 77½	91½	91½	91½	91½	106½	21 11-16	5½	4½	69½	12½							
94	76½ a 77½	91½	91½	91½	91½	106½	21 11-16	5½	4½	69½	12½							
95	76½ a 77½	91½	91½	91½	91½	106½	21 11-16	5½	4½	69½	12½							
96	76½ a 77½	91½	91½	91½	91½	106½	21 11-16	5½	4½	69½	12½							
97	76½ a 77½	91½	91½	91½	91½	106½	21 11-16	5½	4½	69½	12½							
98	76½ a 77½	91½	91½	91½	91½	106½	21 11-16	5½	4½	69½	12½							
99	76½ a 77½	91½	91½	91½	91½	106½	21 11-16	5½	4½	69½	12½							
100	76½ a 77½	91½	91½	91½	91½	106½	21 11-16	5½	4½	69½	12½							
101	76½ a 77½	91½	91½	91½	91½	106½	21 11-16	5½	4½	69½	12½							
102	76½ a 77½	91½	91½	91½	91½	106½	21 11-16	5½	4½	69½	12½							
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107	76½ a 77½	91½	91½	91½	91½	106½	21 11-16	5½	4½	69½	12½							
108	76½ a 77½	91½	91½	91½	91½	106½	21 11-16	5½	4½	69½	12½							
109	76½ a 77½	91½	91½	91½	91½	106½	21 11-16	5½	4½	69½	12½							
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120	76½ a 77½	91½	91½	91½	91½	106½	21 11-16	5½	4½	69½	12½							
121	76½ a 77½	91½	91½	91½	91½	106½	21 11-16	5½	4½	69½	12½							
122	76½ a 77½	91½	91½	91½	91½	106½	21 11-16	5½	4½	69½	12½							
123	76½ a 77½	91½	91½	91½	91½	106½	21 11-16	5½	4½	69½	12½							

N.B. In the 1 per Cent. Column the highest and lowest Price of each Day is given; in the other Stocks the highest Price only.

European Magazine,

For MAY 1802.

[Embellished with, 1. A PORTRAIT of THOMAS JEFFERSON, Esq. And, 2. A View of GREENWICH PARK on WEDNESDAY.]

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London:

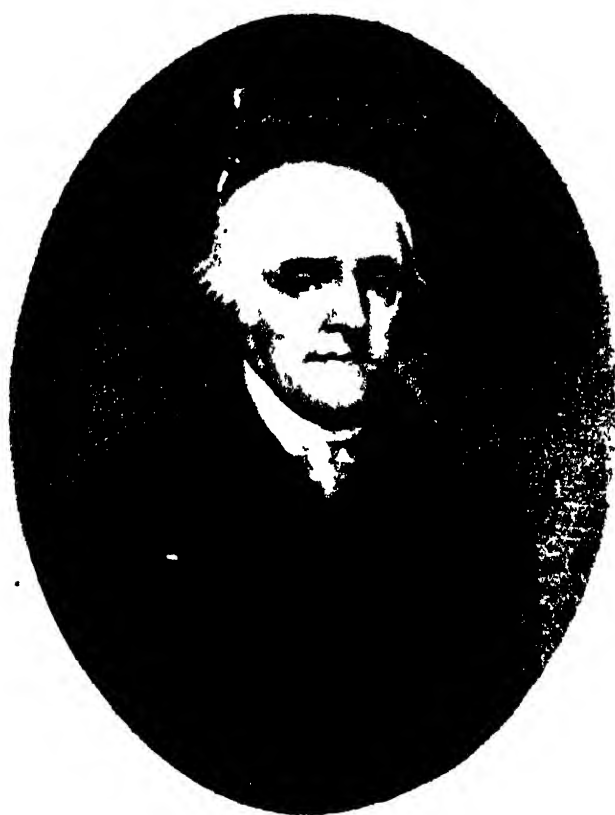
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For J. DEWELL, CORNHILL.

Persons who reside abroad, and who wish to be supplied with this Work every Month, are requested, may have it sent to them, FREE OF POSTAGE, to New York, Hudson, Quebec, and every Part of the West Indies, at Ten Guineas per Annum, by Mr. T. H. M. of the General Post Office, at No. 21, St. Martin's Lane; to Hamburg, Lisbon, Gibraltar, or any Part of the Mediterranean, at Ten Guineas per Annum, by Messrs. B. & C. of the General Post Office, at No. 21, St. Martin's Lane; to the Port of Ispahan, at One Guinea and a Half per Annum, by Mr. D. Smith, of the General Post Office, at No. 21, St. Martin's Lane; and to the Cape of Good Hope, or any Part of the East Indies, at Ten Guineas per Annum, by Messrs. G. & C. at the Ball India House.

VOL. XL. MAY 1802.

X X

STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.



THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,

LONDON REVIEW

FOR MAY 1860

THOMAS JEFFERSON, ESQ.

FROM A PORTRAIT BY

THE fine terms to be observed in which the fervour of political sentiment will subside, and the merits even of an adversary may be fairly appreciated. Though the opinions and acts of the Gentleman whose portrait we now offer to our readers have not been such as to claim our approbation, we cannot but do justice to the firmness of his conduct, the manly energy which he has so uniformly exerted, as well as to the amiable qualities which render him so well allowed to possess.

THOMAS JEFFERSON is a native of Virginia, and was born about the year 1743. His father was a gentleman of an independent fortune, and the latter person who was joint Commissioner with Count Fry for settling and extending the boundary line between Virginia and North Carolina after the peace of Aix la Chapelle.

Mr. Jefferson received his education in Virginia, and was intended for the Bar. But the state of his country demanding his attention, he did not pursue the Law with much application, and in the end abandoned it as a profession.

In the Congress which declared the separation of the Colonies from the Mother Country, he was the Delegate for Virginia, and was active in supporting every measure which tended to bring about that event. On the accomplishment of this arduous and dangerous duty, he seems to have devoted himself to a political life, and ever since, in some manner or other, has been employed in the service of his country.

In 1774 he published "A Summary View of the Rights of British America," and in 1775 compiled "Notes on the State of Virginia," in answer to Queries proposed by a Foreigner of Distinction. These were published in 1784, and contain some curious and important observations.

In 1785 he was Governor of Virginia, and in 1789 he was one of the delegates to the Convention which framed the Constitution of the United States. He was also one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. In 1793 he was Secretary of State to the Federal Government, an employment which he held in times of great difficulty, and executed with firmness, with dignity, and with impartiality.

At the last election of President of the United States, he was elevated to the highest dignity his country could confer on him, that of successor to Washington and Adams.

Mr. Jefferson is tall and of slender make, fresh complexion, clear penetrating eyes, hair inclining to red, and of a very modest and affable deportment. In his private life he was in every respect an ornament and pride. His education had supplied him with many European vivacities. Without neglecting the particular study to which he had devoted himself, he found

fortune at time to cultivate the powers of accomplishment. He acquired a knowledge in drawing, geometry, geography, astronomy, natural philosophy, and music, in which last he was considered as a proficient. His information also in history is very extensive.

At an early age he married a daughter of Mr. Wayles, an eminent Counsellor in Virginia, a lady since dead, with whom he lived in great harmony, and by whom he has two daughters:

"In private life," says the Duke de Liancourt, "Mr. Jefferson displays a mild, easy, and obliging temper, though he is somewhat cold and reserved. His conversation is of the most agreeable kind, and he possesses a stock of information not inferior to that of any of us men. In Europe he would hold a distinguished rank among men of letters, and as such he has already appeared there; at present (i. e. June 1792) he is employed with activity and perseverance in the management of his farms and buildings; and he orders, directs, and pursues, in the minutest detail, every branch of business relating to them. The author of this sketch found him in the midst of harvest, from which the scorching heat of the sun does not prevent his attendance.

His negroes are clothed, clothed, and treated, as well as white servants could be. As he cannot expect any assistance from the two small neighbouring towns, every article is made on his farm, his negroes are cabinet-makers, masons, bricklayers, smiths, &c. The children he employs in a small manufactory, which yields already a considerable profit. The young and old negroes spin, for the cloathing of the rest. He animates them by rewards, and distinctions: in fine, his superior mind directs the management of his domestic concerns with the same abilities, activity, and regularity, which he evinced in the conduct of public affairs, and which he is calculated to display in every situation of life.

In politics, Mr. Jefferson is supposed to be inclined to the French system, and to be hostile to the interests of this country. The partiality, however expected, has not been very apparent, and we hope Mr. Jefferson will avoid all undue preferences, and consider only the good of America, whose advantage will be best promoted by a close connection with the Mother Country, more especially since the dangerous accession of power and territory which the French have lately obtained.

ESSAYS AFTER THE MANNER OF GOLDSMITH.

ESSAY XVI.

"——— follow me no more!"

For Care, by right, should go before.

GAY'S FABLES.

CARE and Caution appear to be the two faithful guides appointed for us by Providence in the journey of life; and one would think that they came sufficiently recommended by the law of Nature called "Self-Preservation" to be received and entertained with respect: but the fact is otherwise; for they are too frequently treated like strangers, or unwelcome guests. How often does Care bid us take notice, and Caution point out danger, in vain? yet they are not very troublesome; and for a moment, even for the attention of a moment, that they generally repay it with the happiness of hours. Yet when Care is utterly rejected and insulted, he forsakes not his companion Man; the only difference is, that he follows him, and the road with which he used to

explore the way before the traveller, becomes a goad, with which he never fails to prick and torture the wanderer from truth and virtue; he watches constantly his deviations, and not ceases to plague him with the stings and scourges of disappointment and vexation, till he allows him again to go before, and submits to his direction.

Indolence, Inattention, and Inadvertence, are the other mischiefs of human life. One of them pulls us gently to her couch of soft repose; the other allures us with the most pleasing and fascinating objects; and the third throws her veil before the glass of futurity, and usurps with sweet domination the present moment. Yet these ladies, like other wantons, only smile to betray; their caresses are poison, and

and their attractions fatal. How often does Indolence cause us to reject all the advances of Fortune? How often does Inattention lead us from our immediate interests, and inadvertence occasion us to run headlong into danger?

If a man would regulate his conduct in life on just principles and the wisdom of experience, he would be much happier than he is; he may, whenever he chooses, open a volume of causes and consequences in the history of mankind nearly similar, and varying only in names and dates; he will find riches the effect of industry, poverty of indolence, contentment of virtue, and a troubled mind of guilt and injustice, in every country and in every age.

But there are lesser points of prudence very material to the happiness of man, and which, if omitted, lead to great mischiefs and inconveniences: for, as a slight complaint of the human frame neglected grows into an incurable disease, so does carelessness in our every day concerns arrive at last to a mass of difficulties not easily removed. What is called "want of thought" creates one half of our most serious cares; the very words "I did not think" imply that thinking would have been of service. It is a mistaken notion, that there are any in the world who have nothing to do, though there are a great many who do nothing. The truth is, that every man should in a certain degree be a man of business; he should keep a day-book, an account between Time creditor and Time debtor, that he may be able to know whether he is getting forward in wisdom and virtue, or become bankrupt in both.

It is a considerable advantage to a man who is to live in the busy world to have an arithmetical head, to be able to calculate the odds and chances of fortune; such a man is generally extremely correct, and he does the rule of addition teaches him the progress of industry, subtraction the effects of extravagance, and multiplication the value of time.

The ill effects of carelessness may be noticed in the most common occurrences of life, from the small neglects to due order the merchant, letting his books get behind; and a neglect of the advantages of care and order may be taken from the grocer, who never takes down his counter of account, all he has put up that of

them. It is astonishing how small a portion of care will sometimes prevent the greatest difficulties. But a man, to act carefully and consistently, should be perfectly sober, which is very seldom the case in this climate; for there are other drunkennesses more fatal than that of liquor; there is the drunkenness of pride and of pleasure, which fills our heads with a continual vapour, and the very worst of intoxication, till the cooling draught of disappointment and necessity sobers us again. It is Pride and Pleasure that put us above little concerns, and occasion us to treat our best friend, Care and Caution, with contempt, disdaining all controul, and disclaiming all prudence, as fit only for common mind. Thus the youth of the present day drives along the road of Dissipation with an ease and indifference that astonishes those who can read the writing on the finger-post, that points out the end of his career, **TO WANT AND MISFORTUNE.**

There is left for our contemplation a still more thoughtless, though not so bad a character as the last, and that is, the man whose mind is unoccupied with ideas, with good sense and common sense, business and pleasure, who is always about something, and yet doing nothing; always going out, and yet might as well stay at home, who is always in the wrong place, and always just too late. Such a one was Dick Scamper: Dick was one of the most pleasant fellows living, full of wit and anecdote; but he was a performer on the stage of the world who never attended rehearsals, and was never perfect in his part; his vices were the mere effects of chance, and his virtues the impulse of the moment. Dick had not any one established principle but good humour; and with the help of that he got out of his scrapes, and did not care a fig about them. Dick was always in haste when there was no necessity for it, and obstinately deliberate when promptitude only was required; he was constantly remembering that he had forgot, impossible when the difficulties he encountered for himself and the mistakes he made every day, from forgetfulness. Dick had an appointment in the City; going to the Jerusalem Coffee House to meet a Gentleman who was to be in town; sends an apology with an appointment to meet the next day at the Jerusalem, and at-

travel very punctually at Lloyd's. Dick orders his man to be with his horse at Mile End Turnpike exactly at four o'clock, quite forgetting, takes the stage, discovers his mistake just as he gets a mile beyond Stratford, hops the stage, gets out, and walks all the way to town finds his man waiting in the cold with his horse, mounts it, and rides home as if nothing had happened. Thieves are heard in his house; he gets up, dresses himself completely in his shooting-jackets, and very leisurely walks down with his double-barrelled pistol to shoot them; just as they have made off with whatever of his property they could lay their hands on. Dick is in dreadful anxiety how to make up a large bill which he expects to come due the next day; runs all over the City, with great difficulty raises up the amount, is quite delighted; finds it is not presented, wonders very much, runs away to the indorser's and to the bankers, finds to his astonishment that it has a month longer to run; is heartily vexed at being so lucky. Dick is told that there is some news; is frantic to hear it, puts on his servant's just buckled hat by mistake instead of his own, and falls into the street; boys take him for the bridle of the parish, and run away from their marble; takes no notice of them, walks into a coffee-house, sits down; is reproved by the waiter, who tells him, that it is not decent for livery servants to sit down among Gentlemen; starts with astonishment, begins wondering, half a mind to be in a passion, puts off his hat to wipe his face, finds it red, sneaks away, and sets off as hard as he can; falls in with the boys again, who run before him all the way he goes. Dick has to set out on a journey to Northampton; goes to the coach-office, and is very particular in taking a place for the Southampton diligence, travels all night, and sleeps all the way, arrives the next morning, desires to be let down at the Dolphin Inn; coachman don't seem to comprehend him, quite impatient, repeats the name of the inn in a passion. "There's no such house in the town, Sir."—"My coach inn is the Dolphin at Northampton; d—n e, what d'ye mean?"—"Northampton? Lord, Sir, you're at Southampton."—"The devil I am!"

—Holler laughs, ready to split his sides; passengers laugh; every body laughs, except Dick, who looks serious for a minute, and then gets into a post-chaise for London. Dick, loses his pocket book with several bank notes; runs about to all the best printers and bill-stickers, newspaper offices and cries in town; don't hear any thing of it for a week; a fine day, puts on his green coat, puts his hand in the pocket, discovers his pocket-book; "Well! who would have thought it?" runs immediately with an advertisement for all the papers, stating, that the Public need not give themselves any more trouble about his pocket-book, as it was found; don't know what to do with the money he had offered for a reward, gives it away to an old maimed sailor. Dick stops one day to read a book itself, is very much entertained with an odd volume; in old friend passing by, Dick clips the book in his pocket and runs after him, while he himself is run after by the book-seller, who calls "Stop thief!" a mob is presently collected, and poor Dick, in spite of his protestations, hurried away to Bow-street; meets up his way another friend, a man of high rank, catches hold of him by the coat. "My dear Lord! if ever I had occasion for a great man, it is now. Do you know, I am taken up for stealing an odd volume of Peregrine Pickle, though you know I have a set of the best edition at home." The Nobleman, who happened to know the eccentricities of his friend and the harmlessness of his character, accompanies him to the office, and speaks in his favour to the Magistrate, who asks his name. The fact, however, is proved, and the book produced, and handed up to the Justice, who very gravely admonishes him for his guilt, and enquires how he could have the audacity to write his name on the title-page. Dick, who was amazed, asks to look at it; finds his own crest inside the cover, and the book to be one of his own set; asks the book-seller, who now runs off in his turn, leaving Dick in quiet possession of his odd volume of Peregrine Pickle. Dick laughs, puts the book in his pocket, and is very glad to come off so well.

G. B.

SOME

SOME SINGULAR EXAMPLES OF SAGACITY IN MEN, IN ESTABLISHED IN THE CITY OF COPENHAGEN.

THE blind man of Ureche, men's needs by the lion. Mr. Boyle and several others, discovered colours by feeling them: it is not less astonishing, that several metals, though distinguished by the sense of smelling alone. However, we read of this in the ancients. Martial mentions a person called Marmura, who consulted nothing but his nose, to know if the copper that had been brought to him was the true Corinthian. Some Indian merchants have a still more exquisite smell, for according to the relations of those who have made voyages to the Indies, if a piece of money is given them, they only smell to it, and decide exactly its fineness, without touchstone, balance, and assay for it. If it be a piece of copper covered over with a leaf of silver, they discover the cheat at the first sniffing.

We have had, in Europe, some persons whose sense of smelling was equally delicate and peevish. Martin Mari speaks of a monk at Prague, who, when any thing was given him, dining, whether by smelling to it, with a much certainty as the best of us do, to whom it belonged, or by scenting all he handled. It was not so of his nose, but he could ascertain the quality of a pepper, the virtue of the vinegar, and particularly the purity of the oil, which was devoted to the study of natural philosophy; and, in another instance, he had undertaken to observe the world with precepts on the sense of smelling, like those we have seen, and to distribute great numbers of them, to all which he had given notice, but an entirely different result in the result of these famous researches.

The guide, that accompanies travellers, the rope from Smyrna or Aleppo to Babylon, have no signs in the midst of darkness to know the place they are in, yet they know, without any light, at midnight, at what distance they are from Babylon, by only smelling to the smoke, and, perhaps, they judge of the distance from the odour exhaled by the plants, or roots intermixed with the smoke.

The Indians, in visiting the sick, and when they have seen them, form a certain prognosis on the colour of the sickness, from the cadaverous smell that affects them, but in

this respect dogs are more sagacious than men, being able to detect the odour of death, and often to find the patient has expired, before the physician has arrived. A dog, that I have lived in Copenhagen, who was called (says the author,) I have seen him follow the dog of a chemist, and at very often barked the death of the patient, without being once, to the doctor's brain, mistaken. Every night, I have seen in the night under the window of one whole sickness did not even appear dangerous, it happened suddenly, and the sick person died that week. I have also seen a man, but by a mad dog, who could distinguish his friend, at a considerable distance by the smell, that he could distinguish them from a crowd. A lady of my acquaintance, who was intimate in a key, in the most intimate to her mistress's kindred, was told of her, that he would leave her, and leave her. But his admirable and peculiar, in distinguishing contagious diseases, was no doubt the cause of his death, a different inclination. The monkey became epidemic in the country, the lady fell sick of them, and he was before, when there was no indication of sickness, the monkey abandoned his mistress, and would not appear in her chamber, as if by the acuteness of his smell he had been sensible, she would soon be sick as soon as she was well, he returned to her with the same familiarity. Some time after, the same lady had a slight fever, but without any appearance of malignity. The monkey remained with her in constant company, and seemed to have a thorough knowledge of the difference of diseases. His posturing also in the last conjuncture might have been of advantage to his mistress, if it be true, as it is said, that the death of the monkey is a good prognostic for the lion.

The author concludes this relation with an other instance of the surprising effect of odours on animals: Being at Rome (says he), and having engaged with other Gentlemen to take a journey to Naples, we all set out together, to the number of thirty-two, on horseback, but, by being thus united in a body, we might be in a better state of defence, and a guard of assistance and hindrance who infested the high roads. On the third day of our journey, one of

Of the troop was so fatigued, he could scarce keep pace with the rest, and he could not be got on. He was at a loss how to proceed, and he took heart. But he did not fall into his former error, the error was again brought to the same dilemma. He was at a loss how to proceed, and he took heart. But he did not fall into his former error, the error was again brought to the same dilemma. He was at a loss how to proceed, and he took heart. But he did not fall into his former error, the error was again brought to the same dilemma.

He went on very well when he was after a mare one of the Gentlemen rode on; but that he appeared immediately spent and tired at a distance from her. After this observation, he begged the Gentlemen not to leave him, and his horse, in this manner, animated by the smell that exhaled from the other, carried him, with as much spirit as he could wish, to the journey's end with the rest of the company.

LYCOPHRON'S CASSANDRA. I. 290—309.

Οὐδ' εἰ χέρι μάστιγι δασύτῳ, δ μ ,

Ἐκπύου κλαυθούρι θυμάτων σίδε,

Χερὶ τυφλῆς Κιβέλης Λαρυδία

Sed nec qui tandem domum venerint lubentes

Votum lucchunt scelerum ubar,

Gratiam perfolventes Ceryle Iapythio, Jovis.

THE first part of these lines seems not to have been understood. 'Ασπασμένη rendered by Canier lubentes, and κλαυθούρι is translated by luctuosa. The words in the original are τυφλῆς and κλαυθούρι. Lubentes does not express the sense of ἀσπασμένη, nor is the compound verb κλαυθούρι well explained by luctuosa. Cassandra's prohibition is this. Not shall they, when home, i. e. after a long time, shall have reached their homes amidst the congratulation of their friends, to burn up the votive flame of sacrifice to Jupiter, as that it shall burn with a clear and unclouded brightness. The implication is, that the flame of these sacrifices, instead of a fading bright and clear, would hover about the victim, fuliginous and dark. This was an ill omen. It foreboded those misfortunes, which she now predicts. Jupiter must be propitiated by a pure flame. The worshippers of Pluto or Hades, ἀσπασμένη, i. e. the sense of ἀσπασμένη is more clearly expressed by gratulabundi, than by lubentes. The former gives an appropriate sense, the latter scarcely any sense at all. It may be remarked that ἀσπασμένη, ἀσπασμένη, in the sense of gratia, has no correspondent adverb in English or in Latin. A periphrasis is used in both; such as, cum gratulatione, with-greetings, or, in the way of congratulation. Effulgeo approaches nearer to

the original, ἠκασπασ, than any other Latin word. Yet this, being a neuter verb, will not admit of an accusative case after it. ἠκασπασ is evidently here a verb transitive. This word may perhaps be rendered with accuracy, though not with elegance, by effulgeo eodent. Thus.

Neque vero si quis effulserint gratula-

tum lumen,

Votum nec scelerum lumen effulget.

● ● ● ● ●

Unless the full force of this strong word is preserved, the sense of the passage will disappear, and the poet's purpose will be lost. The few, faith Cassandra, who shall return to greet their friends and sacrifice to Jupiter, shall see their flame on their victims without a single flame; the flame shall not be bright.

THE second part of these lines, interpreted by Canier, is not understood. A son, or a descendant, is metaphorically taken a fusion, or fire, from the trunk, or branch from the trunk. This is the language of prophecy. Thus, and Jeremiah speak. At the same time, we read, ἀσπασμένη, ἀσπασμένη, words ought to have been rendered in periphrastic manner. This is the version of the King. C. 9. in the periphrastic manner.

BIOGRAPHICAL ACCOUNT

OF

JAMES BRUCE, OF KINNAIRD, ESQ.

THE AFRICAN TRAVELLER.

JAMES BRUCE, Esq. F. R. S. was born, 1730, at Kinnaird-house, in the parish of Larbert and county of Stirling; his descent by both parents was ancient and honourable, and of that descent he was, perhaps, too proud. His grandfather was ——— Hay, Esq. of Woodcockdale, in the county of Linlithgow, who marrying Miss Bruce, the heiress of Kinnaird, gave the name of Bruce to all his descendants.

The Bruces of Kinnaird had been in possession of that estate for three centuries; they were descended from a younger son of Robert de Bruce, the competitor with Baliol for the crown of Scotland. It would readily occur, that the knowledge of such a descent would be best preserved by continuing the name of their great ancestor, and we have reason to believe, that the subject of this memoir was not much delighted when put in mind, as he frequently was, that, though the heir of the line, he was not the *male* heir or that branch of the illustrious family.

As he was allied to royalty by his father and grandmother, through his mother he was related to some of the most respectable families in the kingdom. She was the daughter of James Graham, Esq. of Airth, Dean of the Faculty of Advocates, and Judge of the High Court of Admiralty in Scotland, by Marion, daughter of James Hamilton, Esq. of Pencatland; and, to a man of our traveller's turn of mind, there can be no doubt but that it must have afforded much satisfaction to think, that so far ranks higher in Scotland than those of Bruce, Graham, and Hamilton.

Mr. Bruce was instructed in grammatical learning at a school at or near Hoxton, where he had Judge Barrington for his school-fellow, and where he gave the most unequivocal proofs of genius, and acquired a very considerable knowledge of the Greek and Latin languages.

His father intended him for the profession of the law, and, upon his return from school, he was entered into the University of Edinburgh, where he

went through a regular course of study to fit him for being enrolled in the body of Advocates; but, for some reason, which we did not perfectly know, he relinquished the study of law for the pursons of trade; and, going to London, entered into partnership with a wine merchant of the name of Allen, whose daughter he married.

That Lady falling into a bad state of health, Mr. Bruce took her abroad, in hope that travelling would be attended with beneficial effects; but in these he was disappointed, as she died within a year after her marriage. He was induced, in order to dispel his grief, to continue his travels, during which his father dying (at Edinburgh, 4th May 1758), the inheritance of his ancestors devolved upon him, and he returned to Britain. Some of his subsequent transactions shall now be related in his own words.

"Every one will remember that period, so glorious to Britain, the latter end of the Ministry of the late Earl of Chatham. I was then returned from a tour through the greatest part of Europe, particularly through the whole of Spain and Portugal, between whom there was then the appearance of an approaching war.

"I was about to return to a small patrimony I had received from my ancestors, in order to embrace a life of study and reflection, nothing more active appearing within my power, when chance threw me unexpectedly into a very short and very desultory conversation with Lord Chatham.

"It was a few days after this, that Mr. Wood, then Under-Secretary of State, my zealous and sincere friend, informed me that Lord Chatham intended to employ me upon a particular service; that, however, I might go down for a few weeks to my own country to settle my affairs, but, by all means, to be ready upon a call. Nothing could be more flattering to me than such an offer, which, as young, to be thought worthy to be employed in any employment, was a dubious sentence. No time was lost of my side; but

After receiving orders to return to London, his Lordship had gone to Bath and resumed his office.

This disappointment, which was the more sensible to me that it was the first I had met with in public life, was promised to be made up to me by Lord Egremont and Mr. George Grenville. The former had been long my friend; but unhappily he was then far gone in a herbaric indisposition, which threatened and did very soon put a period to his existence. With Lord Egremont's death my expectations vanished. Further particulars are unnecessary; but I hope that, at least in part, they remain in that breast where they naturally ought to be, and where I shall ever think, not to be long forgotten, is to be rewarded.

Seven or eight months were passed in an expensive and fruitless attendance in London, when Lord Halifax was pleased, not only to propose, but to plan for me a journey of considerable importance, and which was to take up several years. His Lordship said, that nothing could be more ignoble than, at such a time of life, at the height of my reading, health, and activity, I should, as it were, turn peasant, and voluntarily bury myself in obscurity and idleness; that though war was now drawing fast to an end, full as honourable a competition remained among men of spirit, which should acquit themselves best in the dangerous line of useful adventure and discovery.

He observed, that the coast of Barbary, which might be said to be just at our door, was yet but partially explored by Dr. Shaw, who had only illustrated (very judiciously indeed) the geographical labours of Sinfon; that neither Dr. Shaw nor Sinfon had been, or pretended to be, capable of giving the public any detail of the large and magnificent remains of ruined architecture, which they both vouch to have seen in great quantities, and of exquisite elegance and perfection all over the country. Such had not been their study, yet such was really the taste that was required in the present times. He wished, therefore, that I should be the first, in the reign just now beginning, to set an example of making large additions to the royal collection; and he pledged himself to be my support and patron, and to make good to me, upon this additional merit, the promises which had been held forth to

me by former Ministers for other services.

"The discovery of the source of the Nile was also a subject of these conversations, but it was always mentioned to me with a kind of diffidence, as if to be expected from a more experienced traveller. Whether this was but another way of exciting me to the attempt I shall not say; but my heart, in that instant, did me justice to suggest, that this too was either to be achieved by me, or to remain as it had done for these last 2000 years, a defiance to all travellers, and an opprobrium to geography.

"Fortune seemed to enter into this scheme. At the very instant, Mr. Alpinwall, very cruelly and ignominiously treated by the Dey of Algiers, had resigned his Consulship, and Mr. Ford, a merchant, formerly the Dey's acquaintance, was named in his place. Mr. Ford was appointed, and, dying a few days after, the Consulship became vacant. Lord Halifax pressed me to accept of this, a containing all sorts of conveniencies for making the proposed expedition.

"This favourable event finally determined me. I had all my life applied unweariedly, perhaps with more love than talent to drawing, the practice of mathematics, and especially that part necessary to astronomy. The transit of Venus was at hand. It was certainly known that it would be visible once at Algiers, and there was great reason to expect it might be twice. I had furnished myself with a large apparatus of instruments, the completest of their kind, for the observation. In the choice of these, I had been assisted by my friend Admiral Campbell, and Mr. Ruffel, Secretary to the Turkey Company; every other necessary had been provided in proportion. It was a pleasure now to know that it was not from a rock or a wood, but from my own house at Algiers, I could deliberately take measures to place myself in the list of men of acquest of all nations, who were then preparing for the same scientific purpose.

"Thus prepared, I set out for Italy, through France; and though it was in time of war, and some strong objections had been made to particular passports, solicited by our Government from the French Secretary of State, Monsieur de Choiseul most obligingly waived all such exceptions with regard to me, and most

most politely assured me, in a letter accompanying my passport, that those difficulties did not in any shape regard me, but that I was perfectly at liberty to pass through, or remain in, Spain, with those that accompanied me, without limiting their number, as short or as long a time as should be agreeable to me.

"On my arrival at Rome, I received orders to proceed to Naples, there to await his Majesty's further commands. Sir Charles Saunders, then with a fleet before Cadiz, had orders to visit Malta before he returned to England. It was said, that the Grand Master of that Order had behaved so improperly to Mr. Harvey (afterwards Lord Bristol) in the beginning of the war, and so partially and unjustly between the two nations in the course of it, that an explanation on our part was become necessary. The Grand Master no sooner heard of my arrival at Naples, than, guessing the errand, he sent off Chevalier Mazzini to London, where he at once made his peace and his compliments to his Majesty upon his accession to the throne.

"Nothing remained now but to take possession of my Consulship. I returned, without loss of time, to Rome, and from thence to Leghorn, where having embarked on board the Montreal man of war, I proceeded to Algiers.

"While at Naples, I received from slaves, redeemed from the province of Constantine, accounts of magnificent ruins they had seen while traversing that country with their master the Bey. I saw the absolute necessity there was for assistance, without which it was impossible for any one man, however diligent and qualified, to do any thing but bewilder himself. All my endeavours, however, hitherto been unsuccessful to persuade any Italian to put himself voluntarily into the hands of a people constantly looked upon by them in no better light than pirates. At last Mr. Lumisden, by accident, heard of a young man who was then studying architecture at Rome, a native of Bologna, whose name was Luigi Balagani. I can appeal to Mr. Lumisden, as to the extent of this person's practice and knowledge, and that he knew very little when first sent to me. In the twenty months which he spent with me at Algiers, by assiduous application to proper subjects under my instruction, he became a very considerable

help to me, and was the only one that ever I made use of, or that attended me for a moment, or even touched one representation of architecture, in any part of my journey."

Our traveller, when in Spain, had endeavoured to find access to that immense collection of Arabic manuscripts which were perishing in the dust of the Ekurial; but in vain. "All my success (says he) in Europe terminated in the acquisition of those few printed Arabic books that I had found in Holland; and these were rather biographies than general historians, and contained little in point of general information. The study of these, however, and of Matarci's Koran, had made me a very tolerable Arab; a great head was opening before me in Africa to complete a collection of manuscripts, an opportunity which I did not neglect.

"After a year spent at Algiers, constant conversation with the natives while abroad, and with my manuscripts within doors, had qualified me to appear in any part of the continent without the help of an interpreter. Ludolt had assured his readers, that the knowledge of any oriental language would soon enable them to acquire the Ethiopic; and I needed only the same number of books to have made my knowledge of that language go hand in hand with my attainments in the Arabic. My immediate prospects of setting out on my journey to the inland parts of Africa, had made me double my diligence, night and day there was no relaxation from these studies, although the acquiring any single language had never been with me either an object of time or difficulty."

At Algiers Mr. Bruce was detained longer than he expected, in consequence of a dispute with the Dey concerning Mediterranean paises. This being adjusted, he proceeded to Mahon, and from Mahon to Carthage. He next visited Tunis and Tripoli, and traversed over the interior parts of these States. At Bengizi, a small town on the Mediterranean, he suffered shipwreck, and with extreme difficulty saved his life, though with the loss of all his baggage. He afterwards sailed to the islands of Rhodes and Cyprus, and, proceeding to Asia Minor, travelled through a considerable part of Syria and Palestine, visiting Hama, Latakia, Aleppo, and Tripoli; near which last city he was again in imminent danger

of perishing in a star. The ruins of Primya and Balbea were next carefully surveyed and sketched by him; and his drawings of these places are deposited in the King's Library at Kew; "the most magnificent present in that line," to use his own words, "ever made by a subject to his sovereign."

It is much to be regretted that Mr. Bruce published no particular account of these various journeys; from the nature of the places visited and the abilities of the man, much curious and useful information might have been expected. Some manuscript accounts of different parts of them are said to have been left by him, but whether in such a state as to be fit for publication we have not learned.

In these various travels some years were passed; and Mr. Bruce now prepared for the grand expedition, the accomplishment of which had ever been a wish of his heart, the discovery of the sources of the Nile. In the prosecution of that dangerous object, he left Sudan on the 15th of June 1768, and arrived at Alexandria on the 20th of that month. He proceeded from thence to Cairo, where he continued to the 15th of December following, when he embarked on the Nile; and in a very extraordinary boat, called a *canja*, of which he says the main-stay yard was about 200 feet in length, he sailed up that river as far as Svenc, visiting in the course of his voyage the ruins of Thebes, and the place where Memphis once stood, now known by the name of *Metralensy*. Leaving Kenne on the Nile, 16th February 1769, he crossed the Desert of the Fichid to Cosleir on the Red Sea, and arrived at Jidda on the 3d of May. In Arabia Felix he remained, not without making several excursions, till the 3d of September, when he sailed from Loheia, and arrived on the 19th at Mafush, where he was detained near two months by the treachery and avarice of the Naybe of that place. It was not till the 19th of November that he was allowed to quit Akeeko, near Mafush; and he arrived on the 15th of February 1770 at Gondar, the capital of Abyssinia, where he ingratiated himself with the most considerable persons of both sexes belonging to the Court. This he accomplished, he being a physician in the city, a soldier in the field, a courtier every where, demeaning himself as conscious that he

was not unworthy of being a companion to the first of their Nobility, and the King's guest, which is there a character, as it was with Eastern nations of old, to which a certain sort of consideration is due. "To this I may add (says he), that, being in the prime of life, of no ungacious figure, having an accidental knack, which is not a trade, of putting on the dress, and speaking the language easily and gracefully, I cultivated, with the utmost assiduity, the friendship of the fair sex, by the most modest and respectful distant attendance and obsequiousness; in public, abating little as much of that in private as suited their humours and inclination;" and jealously being a passion unknown in Abyssinia, he thus acquired from the ladies great support at Court.

Several months were employed in attendance on the King, and in a very successful expedition round the Lake of Dambar. Towards the end of October, Mr. Bruce set out for the sources of the Nile; at which long-deltied spot he arrived on the 14th of November, and his feelings cannot better be expressed than in his own words.

"It is easier to guess than to describe the situation of my mind at that moment; standing in that spot which had baffled the genius, industry, and inquiry, of ancients and moderns, for the course of near 2000 years. King had attempted this discovery at the head of armies, and each expedition was distinguished from the last only by the difference of the numbers which had perished, and agreed more in the disappointment which had attended, and without exception, followed in all. Fame, riches, and honour, had been held out for a series of ages to every individual of those invincible Princes commanded, sort out having produced one man capable of gratifying the curiosity of his Sovereign, or wiping off this stain upon the enterprise and abilities of mankind, or adding this desideratum to the encouragement of geography." Though a mere private Briton, I triumphed here in my own mind over Kings and their armies, and every comparison was leading nearer and nearer to the presumption, when the place itself where I stood, the object of my vain glory, suggested what depressed my short-lived triumphs."

If these triumphs were short-lived, they

they were equally ill-founded; for if the source of the Nile was seen by Mr. Bruce, there can be no doubt of its having been likewise seen by the Portuguese Jesuits.

It was not, however, consciousness of having been anticipated by the Jesuits (for then he without ceremony calls a lot of liars), but the prospect of danger to be encountered on his return to Europe, that cast such a damp on his present enjoyment. "I was but a few minutes (says he) arrived at the source of the Nile, through numberless dangers and sufferings, the least of which would have overwhelmed me, but for the continual goodness and protection of Providence, I was, however, but then half through my journey, and all those dangers which I had already passed awaited me again on my return. I found a dependency gaining ground bet upon me, which blasted the crown of laurels I had too rashly woven for myself."

When he returned to rest, the night of that discovery, repose was sought for in vain. "Melancholy reflections upon my present state, the doubtfulness of my return in safety, were I permitted to make the attempt, and the tears that even this would be refused, according to the rule observed in Abyssinia with all travellers who have once entered the kingdom, the consciousness of the pain that I was then occasioning to many worthy individuals, expecting daily that information concerning my situation which it was not in my power to give them, some other thoughts perhaps, thus nearer the heart than those, crowded upon my mind, and forbade all approach of sleep.

"I was, at that very moment, in possession of what had for many years been the principal object of my ambition and wishes, indifference, which, from the usual infirmity of human nature, follows, at least for a time, complete enjoyment, had taken place of it. The marsh, and the fountains, upon comparison, with the life of many of our rivers, became now a trifling object in my sight. I remembered that magnificent scene in my own native country, where the Tweed, Clyde, and Annan, rise in one hill, three rivers I now thought not inferior to the Nile in beauty; preferable to it in the cultivation of those countries through which they flow; superior, vastly superior to it in the virtues and qualities of the

inhabitants, and the beauties of its floods, crowding its pastures in peace, without fear of violence from man or beast. I had seen the life of the Rhine and Rhone, and the more magnificent sources of the Seine; I began, in my sorrow, to treat the inquiry about the source of the Nile as a violent effort of a disordered fancy.

"What's Hecuba to him, or he to Hecuba,

"That he should weep for her?"

Grief and despondency now rolling upon me like a torrent, relaxed, not refreshed, by unquiet and imperfect sleep, I started from my bed in the utmost agony, I went to the door of my tent, every thing was still, the Nile, at whose head I stood, was not capable either to promote or to interrupt my slumbers, but the coolness and serenity of the night braced my nerves, and chased away those phantoms that while in bed had oppressed and tormented me.

"It was true that numerous dangers, hardships, and sorrows, had beset me through this half of my excursion, but it was still true, that another Guide, more powerful than any own courage, health, or understanding, if any of them can be called man's own, had uniformly protected me in all that tedious half. I found my confidence not abated, that still the same Guide was able to conduct me to my wished-for home. I immediately resumed my former fortitude, considered the Nile as indeed no more than rising from springs as all other rivers do, but widely differing in this, that it was the palm for 3000 years held out to all the nations of the world as a *dur dignissimo*, which in my cool hours I had thought was worth the attempting at the risk of my life, which I had long either resolved to lose, or lay this discovery, a trophy in which I could have no competitor, for the honour of my country, at the feet of my sovereign, while servant I was."

He arrived at Gondar on the 19th November 1792; but found, after repeated solicitations, that it was by no means an easy task to obtain permission to quit Abyssinia. A civil war, the year then breaking out (no uncommon occurrence in that barbarous country), several engagements took place between the King's forces and the troops of the rebels, particularly

three

three actions at a place called Serbraxos, on the 19th, 20th, and 21st of May 1771. In each of them Mr. Bruce acted a considerable part, and for his valiant conduct in the second received, as a reward from the King, a chain of gold, of 184 links, each link weighing 18.16th dwts. or somewhat more than 2½ lbs. troy in all. At Gondar, after these engagements, he again preferred the most earnest entreaties to be allowed to return home, intreaties which were long refused; but his health at last giving way, from the anxiety of his mind, the King consented to his departure, on condition of his engaging, by oath*, to return to him, in the event of his recovery, with as many of his kindred as he could engage to accompany him.

After a residence of nearly two years in that wretched country, Mr. Bruce left Gondar on the 16th of December 1771, taking the dangerous way of the Desert of Nubia, in place of the more easy road of Mafuah, by which he entered Abyssinia. He was induced to take this route from his knowledge and former experience of the cruel and savage temper of the Nayshe of Mafuah. Arriving at Teawa the 21st March 1772, he had the misfortune to find the Shekh Fidele of Athara the counterpart of the Nayshe of Mafuah, in every bad quality; by his intrepidity and prudence, however, and by making good use of his foreknowledge of an eclipse of the moon, which happened on the 17th of April, he was permitted to depart next day, and he arrived at Sennaar on the 29th of the same month.

Mr. Bruce was detained upwards of four months at that miserable and inhospitable place: the inhabitants of which he describes, in these expressive words: "War and treason seem to be the only employment of these horrid people, whom heaven has separated by almost impassable deserts from the rest of mankind, confining them to an accursed spot, seemingly to give them an earnest in time of the only other worse which he has reserved to them for an eternal hereafter." This delay was occasioned by the villainy of those who had undertaken to supply him with

money; but at last, by disposing of 198 links of his gold chain, the well-earned trophy of Serbraxos, he was enabled to make preparation for his dangerous journey through the deserts of Nubia.

He left Sennaar on the 26th of September, and arrived on the 2d of October at Chendi, which he visited on the 20th, and travelled through the desert of Goor, to which village he came on the 26th of October. On the 9th of November he left Goor, and entered upon the most dreadful and dangerous part of his journey; the perils attending which he has related with a power of pencil not unworthy of the greatest masters. All his camels having perished, Mr. Bruce was under the necessity of abandoning his baggage in the desert, and with the greatest difficulty reached Afloun upon the Nile on the 29th of November.

After some days rest, having procured fresh camels, he returned into the desert, and recovered his baggage, among which is particularly to be remarked a quadrant (of three feet radius) supplied by Louis XV. from the Military Academy at Marseilles, by means of which noble instrument, now deposited in the Museum at Kinnaird, Mr. Bruce was enabled, with precision and accuracy, to fix the relative situations of the several remote places he visited.

On the 10th of January 1772, after more than four years absence, he arrived at Cairo, where, by his manly and generous behaviour, he so won the heart of Mahomet Bey, that he obtained a firman, permitting the Commanders of English vessels belonging to Bombay and Bengal to bring their ships and merchandise to Suex, a place far preferable in all respects to Jidda, to which they were formerly confined. Of this permission, which no European nation could ever before acquire, many English vessels have since availed themselves, and it has proved peculiarly useful both in public and private dispatches. Such was the worthy conclusion of his memorable journey through the desert; a journey which, after many hardships and dangers, terminated in obtaining this great national benefit.

* With regard to this oath, Mr. Bruce says, that he hopes the difficulty of performing it extinguished the sin of breaking it; and that, at any rate, it being merely personal, his engagement to return ceased with the death of the King, of which he received intelligence during his stay at Sennaar.

At Cairo, Mr. Bruce's earthly career had nearly been concluded by a disorder in his leg, occasioned by a worm in the flesh. This accident kept him five weeks in extreme agony, and his health was not re-established till a twelvemonth afterwards, at the baths of Porretta, in Italy. On his return to Europe, Mrs. Bruce was received with all the admiration due to so exalted a character. After passing some considerable time in France, particularly at Monthard, with his friend the Count de Buisson, by whom he was received with much hospitality, and is mentioned with great applause, he at last revisited his native country, from which he had been upwards of twelve years absent.

It was now expected that he would take the earliest opportunity of giving to the world a narrative of his travels, in which the public curiosity could not but be deeply interested. But several circumstances contributed to delay the publication, and what there were will be best related in his own words:

"My friends at home gave me up for dead, and as my death must have happened in circumstances difficult to have been proved, my property became as it were a *bona fides vacans*, without an owner, abandoned in common to those whose original title extended no further than temporary possession.

"A number of law suits were the inevitable consequences of this upon my return. To these disagreeable avocations, which took up much time, were added others still more unfortunate. The relentless ague, caught at Bengazet, maintained its ground, at times, for a space of more than sixteen years, though every remedy had been used, but in vain; and what was worst of all, a lingering distemper had seriously threatened the life of a most near relation (his second wife), which, after nine years constant alarm, where every duty bound me to attention and attendance, conducted her at last, in very early life, to her grave."

The termination of some law-suits, and of other business, which had occupied much of his time, having at length afforded leisure to Mr. Bruce to put his materials in order, his greatly-desired and long-expected work made its appearance in 1790, in five large quarto volumes, embellished with plates and charts. It is unnecessary, and might be tedious, to enter at present into any criticism or analysis of this celebrated

work. It is universally allowed to be replete with much curious and useful information, and so abound in narratives which at once excite our admiration and interest our feelings. The very singular and extraordinary picture which it gives of Abyssinian manners, started the belief of some, but these manners, though strange in the sight of an European, are little more than might be expected in such a barbarous country; and had an enlightened philosopher visited Scotland in the times of our earliest Monarchs, he might perhaps have witnessed and related scenes, differing indeed from what Mr. Bruce saw in Abyssinia, but which to us would have seemed equally strange.

A more serious objection to the truth of Mr. Bruce's narrative was started by an anonymous, but able, critic, in an Edinburgh newspaper, soon after the publication, from the account of two astronomical phenomena, which *could not possibly have happened*, as Mr. Bruce asserts. To these objections, which appear unanswerable, Mr. Bruce made no reply, though in conversation he said he would do it in the second edition of his book.

The language of the work is in general harsh and unpolished, though sometimes animated. Too great a display of vanity runs through the whole, and the apparent facility with which the traveller gained the most famous access to the courts, and even to the harems, of the sovereigns of the countries through which he passed, is apt to create in readers some doubts of the accuracy of the narration. Yet there appears upon the whole such an air of manly veracity, and circumstances are mentioned with a minuteness so unlike deceit, that these doubts are overcome by the general impression of truth, which the whole details unobtrusively fastens upon the mind.

The first impression of the book being almost disposed of, Mr. Bruce had communicated with an eminent bookseller in London for a second edition to be published, we think in octavo; and he was busy in preparing that edition for the press when death removed him from this transitory stage. On the 26th of April 1794 he entertained some company at Kinnaird House with his usual hospitality and elegance. About eight o'clock in the evening, when his guests were ready to depart, he was handing one of the Ladies down stairs, when,

having reached the seventh or eighth step from the bottom, his foot slipped, and he fell down head long. He was taken up speechless, his face, particularly the forehead and temples, being severely cut and bruised, and the bones of his hands broken. He continued in a state of apparent insensibility for eight or nine hours, and expired on Sunday the 17th, in the 64th year of his age.

Mr. Bruce's second wife, whom he married on the 20th May 1776, was Mary, eldest daughter of Thomas Dundas, Esq. of Carron Hill, by Lady Janet Matland, daughter of Charles sixth Earl of Lauderdale. By that Lady, who, after a severe and lingering illness, died in 1784, he had three children, of whom one son and one daughter survive him.

Mr. Bruce's person was large, his height exceeding six feet, his bulk being in proportion to his height; and at the period when he entered on his dangerous expedition, he was equally remarkable for strength and for agility. He excelled in all many accomplishments, being trained to exercise and fatigue of every kind. He was a hardy, pliable, and indefatigable swimmer; and his long residence among the Arabs had given him a more than ordinary facility in managing the horse. In the use of fire-arms he was so unerring, that, in innumerable instances he never failed to hit the mark; and his dexterity in handling the spear and lance on horseback was also uncommonly great. He was master of most languages; and was so well skilled in oriental literature, that he revised the New Testament in the Ethiopic, Samaritan, Hebrew and Syriac, making many useful notes and remarks on difficult passages. He had applied from early youth to mathematics, drawing, and astronomy, and had acquired some knowledge of physics and surgery. His memory was astonishingly retentive, and his mind vigorous. He was dexterous in negotiation, a master of public business, and animated with the warmest zeal for the glory of his King and country. Such, at least, is the representation of his character; and though an impartial judge would probably make considerable abatement for the natural bias of a man drawing his own portrait, yet it cannot be denied, that in personal accomplishments Mr. Bruce equaled if not excelled, most of our contemporaries.

Thus accomplished, he could not but be eminently fitted for an attempt so full of difficulties and dangers as what he called the discovery of the sources of the Nile. No one, who peruses his account of the expedition, can fail to pay an unfeigned tribute of admiration to his integrity, manliness, and uncommon dexterity, in extricating himself out of situations the most dangerous and alarming, in the course of his long and hazardous journey; not to mention his conduct during his residence in Abyssinia, his behaviour at Masuah, Teawa, and Sennar, evinces the uncommon vigour of his mind; but it was chiefly during his passage through the Nubian desert that his fortitude, courage, and prudence, appeared to the greatest advantage. Of his learning and sagacity, his delineation of the course of Solomon's fleet from Tarsish to Ophir, his account of the cause of the inundations of the Nile, and his comprehensive view of the Abyssinian history, afford ample proofs. It must indeed be confessed, that in his account of the inundations of the Nile, as well as in his delineation of the course of Solomon's fleet, he has not the merit of originality; but on both these occasions he has stated the hypothesis which he maintains with greater clearness, and supported it with more plausible arguments, than any other Author whose writings have fallen into our hands, and it was surely to his honour, that as soon as he learned that his hypothesis respecting Ophir and Tarsish had been controverted by Dr. Doig of Stirling, he earnestly courted the acquaintance of that eminent scholar.

After his return to his own country, he resided mostly at Kinnaird; and till he became corpulent, spent much of his time in the various sports of the field, in which he engaged with great ardour. Though studious in youth, and at all times a stranger to intemperance and dissipation, he read but little in his later years, and seemed to find his chief pleasure in conversation, especially the conversation of well-informed ladies. In his friendships he sometimes appeared to be capricious, attaching himself to men in whose heads and hearts no other person could perceive a charm for a mind like his. Though in his own dealings he was always just and honourable, he was too ready to apprehend unfairness in others, and to ex-

press

press such apprehensions with undue warmth. To denote he was often arrogant, and sometimes difficult in his own family. He was a thoughtful husband, a kind father, an agreeable entertainer, and to his wants, more perhaps too indulgent. In conversation, he was not a waiting, but embraced every opportunity of expressing a sense and liveliness of the conversation, and in the course of the conversation, he was ever ready to show which he was conversant in.

be no safety in human strength or human forethought. His belief of the Christian's obligation to on the one hand, and his reverence for the hierarchy on the other, that for some years he had been struggling with, seemed to accept of him, when he gave to Philip H. Reid his sermon, however elegant and brilliant, wherefrom each reader will find the Bible quotations, and you will soon perceive the magnitude of the most applauded sermons.

BULLOCK REPORT.

Y JOSEPH. 1948, L.S.Q.

[illegible]

But, as proposed to remain a slave of this position, it may seem a slave advert a little to the present state, the Liberal Vindicator and Free Mission, of the ancients (I think it is of modern date that the compensation given in the terms of high tea & tithes, and such has been applied to these lands), and perhaps be deceived, in the course of this discussion, that, although I am the most profound religious and political and mythological attainments of my learned and illustrious contemporaries, and have taken every opportunity to celebrate the incalculable improvement of this, as it may with propriety be termed, artificial era, I yet fear that I shall be obliged to

accused of the practice of pampering animals, the animal has attained the size of an elephant, is not *quite* so modern as the flocks of our philosophical Buffaloes, whom I could wish to have been the inventors of it, I have once reason to believe, but I have still the comfort to reflect that although the *lusty Bull* is known to the breeding herds of Holland, and the tatted Calf to the old ones of our fairs, yet the process by which the size and bulk of these animals are increased, was I have equal reason to believe, exceedingly different from the mode which we so happily and successfully employ, and that with respect to the *lusty Bull*, no *identical improvement* has been made since.

In a description of the nature, it is made still more so in a night part for the celebration of ten times, to every night, and the town is built, the middle of the house in the middle of the town. The Gods of the temple, were, I think, called *Ephesus* and *Greek*. As he was a great student, and was a *high fed*, and if we have a lot of his dirt by himself, and we are told, that magicians and temples were set for, and exorcised many things, and to him while living, and then, if dead, the whole count went into mourning in consequence of such an event. We are told, that although he was not a woman, either *hunted* or *hunted* his own, and, who did, it appears, the regular property of being sold for a great price, and to make a solemn feast, and to make the, perhaps weekly, report of his death.

It is, in the case of this extraordinary Ox, an extraordinary circumstance, that although *flax* was a plant indigenous to Egypt, no ancient Author has favoured us with a table of his diet *. It therefore does not appear that he was fed with the linseed cake, nor, although we may gather from scriptural allusions that candles were in use in those times, that *grasses* were among the articles of his *larder*.

Having for a moment left the Egyptians, let us descend to their imitators, in some respects, the Jews, among whom, we learn from holy writ, five sorts of animals were decreed to be offered for sacrifices, the two principal of which were, Oxen and Sheep; which if they were not *high*, were certainly properly fed, because the law said, "If the beast be blind, or broken, or maimed, or having a wen, or scurvy, or scabbed, ye shall not offer these unto the Lord, nor make an offering of them by fire, upon the altar of the Lord." *Lev. xxii. V. 22*. Here therefore we see that the food of these animals must have been a natural, by reason that the law only provides against natural diseases. There seems to have been among the Jews no idea that they might have been bloated into convulsions, stalled or penned into apoplexies, pampered into palsies, or have felt any of those artificial disorders to which the improved mode of feeding has rendered them obnoxious. It certainly never was within the scope of the contemplation of any ancient legislator, that a high-fed Ox might, at some future period, become liable to a fit of the gout, as a *high-fed* Alderman; that a Sheep might as frequently be obliged to keep his chamber in consequence of repletion as a Churchwarden, or that a carriage should as regularly attend to bring a Calf to a Confectioner to market. These, I must repeat, were things of which no ancient writer, whether Jew or Gentile, if we except Virgil, who, I think, has hinted that a Sheep might

have the gout, in a natural way, had any idea of.

Reflecting the *fatted Calf*, the molten image of which became, among the Jews, an idol, as it is thought an imitation of the Egyptian Apis, this has been deemed a very expressive symbol of the humility of the Hebrew nation, who, having been long used to consider the Luter as their masters, perhaps did not hold themselves entitled to so eminent a deity, and therefore while those repaired to their Bull, whom they esteemed a *learned* one, for the resolution of questions, they amused themselves with dancing round the statue of his offspring.

These observations would be but of small import, did they not tend to shew the estimation in which the Ox and his progeny were formerly held, and after we have wondered that we have not heard more of the manner in which the divine Apis was fed, or the Ceremony which the model of the Hebrew animal was formed was fattened, to send us another step down the ladder of antiquity to the Roman Empire, and the age of that eminent judge of good-eating, Lucullus: though it appears, that, like the modern Italians, he did not set any great value upon roast beef, of which I have some doubt whether a Griloin, baron, or even rump, ever found a place at his table, or upon his side-board, he, it is well known, was famous for expensive dishes, and, consequently, considered them as too common, for we understand, that during his Consulship, you might go to the markets of Pontus, or Paphlagonia, and purchase a whole Ox for one drachma † (ten-pence), nor was it of much greater price in the Roman Smithfield ‡. Had he been obliged to send to markets like those of London, he would have been taught to consider a joint of roasting beef as at least a *valuable* appendage to his bill of fare: be this as it may, the moderate price of

* This is incorrect: The Psalmist, in rebuking the Children of Israel for their idolatry, saith, "Thus they changed their glory into the similitude of an ox that eateth grass." Psalm cxi. V. 20. But it makes for the argument of this Speculation, in which it is contended, that *grass*, the natural food of cattle, has been, in a considerable degree, abandoned for artificial herbage, and still more artificial mixtures and ailments.

† The immense Durham Ox lately exhibited, say I think, valued at two thousand guineas!!!

‡ Among the Romans, there was such a plenty of grass, that it was considered as a far greater punishment to be fined a Sheep than an ox.—*Romane Hist.* p. 146.

this kind of food, in former times, leads us to infer that that very useful order of persons, who are termed *Asses de Mer*, who have taught us so properly to appreciate every article, has arisen, and is among the number of improvements of this later age.

Having generally, and I hope successfully, shown that the ancients, however they might esteem and even revere their cattle, were not such adepts in the art of raising their value as we are; and having celebrated in order of men that seems to have been engendered by the necessities of the times; it may be useful for us to digress a little, in order to refresh our memories with the recollection of associations of persons, which I am to be now, if not totally extinct, entirely out of employment, I mean *Graziers*, a class whose occupation was, in former times, esteemed so honourable, that before the excellent kinds of food for Oxen, Sheep, &c. which are now in use, were invented, before it was the fashion to cram them with the dross of linseed oil, the dust of tallow, with chalk meal, in short, every thing except natural grass and herbage, we read that persons of the highest dignity tended their flocks and herds; that Moses kept the flocks of Jethro the Priest of Midian; of Shepherd Kings; and are historically informed, that among the nations of antiquity the greatest attention was paid to agriculture, and to the breeding and feeding of cattle; that this was one of the principal objects of the Persian political economy; and that the inspectors of this department were among the wisest and the noblest of the people. We know that Cyrus the younger carried this regulation so far as to remark whether his subjects kept their gardens in order; and moreover, that in many countries laws were promulgated, containing directions and enactments respecting this important object, on which Xenophon has put a noble oration into the mouth of Socrates. We know that books were written upon the agricultural profession by Hiero King of Sicily, and a code of laws framed, which were termed "the laws of Hiero," but we also know, or we should have had to little purpose, that the improvements of the ancient Monarchs, Legislators, and Philosophers were under the guidance of Nature, directed to the land upon which the beasts of the field were to feed.

Had they even formed an idea of swelling and bloating their carcasses by those ingenious methods which have lately, and so happily, been invented, this epithet would have been egregiously misapplied. Their cattle might then have been termed, heads of the stall, or of the barn, or of the pen, or of the chariot, for aught I know; but certainly could with no more propriety have been termed "beasts of the field," than cowed turkies or Dorking pullets could now be termed, *Beasts of the Air*.

Referring to the ancient zoography of this kingdom, it seems to have been but little the object of enquiry or research, and still less of philosophical investigation. Centuries have succeeded centuries, and until the stream of time rolled down to this disquisitive and systematic age, no very general attempts were ever made to launch the experimental bark on a voyage of improvement. Our forefathers of old seemed intuitively to have adopted the Chinese principle, and to have pursued a particular mode of practice, because their fathers, grandfathers, and remotest ancestors, had done the same, and therefore they were ignorant enough to believe, that a system which had stood the test of time, and had been confirmed by the experience of ages, was more likely to be uniformly successful than those new fangled theories of *Glossy Graziers* and *Civil Cattle Feeders*, who term, when they flatter their notions of improvement, to have only had the idea of introducing the pampering diet of (I had almost said) *the bull* into the Lometield, and of inspiring the opulent landlord with the benevolent and disinterested wish to have his tenants, oxen, sheep, &c. fed upon the *fat* of the land, to fatten the shepherd, his flocks and herds, with the good, or, at least with respect to the food, the *grass*, things of this world, at the expence of the middle and lower orders of the people.

These ingenious and useful speculators seem to have considered the enormous and immense corpulence of cattle as such estimable quantities, having, no doubt, that valuable appendix to bulk, weight in view, that it is little to be wondered, when they began to practise, every heterogeneous method was used to produce them; yet there is also little doubt but that the animals thus worked upon, forced into such an unnatural

unnatural growth, and pampered till their carcasses have, by taking the tincture of the sophisticated diet with which they were crammed, become bodies extended to the utmost, thus filled with rancid fat, like boulders of lead, have been rendered unfit for the food of man, baneful and poisonous to many constitutions.

It would be astonishing, did we not know that there is in every thing a fashion, and that improvements in the breeding and feeding of cattle are the whims of the day, to which it is to be feared the grand, though apparently subordinate, incentive, with individuals, avarice, that, notwithstanding we have before us the excellent moral conveyed in the fable of the peasant who petitioned Jupiter that he might have the direction of the elements upon his estate, and in defiance to the experience which the complete failure of many horticultural proceeds ought to have conveyed to us, there should still exist in the human mind, however enveloped in the clouds of theoretical speculations, an idea that the flavour and nutritive qualities of the animal productions of nature could be improved by unnatural means, or that the bulk of a *beast* should be deemed an ample compensation for every bad property its flesh might possess. If this said whim should go round, and the same idea be applied to the human species, we may in time be induced to judge of merit, as it is said they already do in some countries of purity, by complexion, by the excessive corpulence of the object of their desire. Indeed it is to be wondered that in this enterprising age, no philosopher has thought of inventing a machine, like the bed of Procrustes, for stretching and extending the male or female form to a Patagonian size, or for augmenting that which swells up to the circumference of Bright of Maiden. Why these experiments,

which are still less extravagant than Asgil's transmutations, or Sir Kneelam Digby's synthetic menstruums, have not been tried, can only be accounted for by our *predential* propensity, by our considering that the chance of losing something by the experiments was pretty obvious, while there was getting anything was, indeed, very doubtful, and as our *speculators* are not, it has been thought, sufficiently public-spirited to act, whether in the shops, the field, or the market, without, at least, an oblique view toward remuneration; it may therefore be observed, that the Stock Exchange and Smithfield seem to be governed by the same principles while the pampering of quadrupeds and starvation of birds appear to have gone hand in hand, which lead me to the introduction of an extract from a public paper which stated that "At the (Christmas) show in Smithfield, one of the prize sheep was to unweary from excessive feeding, or to bloated with distaste, that it could not walk, the effort was brought in a carriage, the motion of which being" (in the present style) "unnatural, made the animal sick, it was consequently killed, and its flesh, with great propriety, announced in the newspapers, with an observation that its inside appeared very handsome &c." or, in the language of Mr. Bailie, who was in the habit of remarking every object, from a conclusion to a fall, which might tend to the elucidation of his subject, "it was well followed, on the caud and the kidneys." It is not stated that any advertisement was published to guard us against purchasing the flesh, or rather *fat* of a beast that had died in a situation that must have rendered it, as an article of food, in the highest degree unwholesome.

Previous to the establishment of these annual prize exhibitions, a circumstance occurred, which, though it may

* Query, Might not a corpulent fellow be now said to be *lumpy*?

† The beauty of the entrails of a dissected sheep struck my mind a remark which the late Dr. Hunter used to introduce into his lectures, viz. "that one of the most beautiful objects in nature was the human viscera" which when the skin, &c. of the abdomen was lifted up, and laid upon the table, he tried to describe with respect to elegance of form, harmony of colouring, contrast, &c. in short, every principle requisite in the composition of a perfect picture, with anatomical accuracy, and dwelt upon the structure and use of every part with that minuteness which marked his anatomical pursuits; though I must confess, my contracted taste was understanding, the human inviolability always appeared an obstacle to my doing, were I to give an opinion upon the subject, I should say, in the language of Smithfield, that the inside of a sheep was the handsomest.

have elicited general observation, has had, in its consequences, a considerable operation upon the market, I allude to the throwing of the carcass of the Ox in that of the beer, which, I think, about eight or ten years since, was slaughtered and sold there, until that period, unluckily of once or eight pence, or two shillings per pound. Before this event, so fortunate for cattle-crammers, opened, roast, and boiling beef were taken together, about six or seven pence per pound, but when the carcass of the beast was brought to the time market, and from the very fact of its being so, found a ready sale at a far exceeding price, it then, and has been observed, to have given room for the sale, and

to have afforded a hint for a new, and, as it has proved, a pretty profitable, application, which has been the stimulus to induce a number of our persons to attempt, in the stead of the various animals destined for food, or as a supply of hay, to feed them "to the pen," to belive others, let them upon mine, and the nation with affairs of many years ago, of betraying them to a school of horned, curly, and old rams, out of a safe, simple march."

The English used to be so partial to horses, that Pontic says of her lover, "she asks the good lady his mother loved false with a groom," the world now has a sad with a grazer, or rather with a team-woman.

(To be continued.)

CHARACTER OF JOHN EARL OF CLARE.

[From A SERMON PREACHED BY DR. WILLIAM MAHER, AT TRINITY COLLEGE CHAP. 1, DUBLIN, 27th FEBRUARY 1801.]

"HAVING been engaged in scenes of public exertion in the country, having, from the various duties, and the duties of his rank, been called to take an active part in the war, which involved deep interest and excited much resentment, having been unitedly connected with the duty of Administration, during a period, in which the governing Power (if I may so call it) was occupied in the warmest contests, and rebuffed by the most vehement opposition, it should not excite surprise, if each his character should have taken some tincture from the sanguinary politics of the time, or if the consideration of party should have imbued qualities which were either against or beyond the truth."

Details of political conduct are not the proper subjects for this place; and perhaps, in all cases, the actions and motives of political men should be viewed from a distance, to reduce them from the exaggerated standard of feeling to their true and natural proportions. This much suffice it to say, that having once chosen the life of

public exertion, his conduct was uniformly firm, manly, and consistent. Feelsly intemperate in the declamations and the manœuvres of popular zeal, he pursued undaunted his onward course, and it is not impossible, that an indignation conceived against the gross and often mischievous sacrifices to popularity, which in his political experience he must have too frequently witnessed, might have thrown the balance to the contrary side, and confirmed in him an inflexible adherence to popular opinion.

The English character, which marked his character, and directed his steps through life, was discernible on particular occasions, in popular opinion as they brought with them the difficulty or the danger that called forth its display. On these occasions, two may be sufficient to notice, one of them endangering his position, and the other his personal existence.

On the former, we behold him risking station, emolument, and power, in the cause of loyal attachment to his Sovereign, and in the maintenance of his rights, at a time, when the hope,

2 The reader will easily perceive, that the measure of the REGENCY is that to which assent is here made, a measure, which at opposition to the most able and strenuous exertions of Mr. Pitt, then Attorney General, was decided by the Irish Parliament in such a manner, as to give cause of deep and lasting regret to every true friend of the country, by breaking the unity of the Councils of the Empire, and undermining the existing constitution of its parts.

let's recovery of the Monarch could have no expectation of recompense; at a time, when only calculation regulated the side of the Crown, and linking cause, and when, in his most sanguine speculations, he could have looked to no other ally than that which must have distanced him from political confidence.

On the other occasion to which I allude, we beheld him exposing himself to still more serious hazard, in the joint defence of the King and the Constitution, against the fury of rebellion. We all may remember, that when treason wore the air of triumph, and the friends of loyalty and order hung their heads, he stood prominent and erect: when many, even of those whose fidelity was unimpeached, seemed to feel, that prudence required of them a more softened accent of reprobation, and relaxing tones of boldness until the danger had passed by, did not scruple to shrink from an open avowal of their sentiments: when many, even of unquellined fortitude, deemed it not inconsistent with that fortitude, to seek a momentary shelter from the storm, when treason and loyalty hung trembling in doubtful scales, and not a few paused to see which would preponderate, when it appeared to many not unlikely, that rebellion might through success change its title to revolution:—in times, and under circumstances, such as the world has known to be the object eminently selected for vengeance by the ferocity of an ensanguined rabble, he remained firm and unmoved. He stepped not, for a moment, from the path of duty and of danger, and sought no safety from the perils which assailed him, save what might arise from preferring to them a bold and manly front.

If from his political views to his judicial conduct, we shall find the firmness of the former, qualified by the decision, the promptness, and the circumspection, of the latter. Here indeed is the high ground of his distinguished character. Unimpaired and unobscured by justice with a rapid intuition of truth, he combined in himself the two great qualities of the judicial station, integrity and dispatch, and thus as far as lies in the power of man, he diminished the evils of litigation, by taking from law all its delay, and much of its uncertainty.

Neither did the labours of his judicial station terminate with himself. His comprehensive view embraced the whole circle of the profession, and it was not more his duty to discharge his own immense duties with integrity, than to enforce on others the due observance of theirs. To purify the Courts of Justice was with him an object of unswerving attention, and against the usurpations, and of the lower order of legal pretensions, it was not easily to be forgotten, with what unwearied vigilance he detected and punished every attempt to defeat the claims of equity, by the technical deceptions of a fraudulent chicanery.

Nor were the salutary effects of his superintending care confined to the subordinate ranks of the profession. To the honest exercise of that authority, which the eminence of his station and services must have secured to his other representations, we may, in no small degree, attribute that character of selection, which he allowed for many years to have guided the judicial appointments. The distinguished friend of real talents and true legal knowledge, to the zeal and moment of his recommendations is the public in a great measure indebted for the many splendid ornaments of which the judicial bench of this country can boast. For it may truly be pronounced, that, in a majority of instances at least, he withdrew of the Government took the direction of its choice from the opinions and views of him, whom all knew to be so well qualified to discern, and so warmly interested to promote, what was most conducive to the respectability of the bar, and the interests of Justice.

An enemy to pretenders of all descriptions, to those who, by indirect means, would intercept the rewards of professional ability and worth, he must naturally have cast behind him not a few who will labour to depict his character as tainted by his motives, but from all that is liberal, judicious, and respectable, in the profession, from all who know how to appreciate the value of an upright and able dispensation of justice, in the land, from the general voice of the nation, which may have long laboured to wait for a successor, possessed of similar endowments, the most honourable and lasting testimony will be borne, not more to his merits

himself as a judge, than the beneficial extraneous superintendence of the whole department of the law.

On remaining particulars I must not too long detain your attention. As to his private life it is well known, that the same simplicity which governed his public conduct governed his personal attachments. His friendships were sincere and fixed—and although in a character marked by such strength of features, the lineaments of the softer virtues could scarcely be expected to mix, yet they who knew him in the unobtrusiveness of his retirement have often witnessed the genuine indication of their existence, and can fully attest the spontaneous and animated emotions of a fervent tenderness, which it seemed as much his study carefully to conceal, as, in this age of affected sensibility, it is that of others to display. In this, indeed, as in other parts of his character, it is to be lamented, that an habitual just regard to all his poetical appearances had so far wrought upon his mind, as to render him generally anxious to suppress, lest it might be supposed to affect, feeling, and qualities the most honorable and endearing. The occasions, however, have not been few, in which, even to the public eye, the milder affections of his nature have broken through this restraint. And, if the charm of domestic life be received as evidence of the kindly dispositions of the heart, perhaps in no case can such proof be produced more abundant and convincing.

In all matters of pecuniary concern, his dealings were directed by a strict and rational regard to his engagements; and, at the same time, distinguished by a liberality which, without indulging in those excesses that beget embarrassment and fatal co-dependence, manifestly evinced a mind aloof from the sordid love of accumulation. In him, indeed, honesty and liberality can scarcely be said to have been the result of virtues. They required no effort, and could boast no triumph, where a rooted contempt of wealth precluded all means of their counter-

action. And it deserves to be remarked, that amongst the numerous allumies which a vindictive malice has endeavoured to cast upon the name of this distinguished poet, the tongue of slander has never whispered the imputation of a single act of mercenary meanness.

With the quality here noticed was connected another, in which, as in the former, it were happy if the gentry of our country regarded him as a model of their situation; I mean, his generosity as a landlord, which, while it led him to look with an indulgent lenity on the deficiencies of the industrious tenant, secured to the ancient occupier of the soil the renewed possession of his little patrimony, undisturbed by any apprehension from those necessities, or that avidity which too often impel our landlords to sacrifice to the prospect of gain, the claims, the comforts, and the independence of the peasant, by surrendering him to the rapacity of a class of men, who used to view the cultivator, like the food he tills, but as a subject of profitable traffic, have, by their unfeeling extortions, constituted one of the most perniciously operating causes of the wretchedness, the ignorance, and the degradation, of the lower order of our people.

I turn now to the consideration of those points in which we must feel a more immediate concern. His unwavering attachment to the interests of the established religion of these countries should not be forgotten in this place. Founded for the express purpose of teaching and propagating that religion which we believe to be the religion of the Gospel, we must naturally retain a grateful remembrance of those strenuous exertions which at all times he opposed to the designs of those who laboured to erect upon the ruins of our Protestant establishment, the gloomy fabric of an erroneous, an exclusive, and an intolerant superstition. We must naturally retain a grateful remembrance of his services, when we consider, that at the moment when a strange spirit of innovation (com-

Admiral Innes appeared at the visitation, held in the College, in the month of April 1793, at which Lord Clare presided as Vice-Chancellor. On this occasion, notwithstanding his indignation at the horrible conspiracy, which had shed its pollution into the recesses of academic seclusion, the severity of justice tempered with the lenity of youth's credulity; and the affectionate solicitude of paternal benevolence, in many cases, superseded the strict language of law.

bined, as it must have been, with an indifference to religious truth) had so far perverted the judgment of some who held the helm of the State, as to induce them to hazard a mad experiment upon the establishment of the empire, he, boldly, in the face of power, and in contempt of influence, related the attempt, and, by the manliness of his efforts, co-operating with the beneficent views of the Father of his People, contributed to defeat the rash design.

But it is not through the medium of the establishment alone, that we find an interest in the rest of his exertions. Educated in this territory, he here laid the foundation of those intellectual improvements, and exhibited the first specimen of those talents and that perseverance which afterwards ad-

vanced him to the highest offices in the State. His early intercourse with this Society, and the honours by which his academic labours had been so richly crowned, conspiring with his professional endeavours in behalf of its political and prudence, naturally led to his connexion with the University, in the quality of Representative, and to this, after an interval of some years, succeeded a connection of another and a higher kind, by which the supreme superintendence of the Institution was vested in his hands.

In this last relation, which continued whilst he lived, the benefits which this place has experienced have been important, and should be gratefully acknowledged. To him we owe the liberal and just decisions which, by listening to the governing part of this body

• Mr. Fitzgibbon's elegant and distinguished appearance on the face of our public records has aggrandized the College of Doctors as well as the University. In the year 1743 he appears to have prosecuted his studies with unusual diligence and success. The connection between him and the celebrated Mr. Grattan was in remitting, through the aid of their country. Being always of the same opinion, they were continually engaged in a close contest for those awards which are bestowed on superiority of reasoning at the stated quarterly examinations. It is interesting to trace through the judgments, and the prizes allotted at the several examinations, the eagerness of the struggle for pre-eminence, which at this early day commenced, between two rivals conspicuous, and who have since carried that struggle into the highest concerns of life. Mr. Grattan seems to have taken the lead at the commencement of the course, having won over his competitor the premium and certificate in two of the examinations of the junior triennial year. But victory then changed sides, and continued with his opponent through the remainder of the contest. Mr. Fitzgibbon bearing away from him, in every succeeding instance, the premium or certificate; and being particularly distinguished, at the *Human* examination of 1766, by the extraordinary judgment of *Offense*, conferred on his translation of the *Georgics*, by the late Dr. Law.

† The validity of the return of Mr. Richard Hely Hutchinson (now Lord Donoughmore), as Representative of the University of Dublin, was tried before a Committee of the House of Commons, in the month of February 1777. The ability and zeal of Mr. Fitzgibbon, who acted as Counsel on the part of those who were desirous to preserve the purity of College elections, were on this occasion conspicuous and triumphant. And in the following month, he received from the University the honourable reward of his services, being elected in the room of Mr. Hutchinson, whose return had been annulled by the Committee, on the ground of undue influence in the returning officers, the Right Honourable John Hely Hutchinson, Provost of the College.

‡ On the resignation of the office of Vice-Chancellor of the University, by Primate Robinson, the Earl of Clare was appointed to that office by his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, on the 22d of June 1791.

§ To those who are unacquainted with the history of the College, some explanation on this head is necessary. The charter has vested in the Provost and Senior Fellows the government of the Society, and the election of Fellows. The Provosts, however, had, for a series of years, assumed a *vis* in all cases, and in the election of Fellows the direct power of nomination, even in opposition to the suffrages of all the remaining electors. This unwarrantable usurpation was not permitted long to survive the appointment of Lord Fitzgibbon to the office of Vice-Chancellor. At a Visitation held in the August of 1798, it was made the subject of judicial enquiry, and pro-

for ever secured the interests of education from the blighting influence of a despotic will. To his vigilance was due the preservation of this place from the unnatural conspiracy which the frenzy of the times had raised up, even within these walls; and to his regard for the reputation of our university we are indebted, for the honourable testimony which, on so many public occasions, he willingly bestowed on the general loyalty of our youth. To him also we are indebted for another benefit, perhaps not inferior to any that has been noticed; for that active and zealous interference, which, by disappointing the hopes and disconcerting the intrigues of insufficient pretenders, was, on an occasion not far distant, so happily instrumental in preventing the recurrence of that system of political influence, which, by disturbing the appointment to the Presidency of this Society from the just ground of academic claims, has already at certain times injured, and whenever resorted to must injure, most essentially, the well-being of the Institution.

Such were some of the merits, and some of the actions, of this eminently-endowed personage, who is now no more. If there were faults in the character, which, in the opinion of some, cast a shade on its many shining qualities, this is but the lot of man. To detect faults is more easy, and less profitable, than to emulate virtues: and in a life so active, and so conspicuous, it were strange if there were not many things to provoke resentment, and some to incur censure. If, however, there were faults, these are not for us to censure. They are now before that Judge, in whose presence the greatest must stand, and to whom he must render a solemn account of all his actions.

This awful consideration leads me unavoidably to the mention of one particular more in the history of the Institution.

It was announced by the Vice-Chancellor, with the concurrence of his co-visitors, the Archbishop of Dublin, to have been a gross violation of the charter. And by this means, a great step was taken towards abuses, corruptions, and oppressions, of which none, who had not a misanthropic disposition, at whole times, can form any conception.

It is not difficult to remember the memory of Mr. Young, to know, that by him was introduced a system of abuses, which are now a disgrace to the University, and which would have done more to the ruin of the Institution, than any other measure that has been drawn up and carried into effect by the present authorities.

It is too important to be forgotten, on the present occasion, to mention, that the sources of religious impression, and feeling of accountability, were improved, and so unequivocally manifested in the interesting and emphatic language in which he has spoken (in his last melancholy document) of his mercies and the chastenings of his God. There is too often reason to lament that such impressions have been weakened, if not effaced, by the distracting agitation of political collision, and by the habits of a profession, whose object is, for the most part, rather the exercise of a painful ingenuity than the scientific acquisition of truth. That the combination of these causes, although operating in the present instance with powerful force, yet failed to produce on his mind this unhappy effect, will be best proved by the recital of the word in which he has himself expressed his religious sentiments. — "I earnestly entreat for pardon of my sins from the mercy of Almighty God. I am truly sensible of, and grateful for, the many blessings which, through his mercy and goodness, I have enjoyed in this world, and bow, as becomes me, with anguish, to such afflictions as have been visited upon me; hoping, through the mercy and mediation of our Redeemer, his blessed Son, for deliverance in the next world."

Are these the feelings of a Christian, or not? And these, it must be remembered, are not the mechanical and momentary effusions of a mind hurried into an artificial piety at the nearer view of approaching dissolution; but the calm and deliberate breathings of the heart, at a time when the enjoyment of unimpaired health and unabated vigour might be supposed to preclude all apprehensions of death; and when the full possession of wealth, power, and every other object of worldly pursuit, might be supposed not less to preclude

every cause of dissatisfaction with life. Perhaps there was no one period in which he had apparently better reason to expect, or stronger inducements to desire, a continuance of life, than that very period at which he seems to have been thus anxious to *fit his house in order* in preparation for death.

But the high value he set upon the belief and the hopes of a Christian, may be inferred yet further, from the anxious solicitude with which he entreasts, that the same sources of consolation, and the same springs of virtuous action, which he describes as having ministered so effectually to his support

and direction, should be secured for the guidance of those for whose happiness he felt it common with his own. After much excellent advice, respecting the education and conduct of his children, he concludes with expressing his most earnest desire, that the utmost care should be taken "to instil into their minds, from their earliest years, the principles of morality and the Christian religion; and above all other the precepts of the same; a love of truth and justice, which" (he adds) "they will find the best inheritance that I can transmit to them."

LITERARY ANECDOTES.

NUMBER VI.

SUMOROKOF, 1717—1777.

THE progress of literature among the Russians has been hitherto very slow and gradual. In power, in splendour, in warlike achievements, they perhaps equal any other nation in Europe; but it required all the commanding authority of Peter the Great, and the fostering encouragement of the late Empress, to make them emerge from the thick gloom of barbarism in which they had been involved for so many centuries. All the literature of the early ages is absolutely confined to the obscure chronicles of Nestor and Nikon; and it was not till the beginning of the last century, that Theophanes Procopovitch, Archbishop of Novogorod, first began to disseminate a taste for the sciences, and to encourage them by his example and protection. In the subsequent reigns, the advancement of letters could scarcely be perceived; and if we except the travels of the celebrated Pallas, and the historical researches of Müller, and some other works upon natural history, no literary production worthy of being noticed has distinguished Russia during the reign of Catherine the 2d. Natural history and mathematics are the only sciences which the Russians have contributed in some measure to advance, and even those, however trifling, have been by the help of Germany. Yet no country is so fortunately situated for rendering the sciences the most essential services. Natural and ancient history might extract from her the most astonishing dis-

coveries. The ruins of twenty cities attest that Tartary and Mongolia were once inhabited by polished nations, and the monuments which are still discovering would have realised the sublime conceptions of Buffon and Bailin. Whole libraries have been discovered under the ruins of Ablakint, and among the tumpus heaps which border the Iruth. Thousands of manuscripts in unknown languages, and many others in the language of the Chinese, the Kalmycs, and the Mantchoux, are perishing in the mouldy deserted cabinets of the Academy. Had they remained under the ruins till a Government, or a people, less barbarous brought them to light, they would have been better preserved.

In the lighter pursuits of history and the belles lettres, they have had some few ingenious men. Lomonosof ranks high as a Poet. But of all the active Russians, who are known beyond the limits of their own country, the most extraordinary genius was Sumorokof, who may be called the Shakspeare of Russia, and the founder of the drama in that country.

He was born at Moscow, but received his education at St. Peterburgh, where he obtained the patronage of the Count Schouvaloff, the favourite of the Empress Elizabeth, and the friend of Voltaire. An early translation for the French Drama, and particularly for the works of Racine, had always spoke with enthusiasm to him to devote his whole time to that department of literature.

literature. Nothing could possibly equal the absurdities which before his time disgraced the Russian stage. Their principal plays, if they deserved the name, were borrowed from the sacred writings, such as the Fisherman, Elisha and Ahabuerus, the Birth of Christ and his Resurrection. These religious pieces were generally acted in monasteries. Such was the state of the Russian theatre when Sumorokof appeared. His first Tragedy of Kosof was performed at a small theatre erected for the purpose in the palace. The great success of this Tragedy, to which the talents of the celebrated Actor Walkot, the Garrick of Russia, greatly contributed, attracted the notice of the then reigning Empress, who commanded the play to be acted before her, and encouraged the Author to proceed in his career. In the following years he successively produced the Tragedies of Hamlet, Antonia, the False Demetrius, Zenira, and others, and the Comedies of the Judge, the Tutor, the Envious Man, the Impostor, &c. &c. besides several Operas.

Sumorokof had no reason to complain, either of his country or the age in which he lived. Elizabeth raised him to the rank of Brigadier in the Army, and appointed him Director of the Theatre, with a pension of 8000 roubles. Catherine the II^d made him a Counsellor of State, invested him with the Order of St. Anne, and continued to confer on him honours and rewards till his death, which happened in 1777, in the fifty-first year of his age.

Notwithstanding all these advantages, Sumorokof possessed too much of the *genus irritabile vatum* to be perfectly happy. Blessed with the most splendid talents, and endowed with qualifications so superior to the generality of his countrymen, he had all those eccentricities of mind which usually accompany genius. His character as an author was that of excessive sensibility, bordering on peevishness, which would not suffer him to submit to criticism, even where it was well founded; and the exaggerated applause and flattery of the Court, working upon a disposition naturally proud and vain, led him to form the most extravagant opinion of himself, and the particular line of literature in which he excelled. This and some occasional disappointments, while they shored his temper, prevented him from enjoying the many ad-

vantages which he possessed. With all these defects of character, however, it was perhaps no long before Russia will produce another author with a genius equal to his, much less one who will surpass him.

TASSO, 1578—1559,

produced his Epic Poem while Tasso was yet in his infancy. His subject was the deliverance of Italy from the Goths by Ruggiero, under Julianus. The plan is regular, but the versification is weak. He has, perhaps, copied Homer too closely, and has committed the great father of poetry in all his faults, but seldom caught any portion of his genius. Though the poem has been praised by Gravina, and admired by others, it is now not much esteemed. It however had great success in its time, and this splendid error of a man of genius (for such he certainly was) shone for a while with considerable lustre, till it became absorbed in the superior merit of Ariosto and Tasso.

Tassinio has the merit of being the first among the moderns who has given us a regular Epic Poem, whatever may be its defects, and of having written the first regular Tragedy, Sophonisba. He is also the only one among the Italian Poets, if we except Tasso, in whom there is to be found no playing with words or indecent allusions.

MONTESQUIEU, 1689—1755,

is a striking instance of great talents and astonishing industry at a very early age. When only twenty, he had already prepared materials for his great work, by copying extracts from the voluminous writings which compose the system of civil law. His modesty, however, prevented him from exposing himself too soon to the public eye; and he had attained the age of thirty-two before he ventured to publish the Persian letters, his first literary attempt. He perhaps remembered the maxim of Horace,

Si quid tamen olim

scripserim, in Matris deinde atque iudicis

Assensu.

Et Parisiis, nonnullisq; notisq; pre-
notis in senum.

A rule which may be applied to every species of authorship, as well as to poetry.

His travels were planned and executed with the same spirit of prudence
A 2 2 2 and

and reflection. His view in leaving his own country was to study the laws, constitution, and manners of others; to see and converse with the learned, the polite, and the ingenious artists of each. For this purpose, he waited till study had informed his mind, and reflection had matured his judgment. By the time he quitted France, he had attained a certain age, and his name was already known and respected. He was previously elected a member of the French Academy; and in order to be totally independent, and be able to devote his whole time to the objects he had in view, he resigned his situation as a Magistrate of Bordeaux. After visiting Germany, Hungary, Italy, Switzerland, and Holland, he came to England, where he resided a considerable time. But he arrived too late, for Locke and Newton, the only men worthy to be associated with him, were dead. He was, however, much noticed by the Queen of England, the celebrated Cardinal, who cultivated the sciences, and had long been in correspondence with the most learned men of his time.

Mr. de Montaigne had one peculiarity, he never would suffer any painting or bust to be taken of him. His aversion to any such design was long insurmountable. At length, Daffier, a celebrated Artist, travelled from London to Paris, on purpose to procure a likeness of the great Author of the Spirit of Laws, which might descend to posterity. But Mr. de Montaigne, from motives of modesty, or because he was unwilling to spare the necessary time, constantly refused the pressing solicitations of the Artist. At last, Daffier, after employing many other arguments in vain, said to him, "Do not you think there is as much pride in refusing my proposal as there would be in consenting to it?" This threat and lively question, disarmed the severity of Mr. de M., and he submitted.

This great man died at Paris, at a distance from his family and connections, but surrounded and deeply regretted by all the learned and illustrious characters of that capital. Louis the XVth made repeated inquiries after his health, and his house was never for a moment free from a crowd of friends and admirers, who anxiously waited the event of his long and painful illness. He expired at the age of sixty-six, with the calm intrepidity of an honest and

upright man, who had all his life devoted his talents, his time, and his fortune to the service of his fellow-creatures.

GERALD BARRY,

better known as Giraldus Cambrensis, was born in 1146, and studied with honour at Paris. Returning to England in 1172, he obtained several benefices, one of which (that of Brechin), he says, he got by convicting the former incumbent of keeping a concubine.

He is an entertaining writer, but very credulous, and ridiculously vain. He expatiates on the exquisite delight which he gave at Oxford in publicly reading his books three days successively; first to the poor, secondly to the Doctors and men of literature, and on the third day to the scholars, soldiers, &c.; "a most glorious spectacle," says he, "which revived the ancient days of the Poets." He also speaks of his Latin Sermons, which excited to take the Cross the honest Welchmen, who knew not a word of the language in which he preached. He dwells with transport on his own princely descent, which he avers made Henry the II jealous of him, and stopped his preferment. He went with Prince John to Ireland, and refused (as he says) two Bishopsricks that he might have time to compose a history of the country.

Giraldus was not destitute of poetical talents, as the following modest and singular compliment to his patron, Henry the II, will testify,

Glorior hoc uno, quod nunquam videris unum
Nec potuisse magis, nec nocuisse minus

To him also is attributed the following lines on the death of Henry and the immediate succession of Cour de Lion:

Missa causa, sal occubui, sax nulla
Fugit illi.

The time of his death is not ascertained.

RINUCRINI

is supposed to have been the original inventor of the Opera; that is to say, of the custom of mixing Tragedies, Comedies, and other dramatic pieces, to music. He was born at Florence, and followed Mary de Medicis to France. His most celebrated Operas were *Daphne*, *Euridice*, and *Antiope*.

On his return to Italy, his reputation increased under the patronage of the Grand Duke of Tuscany; he assembled at Florence the most excellent musicians of the age, and spared no expence in the machinery and decorations of his theatre. He was a tolerable Poet, but rather correct than ingenious. He died about the year 1630.

RACINE, 16 — 1699.

It is curious to observe the opinion which Corneille first entertained of this

great Poet and amiable man. When Racine, then very young, had finished his *Tragedy of Alexander*, he showed his manuscript to Corneille, and asked him what he thought of it. Corneille told him, "that the piece evidently showed his talent for poetry, but said, he did not think his genius led to the dramatic line. Racine, however, thought better of his own powers; and the brilliant success he afterwards met with justified his presumption.

(To be continued.)

THOUGHTS ON A COUNTRY LIFE.

O regis! quando ego te officium?

Happy the man whose wish and care
A few paternal acres bound;
Content to breathe his native air,
In his own ground!

THERE are not many things in which mankind deceive themselves more than in believing they are capable of living in, and being fond of, the country. They imagine they really possess a taste for rural enjoyments—a taste which requires a certain regulation of the passions; a fund of ideas, and a relish for the sublime and beautiful of nature, for which but few minds, comparatively speaking, are calculated—

It is a remark not less forcible or true for being common, that the trader retired from business feels the pleasure of the retirement for a time only—health is soon in vain wasted by the breeze; and that which he has so long laboured for, "*To be idle at the last*," often proves, after a short interval, a more insupportable burthen than all the hurry and fatigue of his former days. Women thus situated usually resort to *whist* in the fine evenings of summer—and the men, when at the decline of day the moon "in clouded majesty" illumines the hemisphere, without the help of a friend and a bottle, experience all the horrors of what the French term *ennui*, a word I think nearly correspondent to our *stium*.

Few, however, are willing to allow this their incapacity of enjoying the scene thus opened to human admiration; though I once heard of a lady so whimsical as to declare, that were her life confined to the country, she would, in order to make it supportable, have a

chosen whist party for every evening; and that her house should be surrounded with walls sufficiently high to exclude the view of an odiously verdant meadow, and the waving of any trees, dressed in their summer gaiety, or bending beneath their autumnal foliage.

Were we, indeed, to estimate the passion for the country by the numbers who daily, or at least weekly, flock from this vast metropolis to the fields in its vicinity, we might almost consider the passion as arising to a *disenture*. The myriads which pour forth into the surrounding meadows are partly, no doubt, attracted by that instinctive love of Nature implanted within us. But the clouds assembled at the various tea-houses are usually so much engaged by the conversation of their party, that it puts me in mind of a certain painting, where Nature is unveiling herself to her favourite child behind his back.

They, however, who are bred in cities, have in all probability the strongest, though not the most durable, relish for rural enjoyments; and we shall find those who have not been born in the 'mosky town' equally careless and unmindful of the real beauties of Nature as the most ignorant *Cockney* breathing. The clown sees little more of the works of creation than the floor of the sheep that he follows—his mind is not sufficiently enlightened to be capable of admiration. The rushing of a torrent less than that of Niagara, falls

both its terror and its grandeur to the habitual beholder, and the blue vault of heaven, for ever seen in its full extent, gives not one thought of infinity. The labourer, without an idea of a star beyond its apparent magnitude, receives not the impression of immensity and grandeur presented to an enlightened mind in beholding them; and a dilly witness of the majestic rise and decline of the great luminary of heaven passes perhaps his whole life without adverting to it. (to him) apparently unsupported situation—he feels it warm, and feels it give light, but lifts not up his heart in wonder and gratitude for the unceasing benefits bestowed by it. It is certain, that moon-light is rarely seen by cottagers, so early is their hour of rest, except in harvest time—and that many of them, at sixty years of age, behold an eclipse with astonishment, as a new phenomenon which their fathers never heard of, and they themselves never observed. The finest prospect Nature can display, or Art contrive; woods, waters, corn-fields, and pasture-grounds, present to the farmer no idea; but of the money they will produce. Narrow minded, and consequently envious and selfish, in contemplating the beauty and the plenty of *their own* grounds, they receive only the narrow and selfish gratification which avarice affords; and in viewing those of their neighbours, estimate his gain with envy, regardless of the intrinsic beauty of the scene.

Dryden, I think, says, there is a charm in true beauty which vulgar souls cannot admire—he speaks it, I believe, in reference to feminine beauty only; but the remark may, with equal truth, be extended to every thing coming under the description of the term *beautiful*, either in nature or art. Before we are struck with a well finished building, we must know something of proportion—to estimate the merit of the architect, we must be capable of forming some estimate of the labour and art necessary to the raising to noble a pile as St. Paul's cathedral—a work worthy the pride of Rome, and the freedom and glory of the people who erected it.

To love and enjoy the country long and truly, ambition, avarice, and ostentation, must be laid in eternal sleep in our bosom—or rather those tumultuous inmates must be utterly expelled. The landscape not only generally, but particularly, must have a charm more to be felt than described; and from the cedar of Lebanon to the hyssop on the wall, all must be, as it so well deserves to be, productive not only of our love, but of our admiration. Shenstone well advises,

“ If thou canst no charm disclose
In the *Amphitheatrum* that blows,
Go—forsake thy plain and fold;
Join the crowd, and toil for gold.”

ANECDOTE OF MR. BURKE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

SIR,
You will doubtless readily allow me room to tell the following anecdote of Mr. BURKE, which has never before been in print, and which I desire to relate, not merely in honour of his disposition, but for the purpose of rendering a GREAT MAN an example to all others, in a point wherein they may easily imitate him—a generous willingness to defend the humble rights of dumb animals against the fury of unworthy matters.

In the year 1761, one Johnson, an Irishman, exhibited feats of activity in horsemanship, and was, I believe, the first public performer of that sort near London. He was a vigorous chever

fellow; in his way, and seemed to me in some degree patronized by Mr. Burke, then a Student of the Temple, and by his friends Mr. Netterville and Mr. Nugent, the merchants. It suited my taste, at that time of life, to be a frequenter of his amusements; and I was seldom there without seeing this party, among whom Richard Burke sometimes appeared. Johnson's performances were shewn two or three times a week, upon a piece of span-green sward behind the bun-house at Chelsea, some temporary stables being raised upon the spot, and the spectators standing where they pleased.

The great favourite of the company,

next to himself, was a beautiful black horse; the sweet animal I ever saw. Whenever Johnson wanted him, he gave the cracks of his whip, and the docile creature, coming out of his stable, stood by his side. He then ran about the ring till another sound of the whip brought him again to his master. In one unlucky round he disobeyed, and his master's whip often snapped in vain. When at length he stopped, Johnson, by a violent blow between the ears, felled him to the ground, and the creature lay for some minutes as if expiring. Mr. Burke broke from the circle, ran directly up to Johnson, and exclaiming, "You scoundrel, I have a mind to knock you down," would, in my opinion, have done so, if Mr. Netterville had not reached him, and interposed. Johnson had then leisure to make what apology he could, and to the matter ended; but I shall never forget the impression of wisdom and illumination made upon myself and others by the solemn passion with which Mr. Burke uttered this otherwise cold reproof. Though the circle was immediately broken, all kept a respectful distance. Perhaps this was the last time he ever produced an effect upon an audience. You must excuse me for comparing great things with small, but when I first heard him in the House of Commons, pouring out indignation against cruelty and corruption, I was reminded, after an interval of many years, of the Champion of the poor black horse!

Yours,

I. W.

To this anecdote may be added the following particulars.

Johnson being at Derby, in one of his excursions, married the daughter of Alderman Howe, who then kept one of the principal inns there, and succeeded him in his business. He conducted himself so as to be well esteemed by the Gentlemen of the county, and his black horse, which he still kept, was one of the favourites of the *Fermes Hunt*, then probably the best in England. A feat performed by him and his horse may, perhaps, be worth remembering.

The Hunt were taking leave of Lord Vernon, one day, by the side of the Ha! Ha! when his Lordship told Jouniton it was extraordinary that he never had been tempted in the course of any day to do more, as a horseman, than all the members of the hunt could do.—“ Well, my Lord,” said he, “ what would you wish me to do ? ” “ I am not to chide,” said his Lordship, “ but surely you can do something more than others.” —“ I will go over that Ha! Ha! my Lord.” —“ So can others, Jouniton, my self for one.” —“ But I, my Lord,” said he, “ will go over it in a way in which your Lordship cannot.”

He rode his black horse up to the bank, and, as he stopped, laid his hands upon the pommel of the saddle, and sprung from that posture clear over the Ha! Ha! The Hunt applauded, but the performance was not over. He was something shook by the fall, and did not immediately rise; the horse looked at him attentively all the while, and, when he had got out of the way, followed him over, ran up to him, and stood by his side till he mounted.

Was not such a hero worthy of the emotion which Mr. Burke felt for him?

CURIOUS PARTICULARS LITTLE KNOWN.

BULSTOCK HOUSE, the present country residence of his Grace the Duke of Portland, had the first stone of its foundation laid by *Profr. Gen. Sarcodon*, the well-known fanatic, who was a Member of one of Cromwell's Parliaments; it many years afterwards was inhabited by the infamous Judge Jeffries.

The old, weathered sign, which hangs over the judicial box of the Court of Burgesses, was originally a signifying to the owner of one of Queen's Arms, both the words and made by one of

the dome of the palace at that time
to the upholsterer then sitting up the
Court.

The north wing of a building, within two blocks of that which was, about twenty years ago, inhabited by the Spanish Ambassador, at the bottom of George Street, Westminster, was formerly a private chapel belonging to the infamous Judge Jeffries, and has been since used as a chapel of ease to several of the inhabitants of Westminster.

THE
LONDON REVIEW,
AND
LITERARY JOURNAL.
FOR MAY 1802.

QUID SIT PLEBES, QUID TURPE, QUID OTIOSA, QUID NEM.

An Account of a Geographical and Astronomical Expedition to the Northern Parts of Russia, for ascertaining the Degrees of Latitude and Longitude, of the Mouth of the River Kovina, of the whole Coast of the Tchutski to East Cape, and of the Islands in the Eastern Ocean, stretching to the American Coast. Performed by Command of her Imperial Majesty Catherine the second, Empress of all the Russia, by Commodore Joseph Billings, in the Years 1785, &c. to 1794. The Whole narrated from the original Papers, by Martin Sauer, Secretary to the Expedition.

THE title of this work, superficially viewed as an advertisement, seems to promise only scientific information and gratifying curiosity for the professors and students of Geography and Astronomy; and in that light it might be disregarded by general readers, if we did not assure them at the outset of our intended copious review of its contents, that its merits are not confined to those learned sciences, but extend to accurate descriptions of cities and towns, coasts, rivers, &c. objects of the globe little known or frequented, together with the natural history, commerce, manners and customs, and persons, of the inhabitants; from which outline, it may well be concluded, that novelty, instruction and entertainment, pervades the whole narrative. The documents from which the volume has been compiled are—the Author's notes, made during his travels, and faithfully transcribed from the originals, which he was frequently, under the necessity of giving down, as events occurred, on small pieces of paper—the journal of the voyage, written for Captain Billings, and copied from the ship's journal kept by the Master and his Mate—the instructions of her Imperial Majesty delivered to that Commander, from the Admiralty College at St. Petersburg. These, and sundry other articles of an explanatory nature, are judiciously arranged; we suppose some intelligent and experienced

English editor, the Author appearing, by his name, to be a foreigner, who must have required such assistance.

A new Chart of the Strait between Asia and America, with the Coast of the Tschutsk, laid down from astronomical observations made in the icy sea, drawn by Mr. Arrowsmith, precedes the account of the expedition, being an essential guide and companion to the reader, and *fitly* elegant engravings, illustrative of various scenes and subjects, embellish this extensive work, compiled in twenty two Chapters, besides an Appendix. Of the principal contents we shall endeavour to convey a satisfactory idea, which, together with some interesting extracts, we hope, may prove fitting recommendations of the whole performance.

The departure of the whole party from St. Petersburg, with the occurrences on the way to the city of Irkutsk, are the subjects of the first Chapter, in which the following particulars demand particular notice, as they shew the manner in which the expedition was pursued.

"Early in the month of September 1785, Lieutenant Goussieff, a Russian, was ordered to direct at Orsk, with our ship-master and an assistant, to select and sail proper vessels for conducting the expedition to the mouth of the River Kovina, and to the coast of the Tschutsk, which he had accomplished by the means of

of a commodating the Officers and crews. The injunctions laid on Captain Billings to explore the rivers and the inland country, and to prevent our going by sea from Petersburg; besides, the ships were to remain as transport vessels or armed cruisers in those seas. The whole party was sent off in small detachments by the middle of October, and arrived at the city of *Kazan* in good health and spirits on the 2d of December: on their way hither, they passed through a town called *Pandora*, containing about 2500 houses, some few very elegantly built of brick, and five churches. This may be considered as the Birmingham of Russia, and is, with all its inhabitants, the private property of Count Shermineff. The people are all manufacturers and craftsmen, have an immense number of well-built vessels, and carry on a very extensive trade in the Caspian Sea. From *Kazan*, they were dispatched in the following manner:

1st Party,	31st December,	6 sledges.
2d	2d January,	6 ditto.
3d	4th ditto,	6 ditto.
4th	7th ditto,	6 ditto.

with orders to make the best of their way to Irkutsk. Every town at which they stopped on their journey is described, and a summary account is given of the inhabitants of Siberia. "They are farmers, graziers, and carriers, and have a famous breed of horned cattle, with which, as well as with butter, they supply all the northern and eastern districts of the empire. The Siberians throughout are more indutrious and independent than any other Russian peasants, live more comfortably, and drink home-brewed beer in addition to quassa. The women are remarkably clean, and I never entered any house in travelling, night or day, but I found them spinning flax. I have frequently asked them, why they worked all night, and always received one general answer, that the days were short. Instead of candles, they burn laths of birch-wood, a portable stick about five feet high, with a foot to it, serve as their candlestick, three nails are driven into the top, forming a triangle; the lath is stuck between the nails obliquely and burns about four or five minutes.

On their arrival at Irkutsk, the capital of Siberia, the number of hands was increased; they were supplied with

provisions, tools, and implements of agriculture, as well for use as for presents, and to trade with the savages on the coasts, and in the islands they were to visit, on to discover: the allowance of stores, &c. was computed, with clothing from head to foot, to be for three hundred men for five years, besides every the most trifling commodity necessary for each individual officer; and the whole was to be securely packed in this city, so as to be safely transported by water and land upwards of four thousand *cofs*. The packages were in boxes, covered with canvas, pitched all over, and stown up in seal leather, to prevent water from spoiling the contents in time of rain, and in fording of rivers. The leather was ultimately designed for shoes and boots. As the contents of no package was allowed to exceed ninety pounds English weight, for the facility of putting them on pack-horses, their number amounted to 2600, exclusive of sail-cloth, cordage, &c. The progress of their journey from Irkutsk to Ochiisk, with descriptions of the towns, villages, rivers, and mountains, on their passage, occupy the second and third Chapters; and the length of the journey may be estimated by the time employed in performing it without any delay. They departed from Irkutsk the 15th of May, and did not arrive at Ochiisk till the 3d of July. At this appointed rendezvous they found Lieutenant Saretseff, who informed them, that he could not find timber fit for ship-building nearer than seventy versts up the river Obor; and that he had sent the ship-builders with forty seven hired and government men to select and fell proper trees as near the river side as possible. This delay afforded an opportunity for recreation, and at the beginning of the fourth Chapter we find an entertaining relation of a duck chase at sea, in which, besides our travellers, men, women, and children, were engaged: the poor birds were driven by the people in canoes out at sea, by the flowing tide, into the bay, and being surrounded by two hundred canoes drawn up in the form of a crescent, they were forced into shallow water, to prevent their escape by diving, and then knocked on the head, or caught in nets; the number destroyed at this time was upwards of 6500. They are called *Tarpans*, are as large as the common

tame duck, but take fish, and are not salted and smoke-dried. A beautiful view of the port and part of the city decorates this part of the general narrative.

The city of Ochotsk contains about one hundred and thirty miserable wooden houses, a church, several rotten store-houses, and a double row of shops, badly stocked with handkerchiefs, silks, cloth, leather, very bad trinkets, and hams, butter, flour, rice, &c. The air is unwholesome in the extreme, as fogs, mist, and chilling winds, constantly prevail, which so much affect the products of the earth, that nothing grows within five versts of the sea. The inhabitants, except two priests, and the officers of the courts of justice, consist of sailors, convicts, and their families, the most drunken set our traveller ever saw; but, even in their excesses, preserving the national commendable characteristic of all the subjects of the Russian empire, viz. of being obedient, and never insulting their superiors. Fish is their chief food, particularly salmon, of which they have a great glut in the rivers towards the end of June, when one person, with three nets, catches, in the course of a tide, from eight to twenty hundred. When fishing is over, they sit down on the beach, split the fish, and hang them up to dry for the winter's stock for themselves and their dogs, whom they use for drawing the sledges; and each household, on an average, keeps twenty.

This store of provision is absolutely necessary, for every spring is a time of scarcity, when the dogs become so ravenous, that they sometimes destroy one another; and the salt horses that arrive are generally torn to pieces.

From Ochotsk Captain Billings and his party proceeded, on the 3d of August, to the banks of Mundukan, a branch of the river Ochot, where they cut some timber for ship-building in a grove of sizeable larch trees. On the 15th, they forded the Ochot, and arrived at the discharge of the river Ark, among the summer habitations of the Tungus, who treated them with berries, and their women entertained them with a dance.

The Captain, desirous of getting on with all possible expedition, obtained from these people twenty-two reindeer, and the description of the mode of travelling of these animals, and a

panoramic view of the country, of one hundred mounted on a rein deer, of a Tungus man and boy, of their tents, and manner of drying their salmon, render the fifth Chapter uncommonly interesting and curious—we have also a view of the town of *Zashivirsk*, situated, according to our Author's computation, 66, 30. North latitude, and 148, 30. longitude East from Greenwich; the mountains that embay this little town bear a striking resemblance to the Alps of Savoy and the mountains of Switzerland; but there is a melancholy difference in the climates; for, at this Russian town, "the sun is only visible three hours and a half in the months of September and October, and from the 31st of November till the 6th of January, old style, it is hid, and the place is enveloped in night. On the 15th of September, the Author arrived at *Parcha Koroma*, and the thermometer was then 18 degrees below the freezing point of Reaumur, and all the river frozen over sufficiently to support horses. With the month of November the weather came in almost insufferably cold, the thermometer indicated from 32 to 37, and even 41, degrees below 0 of Reaumur, mercury proved of no use in measuring the degrees of cold beyond 32 $\frac{1}{2}$; but the spirit thermometer of Moirin never froze; and with that our Author inserts thermometeric remarks for eight days.

As the whole party, called by our Author "the Command," remained in this dismal place for the purpose of building two vessels, and a Russian boat called a *Kantor*, and could not stir from it till the frost broke up, we shall close our present review of this valuable work with some anecdotes and remarks of the Author during his abode in this dreary region.

"The effects of the cold are wonderful. Upon coming out of a warm room, it is absolutely necessary to breathe through a handkerchief; and you and yourself immediately surrounded by an atmosphere, arising from the breath and the heat of the body, which incloses you in a mist, and consists of small nodules of ice. Breathing creates a noise like the tearing of coarse paper, or the breaking of thin twigs, and the expired breath is immediately condensed in the fine substance mentioned above. The northern lights are constant, and very brilliant, they are a loss to you, and you may

may sometimes bear them shoot along; they assume a diversity of hues; and the Tungouls say, that they are guilty at variance fighting in the air.

"Towards the end of the year, the cold increased to 43 degrees, which froze our African brandy. By Christmas, we had the keel end of a vessel of fifty feet, and resolved upon building another of 30 feet. Our working hands were increased by sixteen Collocks from *Nizhni Kovone*, sent by the Commander of that place making the number ninety-four, exclusive of Officers. The poor herds employed in dragging timber from the woods, exhibited such a picture of misery, as, perhaps, never before exiled; they were fed with brush-wood and the tops of willows, having neither grass nor hay; they seldom worked longer than a fortnight, then tired and died.

"Our only happiness was derived from general harmony among ourselves, and a resolution to overcome every difficulty, to secure the means of leaving this worst of all places in the world as soon as the ice of the rivers should break up, and afford us a passage. Animated by this spirit, notwithstanding the severity of the weather, every thing went on with amazing success. Our joy was increased by obtaining for the Christmas holidays a supply of meat

from the *Kashan* Chiefs, who visited us; and it was doubled towards the close of the year by a prospect of better times.

"A man who rolls in affluence, and knows neither care nor sorrow, can hardly feel for those of others, and is of no people in the world, the least qualified for pious deeds. Let him but visit these regions of want and misery, his riches will prove an eye-sore, and he will be taught the pleasure and advantage of prayer. Let the advocate for the rights of man come here to enjoy them; for this is the land of liberty and equality! Nor will the *Directory of the Great Nation*, with all their great Generals, ever possess it in perfection, until they have reduced their country to the independent state of this part of the globe, where a man dies and feels that he is a man merely, and that he can no longer exist than while he can himself procure the means of support.

"Our distress, and hopes of relief from the mercy of heaven, led me one and all to devotion, on the first day of January 1787; and never was a last-day in England more devoutly passed in prayer for plenty; for there never existed there, nor ever will, I hope, such a scarcity.

(To be continued in our next.)

An Enquiry into the Nature and Effects of the Paper Credit of Great Britain By Henry Thornton, Esq. M. P. 1786.

(Concluded from Page 331.)

WE resume, with pleasure, a final investigation of the commercial and financial principles advanced in the remaining Chapters of this critical analysis of a subject imperfectly understood by the Public at large, though its interests are deeply involved in a true conception of its nature and effects, and a misrepresentation of both or either of them may be productive of national evils of the first magnitude.

In our former Review we noticed the importance of placing an entire confidence in the solidity of the Bank, as the chief pillar of the public credit of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, and which public credit has been the source of our national prosperity, has supplied Government with the means of main-

taining a naval force superior to that of any other country, and a numerous army, whereby the independence and honour of the British Empire has been repeatedly preserved; its powerful enemies have been repelled and subdued in successive wars, and her commerce has been extended to all parts of the habitable globe.

The rectitude and wisdom of the administration of this admirable national institution, is an additional ground of confidence, as the conduct of the Directors is of the first consequence to the mercantile classes of the community, who depend, in a certain degree, on the pecuniary assistance they receive by discounting their foreign and domestic bills of exchange; and to the

Wentworth Jones the Consular Government took place.

public at large, during the existence of a law which places Bank notes upon the same footing as the current coin of the kingdom; and it is under these circumstances that our Author's Treatise appears to us to be not only a very useful, but a well-timed publication. And it ought to be remembered with gratitude, by all whom it has or may concern, that from the date of the institution of the Bank of England to the present time (upwards of a century), no material complaint has been made of its management, which, contrasted with that of similar establishments within the same period, merits the highest commendation.

A principal cause of this pre-eminence we shall state, in Mr. Thornton's own words, as an additional ground of confidence in the Bank of England — "It is a circumstance of importance in many respects, that the numerous proprietors who elect the Directors, and have the power of controlling them (a power of which they have prudently forborne to make any frequent use), are men whose personal stake in the country far exceeds that particular one which they have in the stock of the Company. They are men, therefore, who feel themselves to be most deeply interested not merely in the increase of the dividends, or in the maintenance of the credit of the Bank of England, but in the support of commercial as well as of public credit in general. There is, indeed, both among them, and among the whole commercial world, who make so large a portion of this country, a remarkable determination to sustain credit, and especially the credit of the Bank; and this general agreement to support the Bank is one of the pillars of its strength, and one pledge of its safety. The Proprietors of it themselves are not likely to approve of any dangerous extension even of their own paper; both they and the Directors know the importance of confining the Bank's power, generally speaking, within its accustomed limit, and must necessarily be supposed to prefer its credit, and the paper credit of the nation, to the comparatively trifling consideration of a small increase of their own dividends; an increase which would prove delusory, if it should arise from the extravagant issue of Bank notes which would have the effect of depreciating all the currency medium of the country, and it

would thus raise upon the Proprietors of Bank stock, as well as on others, the price of all the articles of life. While the Proprietors and Directors of the Bank have this an interest, on the one hand, in finding the quantity of paper issued, they are also naturally, anxious, on the other, in common with the whole commercial world, to give the utmost possible credit to it; and although an opinion should prevail, even to some extent, among persons out of business, that the appearance of gold is the only test of wealth, and that the absence of it, however temporary, implies great danger to the country, the mercantile world, and in particular the Bank Proprietors, the bankers, and the traders of London, by whose transactions the value of the London paper is upheld, may be considered as combined in the support of a juster sentiment. The Bank itself is known to have experienced, at former times (as appears by the evidence of the Directors given to Parliament), very great fluctuations in cash; and, in one period of returning peace and prosperity, a reduction of it below that which took place at the time of the late suspension of its cash payments. The amount of gold in the Bank, at any one particular era, is, perhaps, therefore, on the ground of this experience, not now considered by the commercial world as having all that importance which was given to it when the affairs of the Bank were involved in greater mystery. It is perfectly well understood among all commercial men, that gold coin is not an article in which all proprietors (though it is so promised) are to be intended really to be rich, that the fund ever was, or can be, provided by the Bank, which shall be sufficient for such a purpose; and that gold coin is to be viewed chiefly as a standard by which all bills and paper-money should have their value regulated as exactly as possible; and that the main and indeed the only point is, to take all reasonable care that money shall in fact serve as that standard."

It is allowed, however, by this able writer, and experienced merchant, that a great quantity of the current gold coin of the kingdom is attended with many inconveniences, and, if long continued, may be productive of serious evils; and from this reasoning may be deduced the pernicious consequences of engaging in Speculation to Foreign

Foreign Banks, which are to be paid with our gold coin; advances so obtained are purchased at two days' notice; and it plainly appears, that the impolitic loan and subsidy to the Emperor of Germany drew too great a quantity of gold out of the country.

We are now to pass in review a question which has long agitated the public mind, and still remains undecided: a difference of opinion prevailing upon the subject among merchants, and in Parliament, which almost it doubtful whether any legislative measure will take place respecting it, or any alteration in the internal circulation of private paper, and such we must consider all Country Bank notes, for no paper but Bank of England notes, and Government bills, can be said to be considered as public paper, or, in other words, as paper money.

Much new and interesting information is given respecting the advantages and disadvantages of Country Banks, in Chapter VII.; and we think both sides of the question—Whether they are beneficial or prejudicial to public credit—are candidly stated; but in our humble opinion one great disadvantage is omitted, which is of sufficient weight to determine the Directors and Proprietors of the Bank of England, and the Public, to petition Parliament for redress of the grievance. It shall be pointed out subsequent to Mr. Thornton's statements.

"The Country Banks in Great Britain appear to have amounted, in the year 1797, to three hundred and fifty-three; in 1799, to three hundred and sixty-six; and in 1800, to three hundred and eighty-six. The practice of issuing notes payable to bearer, and demand became very common a few years antecedent to the war, and continued. Confidence was then high, the number of traders in the country had been greatly multiplied, the income and expenditure of individuals were much increased, and every branch, therefore, of the banking business had naturally enlarged itself. Some addition had been made to the number of London Bankers, and a few of these took forward and active measures to encourage the formation even of very small banks in the country, with a view to the benefit expected from connection with them. In many of our great

towns a fair meeting was afforded for the holders of local bank, these notes, and bills were being taken place, without country traders, who had been used to do their own correspondence in London, fell into the practice of conducting their business with the merchants through the medium of the Country Banker with whom they kept cash.

After this brief history of the establishment of our numerous Country Banks, our Author proceeds to enumerate the principal benefits, as well as inconveniences, of them—and first of the benefits. "They have afforded an accommodation to many descriptions of persons, but more especially to those who are engaged in commerce.

"Country Banks are also useful, by furnishing to many persons the means of laying out at interest, and in a safe manner. Those Banks in particular, which give interest notes for very small sums, afford to the middle and lower classes of people an encouragement to begin to lay up property, and thus to make provision for sickness or old age." For ample illustrations under this head, see pages 264 to 266.

"Country Banks also, as well as the Bank of England, have been highly beneficial, by adding, through the issue of their paper, to the productive capital of the country. By this accession, our manufactures, unquestionably, have been very much extended, our foreign trade has enlarged itself, and the landed interest of the country has had a share of the benefit." The common charge which has brought against Country Banks, of having raised up a fictitious capital in the country, is only refuted, in a great degree, by the fact, that large loans to farmers have added to the general supply of grain, and, by doing so, have contributed to prevent a rise in its price. To the want of a larger surplus stock at the end of the years, 1799 and 1800 is to be ascribed, in a great degree, the subsequent high price of provisions. The tendency, therefore, of Country Bank paper to increase generally the stock of grain in the hands of the farmer is to be ranked among the advantages of Country Banks." See p. 170. Finally, "the public has, since the late additional stamp tax on bills and notes, become a very considerable

* The failure of some capital country banks seems here to have been forgotten.

share in the profits of the Country Bankers' business.

Some very solid objections, however, may be urged against the system of banking in the country. The first, which our Author admits, is, the tendency of Country Banks to produce, occasionally, that general failure of paper credit, and with it that derangement and suspension of commerce, as well as intermission of manufacturing labour, which he had before explained. "Country Bank notes, and especially the smaller ones, circulate, in a great measure, among people out of trade, and pass occasionally into the hands of persons of the lower class; a great proportion, therefore, of the holders of them have few means of judging of the comparative credit of the several issuers, and are commonly almost as ready to take the paper of any one house calling itself a bank, as that of another. A certain degree of currency being thus given to inferior paper, even the man who doubts the ultimate solvency of the issuer is disposed to take it; for the time he intends to detain it is very short, and his responsibility will cease almost as soon as he shall have parted with it." This argument is further pursued p. 173, and a most capital evil is annexed, which alone overbalances the benefits. "The Country Banker, in case of an alarm, turns a part of the Government securities, bills of exchange, or other property, which he has in London, into Bank of England notes, and these into money; and thus discharges many of his own circulating notes, as well as enlarges the fund of gold in his coffers. The Bank of England has, therefore, to supply these occasional wants of the Country Banker; and in order to be fully prepared to do this, it has, ordinarily, to keep a quantity of gold equal to that of the notes liable to be extinguished, as well as a quantity which shall satisfy the other extraordinary demands which may be made at the time of a national convulsion, either by banking houses or by individuals. Thus the Country Banker by no means bears his own burthen, while the Bank of England sustains a burthen which is not its own, and which we may naturally suppose that it does not very cheerfully endure." We find by a note to v. 174, that the Bank was under a necessity, at the time of the distress in 1796, to refuse to

discount bills for some great and important Country Banks.

Country Bank paper has a tendency to produce a general failure of paper credit; and the generosity of the Bank of England, by extending its discounts to a greater degree than heretofore, is the only remedy to avert this threatened calamity.

Another evil attending the present banking system in the country is the following: the multiplication of Country Banks issuing small notes on demand, by occasioning a great and permanent dissipation in our circulating coin, serves to increase the danger, lest the standard by which the value of our paper is intended to be at all times regulated should occasionally not be maintained.

"The position, in ordinary times, of a very considerable quantity of gold coin, either in the Bank of England or in general circulation, or both, seems necessary for our complete security in this respect. The substitution of Country Bank notes for gold coin tends to lessen that security." All the above general principles, both for and against Country Banks, and the attending multiplication of them, are explained, enlarged upon, and supported by convincing arguments, in the above-mentioned Chapter.

The writer of this review, with becoming diffidence, submits another evil to the consideration of Mr. Thornton, in the hope that either in a future edition, or in a supplement to the present, he will throw a better light upon the subject, for public satisfaction.

For upwards of fifteen years past (if he is rightly informed), Bank of England notes have not been current, and he is led to imagine, either that they are no longer issued by the Bank, or that their circulation has been impeded by some extraordinary cause; the first of these he cannot think probable, as they were ever useful to travellers through the kingdom, and to persons visiting different parts of it, on various occasions, and returning to their residence in the metropolis; and being payable not to bearer, but to order at *from any place* they were a convenient secure property *remitted* in the hands of the proprietor, and readily convertible into money. How then are we to account for the dimity of them? The writer will explain the matter, in an *enquiry*

occurrences which took place with respect to himself in 1797. In consequence of some literary concerns with a country gentleman in the neighbourhood of one of the principal cities of England, he received a draft for fifty pounds on the Gentleman's Banker, a capital bank at ———, and on presenting it for payment, he was asked the customary question, "How he would have it?" Being at the point of setting out for London, he replied, ten pounds in cash, and the rest in *Bank Post Bills*. He was then told, that they did not deal in such paper. The alternative was, either to take the remainder in cash, and run the risk of highway robbers, or to receive the Banker's bill on their correspondents, Bankers in London, at twenty one days after date; for this accommodation, the Country Bank, for forty pounds payable on demand by the Gentleman's draft, required 1s. 6d. which the writer paid; and on his arrival in London, as he resided at the extremity of the West end, and the Bankers

in the neighbourhood, he requested them, as he was personally known to them, on presenting the Country bill for acceptance, to discount it, for which he paid 1s. 10d. and 6d. were the profits to the Banker, in this transaction, that might have been saved by the use of *Bank Post Bills*, and the Bank of England would have had the advantage, not only of the circulation of their paper, but from its great security, of its remaining a considerable time, as is the case with common Bank notes, in a course of circulation before they returned to the Bank for payment.

There are several other subjects highly interesting to the community in this tract, which deserve particular attention, such as the clandestine and traitorous means of conveying gold coin out of the Kingdom, contrary to law, the melting it down, and re-coining it on the Continent, &c. We therefore take our leave, with repeating our recommendation of the whole.

M.

Review of the Statutes and Ordinances of Assize, which have been established in England, from the Fourth Year of King John, 1202, to the Thirty-Seventh of his present Majesty. By G. Atwood, Esq. F. R. S. 4to.

RESEARCHES into the records of remote times are occasionally productive of useful information for the benefit of the existing generation; and no stronger proof can be given of the truth of this remark, than that which is exhibited in the curious collection of authentic documents now before us, relative to the assize of bread, a subject of universal concern, and well worthy of the pen of a Fellow of the Royal Society. It is likewise one of those few publications that must explain itself to be thoroughly understood; in short, it is a Review, which cannot be properly reviewed, and of which we can, therefore, only trace an outline, to induce a general attention to its useful contents.

The first imperfect regulation of assize, fixing the price of bread, was established by proclamation in the fourth year of the reign of King John, and it continued in force upwards of sixty years, when it was superseded by an Act of Parliament in the 1st year of the reign of Henry III. in A. D. 1216. The beneficial provisions of this statute in a practical view, and the

advantages the Public derived from it, sufficiently appear from the long period of time in which it continued to regulate the prices of bread, during great vicissitudes of plenty and scarcity, affording a proportion of profit which the baker was well contented to accept, and the consumer paid without murmur or complaint. From the earliest establishment of an assize, it appears to have been intended, that the compensation to the baker for expenses and profits should consist partly in a sum of money, and partly in a certain portion of corn or bread; and on a similar principle, the baker's allowances and profits have been granted by all the subsequent statutes and ordinances of assize.—An investigation of the amount of these allowances at different periods, and of the alterations therein; also in the mode of payment, with assize tables, and various computations and calculations respecting them under successive reigns to the 37th of his present Majesty, supply the Author with very curious and interesting materials. For instance, in the statute of Henry III. the several expenses to be incurred, and

tents of a ship, its stability may be easily ascertained. This is by no means the case in reference to the resistance of the fluid. Mathematicians of the first reputation have admitted, as a general principle, that the resistance of a plane surface moving through a determined fluid was proportioned to the square of the line of the angle of incidence, and that consequently the resistance to the ship was equal to the sum of all the resistances each particular part of the surface of the bow would sustain if it was, in turn, directly exposed to the fluid; but when these principles were submitted to the test of experience, they were found entirely deficient, and that error was the result of their application to practice. In the year 1788, the French Academy of Sciences was directed to undertake a series of experiments to obtain data to establish a more correct theory, if not actually ascertain the laws which govern this very intricate and subtle phenomenon. The experiments were published by *de Avo*, *Bouffat*, and only serve to confirm the error to disprove the established theory, but substitute nothing more than to place

The experiments of Cuper in the celebrated School of Anatomy, have not nearly the variety of that of the French Academy, though the former of the bodies is admitted to tend to have the advantage in approaching to the forms of the objects to be depicted relative to the general position of the reclining of the subject; they do not disagree in any thing.

It is now the property of the Society for the Improvement of Naval Architecture to give this subject, at once amongst the most useful and on those that can employ the philosopher and engineer, the attention of an eminently meritorious, with every advantage of the investigation of their predecessors in this valuable inquiry, with every aid of the most ingenious mechanical analysis, and with every attention that enthusiasm, untroubled by any other consideration, particularly the employment of the various sources of the object, could nominate the gentlemen who were destined to conduct series of experiments, between nine and twelve in number, and during a period of between five and six years, with unequalled perseverance and habit, accuracy : every variety of form, floating and immersed, difference of velocity from one to eight

miles per hour inclusive, being above double the velocity any other series of experiments, we are acquainted with, ever attained, and which produce a result so novel and instructive; and with an attention to the effect of the form and position of the termination of the body (called air body in ship-building) relative to the foremost part opposed to the direct resistance of the fluid, and partly measuring the resistance due to the friction of a smooth surface at all the different velocities; form objects of the most complete series of experiments that probably were ever executed, and which we apprehend leave nothing farther to be wished for on the subject, as directed the philosopher or practitioner. The learned philosopher and mathematician Dr. Hutton, and the ingenious Mr. Garnett, have extracted, given theorems, from the result of the experiments, which may be considered as determining the laws of the resistance of bodies moving through water; but is the experiments themselves form the most entire analysis of the subject, we must refer to the publication, having it our most decided and approved recommendation, especially recommending its perusal to the curiosity of students, and to the information of those professions most interested to have a general and detailed knowledge of the resistance of fluids to bodies in motion, or of the action of fluids in motion, upon bodies at rest.

HAYDEN, J. E., JR., and ROBERTSON, J. P., and
 J. E. HAYDEN, JR., and J. P. ROBERTSON, JR.

I have it as, without any impropriety, to be entitled *The example of Hume*, and the Public cannot but know of the obligations to the Editor, and the author for the pains they have taken, as far as the Hume has been rated upon. Of the example, I have drawn the advantage of my own work, and the Work he has done, I know their origin to the Rev. Mr. Alder, and all of them have received from him. It has fallen to the lot of few, more to be in extensively, or to substantially, useful, and few persons have more fully employed their time and fortune to the relief of the indigent, the elevation of the deploring, the comfort of the distressed.

addressed, the celebration of acknowledged merit, or the discovery of that which is concealed. No one has exhibited more candour to those who are engaged in the same philanthropic pursuits, nor less of the spirit of rivalry. But from the publisher let us attend to his work, which will remain a monument of the beneficence of an individual, at the same time that it confers honour on the nation at large. It contains plans for the relief of the poor, of the debtor, and of the diseased. It proposes schemes to prevent vice, to encourage virtue, and to ward off the inconveniences of poverty. It displays the advantages of new experiments in medicine, and it holds up for imitation those who, like the Author, have been attentive to the wants of such as require aid, or are entitled to expect relief. We have, in short, read these volumes with great satisfaction, and without scruple recommend them to our readers' notice. In the course of the work are introduced, Silhouettes or engravings of the following persons: The Author, Count Rumford, Patrick Colquhoun, Esq. Thomas Bernard, Esq. James Neild, Esq. Dr. Haygarth, William Blizard, Esq. the Rev. Henry Cox Mason, James Ware, Esq. John Nichols, Esq. the Rev. David Williams, Dr. Dale, Dr. Hawes, Dr. Cogan, Dr. Anthony Fothergill, Dr. Jenner, Dr. Woodville, Dr. Pearson, Dr. Waterhouse, Robert Raikes, Esq. Dr. Sims, Dr. Hulme, and Dr. John Fothergill, beside other places.

Communications to the Board of Agriculture on Subjects relative to the Husbandry and Internal Improvement of the Country. Vol. III. Part I. 4to.

This volume, which exhibits a proof of the utility of the Board of Agriculture, is dedicated to the memory of the late Duke of Bedford. It contains fourteen Treatises on the methods of converting grass-lands into tillage, by Sir John Sinclair, Dr. John Walker, John Dalton, Esq. George Maxwell, Esq. Sir Charles Middleton, Bart. the Rev. H. J. Cloke, Mr. Thomas Davis, the Rev. Arthur Young, the Rev. Edmund Cartwright, Charles Goring, Esq. Dr. Campbell, Dr. Wilkinson, John Boys, Esq. and Mr. William Greenall.

A Companion to the Medicine Chest; or, Plain Directions for the Employment of various Usefuls contained in it, and for

the Treatment of Diseases. By a Medical Practitioner. 12mo.

A medicine chest has been often found a dangerous instrument in unskilful hands. As it will however be employed, and frequently from necessity, it is better that it should be under some direction than governed by fancy or conjecture. In that point of view, the present Manual may be useful. We notwithstanding recommend caution.

Debrett's Peerage of England, Scotland, and Ireland: Containing an Account of all the Peers, whether by Tenure, Summons, or Creation; their collateral Branches, Births, Marriages, and Issue; Family Names, and the Titles of Illustrious Sons; a complete and alphabetical Arrangement of their Mottoes, with correct Translations; Extinct, Forfeited, and Dormant Peerages; an Account of the different Orders of Knighthood in the Three Kingdoms; with a List of Persons who have received the Honour of Knighthood during the present Reign, &c. &c. Corrected to May 12, 1802. Two Pocket Volumes.

The many additions and alterations that have of late years taken place in the Peerage, and particularly the recent union of the Kingdoms, by which the Peers of Ireland have become more intimately connected with this country have rendered the present publication peculiarly useful; and upon a careful examination of its contents, we feel ourselves warranted in saying that it is not less judiciously executed than well-timed. In a work of such a nature, absolute perfection is scarcely attainable; but the Editors seem to have adopted the best means of ensuring correctness, by applying to the representatives of the Noble Families here mentioned, for confirmation; and in an Advertisement they "respectfully acknowledge the original communications with which they have been honoured by the Nobility of the United Kingdom, which have enabled them to present the Public with the most accurate account of the Peerage hitherto extant."

The Mottoes of the Peers are newly and neatly translated; and on that of the Duke of Leinster we find the following remark: "The words *Crem a leo* were abolished by law in Ireland, as the name of McGregor was legally annulled in Scotland. The title of the Act 30 H. 7. c. 20. is, "An Act for abolishing

abolishing these words, *Crom a-boo* and *Butler a-boo*; and it commences thus. Be it enacted, That no person or persons, of whatsoever estate, condition, or degree, do take part with any lord or gentleman, or uphold variances or contentions in word or deed, by using those words, *Cromaboo*, or *Butleraboo*, or such like words, or other wise, contrary to the King's laws, his crown, dignity, and peace, but to call only on St. George, or the name of his Sovereign Lord the King for the time being, &c. &c. For the remainder of the volume, with an illustration of it, we must refer to the book, not having room to continue the extract.

The list of persons knighted we do not remember to have seen given in any former work of this kind.

In the pedigree of *Buonvisi* Abercrombie, the Editor has introduced Lord Hutchinson's just and elegant tribute to the memory of the late Admiral Sir Ralph.

Many of the articles, as those of the Earl of Fife, Earls Mountnorris and Macartney, Lord Auckland, Salis, Dundas, Anneley, Castorpe, De Duf, Staville, Boston, Minto, North, Napier, Somerville, Henniker, Oxbervic, Holmes, De Blaquiere, Baroness Abercromby, Dufferin, Dutton, &c. &c. we find much original and interesting detail.

The plates (105 in number, and comprising a Portrait of his Majesty in his Coronation Robes, an Introduction to Herdriy, the Arms of the Peer, the Orders of Knighthood, Knights of the Bath, &c. &c.) are engraven in a style superior to those which have usually been given in publications of the same nature; and we must not but the Editors will find in the public libraries an ample reward for the labour and attention which they appear to have bestowed.

ON THE DRY ROT IN BUILDINGS.

[From the CHRISTIAN OBSERVER.]

THE dry rot in wood is a *dictyonocarpus*, a fungus kind, which possesses the power of destroying the wood to which it adheres, and from which it derives its nourishment.

This vegetable originates and is propagated, like all other vegetables, from seed. The seeds, which are extremely minute in this genus of plants, are spread over its surface, or placed in cavities in its branches. They require, in order to make them *vegetate*, a soil and situation suitable to them. Wood rather damp is their proper soil, and stagnant air their favourite situation. And wherever they meet with such a soil and situation, they readily grow and luxuriantly flourish.

It may not indeed be an easy matter to trace, in many cases, the way by which these seeds have been introduced; but we may rest satisfied in the general law of nature, that no vegetation is propagated at a distance by any other mode, and it may be sufficient here to remark, that though, in every part of the world, wood exposed to damp has always decayed, yet there are many parts of the world where the

dry rot has never been known. There are many districts in England where it has not yet appeared, but wherever it has once got a footing in a town or village, it is not unusual for it to spread in that place, till few houses remain entirely free from it. A small chip of wood, a few particles of saw dust, will convey the seeds; nay, the very tools used in removing wood decayed by it may be the means of carrying them to other places where they may find a favourable situation for growth. I have known new boards, which had stood in a yard in which the dry rot was found, decay in a few months when laid down in floors; as they brought with them the seeds of their own destruction. Superficial reasoners are often deceived, by confounding the cause with the means of its growth. They find it chiefly in damp situations, and therefore attribute its origin to damp; instead of considering the damp as only affording a favourable situation for its growth when already planted. In an unfavourable situation, the seed would perish.

In what manner it affects the destruction of timber, is not so easy to be explained.

plained. But I conceive that it acts, as the chemists speak, by decomposing the wood, *i. e.* it has the power of abstracting from it some of the elements of which it is composed, by which the cohesion of the parts is destroyed, and consequently the strength and durability of the timber. Wood is composed, in a great measure, of carbon, oxygen, and hydrogen, and let any of these principles be withdrawn, or their proportion be varied, or let a new principle be introduced, and the wood is no longer what it was. The shape and outward appearance may in some degree remain, but its solidity and texture are lost.

It was necessary to give to full an account of the Dry Rot, in order to throw light upon the kind of remedies proper to be adopted for the purpose of preventing or destroying its growth.

To prevent it, air holes should be introduced into those cavities in a building where a stagnation of air might else occasion damp. Such are the cavities under the boards of a ground floor, or behind the wainscotting of the lower apartments. These air-holes are, however, attended with the inconvenience of rendering a room cold, unless there is some other mode of stopping them, when necessary. With the same view, dampers, or asbes, are preferable to earth and tiles under floors; as being less apt to imbibe and give out moisture.

But when the dry rot has already taken possession of a place, other remedies must be resorted to, so many have been proposed. The Society for the Encouragement of Arts, four years ago, proposed a premium for one who should, upon sufficient trial, have been found to be effective. They assigned it to a Gentleman, whose process consisted in carefully removing every particle of wood which appeared to be infected by it, in completing a lining or pitching the new wood used, in digging out the earth adjoining to the piece where it flourished, and filling up the cavity with asbes, and sealing round a smith's forge, and in also making a channel or flue by which fresh air might always be admitted. Every part of this process will be seen to be judicious. With respect, however, to the last, it may be remarked, that the mere admission of air, without establishing a current, does not appear to be particularly useful. If, by any means, as by

communication with a chimney, a regular current of air can be produced, the situation becomes no longer favourable to the growth of this destructive vegetable. It may be remarked, that vegetables of this kind contain a large proportion of fixed air, or, as it is now termed, carbonic acid gas; and that they flourish principally in places where that kind of air is found, which is known to be wherever air has been long stagnant in damp places.

For the remedies cannot, however, be all of them practised without considerable expense, I shall therefore propose one, which I am, from repeated observation during six years, pronounced to be certain, both in preventing and destroying this noxious vegetable.

Take any quantity of green vitriol, and dissolve it in iron pot still water, in as little water as will be sufficient for its solution, and when this liquor, which is very hot, reaches the infected wood with a syringe, or a pump, two or three times a day, the process is done, and the rot is cured upon the surface of the wood. Care must be taken of the operator's safety, as the drop which falls upon them will corrode them.

The rationale of this process is obvious, the heat of the mixture is destructive to vegetation. I have known boiling hot water destroy the dry rot in an early stage of its growth. It beholds the effect of the heat, the corrosive nature of the application is in fact, and vegetable life perishes by its contact, and as it occupies the pores of the superfluous part of the wood, it not only destroys any seeds which might have made a lodgment there, but renders the wood totally unfit for ever affording any further nutriment to its growth, though the application does not appear to have any bad effect upon the wood itself. It should be remembered, that every part both of the wood and walls also, which it has already occupied, ought not carelessly to be washed with the solution, else it may be expected to break out in another part. I have seen this to be the case lately, where the joists and beams of a floor had been washed with the above mixture, but a small part of the end of the joists, which rested upon a wall, had been left untouched. In consequence of this, the rot had extended itself from these ends to the floor of an adjoining room, and considerably injured it.

THEATRICAL.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

APRIL 30.

AT Drury-lane Theatre was performed, for Mrs. Bingham's benefit, an Opera, entitled "ALCONAN," taken from "The Cherokee," written by Mr. Cobb, and set to music originally by Storace *. It has received considerable alteration from Mr. Cobb, and Mr. Kelly has exerted himself to add new music worthy of the talents of the heroine of the piece. He has picked the chorale, and every thing that was striking of Storace's, and has enriched it by several captivating compositions. The matter, and by himself, which were very well received.

At the time To see a Mr. Lewis, from the York and North-western Companies, made his debut. *Between the Devil and the Deep Water*. He had to sing a very lively prison and confinement song, compared with that of the Duke of Albany, and a *Chorus*, but his low, hoarse voice he termed well supplied with the brutes of the animal kingdom, and the part was generally just, his execution fair, if his intonation and his intonation from the great and talented tones were very tolerable. He had a light and nimble, and the attention of the audience, as it were by himself, and he improved them with so much that, that he may be said to have been the favourite of the town. He was, however, without defects, and his action was rather free and restless, a too flagrant display of his person exhibited some attitudes not proper for singing, and in a shake of the hand, and a few occasional falls he seemed to copy that eccentric manner which was natural to Mr. Lewis. The circumstance of making his voice at a distance, appeared to be one of his tricks. They are the common errors of several performers, and in a more or less degree, since with the *Alconan*, will remove. Mr. Day, therefore, may be considered a very great addition to our performers of general excellence.

24. Mr. King took his final leave of the Stage, in an Address written

by Mr. Cumberland. *Particulars in our next.*

PROLOGUE

10

THE TRAGEDY OF ALFONSO.

Written by W. ROUGH, Esq.

Spoken by Mr. CLAREMONT.

WE Fill a ivy table old, through many
an age,

The Muse triumphant grac'd the Tra-
Her pow'r decend'd, took in the hangs the
head,

Cold all her altars, all her votives fled;
In vain 'd the views her noblest effort fail,
And eels, to little's ears, DE MONT-
MORENS * tale.

And can it be that British hearts refuse
To feel the sorrows pictur'd by the Muse?
Can they, to whom no sufferer lives in
vain,

To ev'ry grief alive, to ev'ry pain—
Can they be found thus ready to conceive
That imag'd woe, which, real, they re-
ceive?

No! Nature's gushing impulse never
To count each crystal drop emotion
pays;

But when'er the form of Grief ap-
With lib'ral zealous wide the fount of
tears;

And fed with fall supplies, with an con-
One matter-stream of Virtue flows the
fount;

From Emory thus Compassion takes its
And Fresh from habit boasts imparted
force.

When ruthless War his thunders hurl'd
The laugh might soothe, the sigh, the
just, might wound;

For Reason then, whilst madd'ning passion's
And unreason'd tumultuous conflict
wield,

Mournd o'er the scenes Imagination
The Grief too probable, the hate too
true.

Then that won most, which judgment
I begot this stole us from the sense that
proud

Briton a fairer hour awaits you
Let peaceful olive binds each manly
brow.

And as the widow'd bride, when torn
With chaste'n'd emphasis and meek woe;

* See Vol. XXVII. page 43.

† See a Series of Plays on the Passions. The concluding lines were added at the request of Mr. Lewis

The concluding lines were added at the

Dwells on the tablet which she shunn'd
before, [and more;
And loves the cherish'd semblance more
So the trac'd griefs that now no longer
harm, [charm.
Too near to please us once, again shall
Yes, Britons! Peace returns: once
more is giv'n [Heav'n!
The leisure to be wise—best boon of
Haste, hail the dawning *Æra* with de-
light; [night.
Nor check the swelling transport e'en to-
What though our Bard no hallow'd flame
inspire,
Weak to prevail, strong only in desire,
What tho' his breast no breathing rap-
tures move, [Still I love!
Like those that stamp with being B.—
Gill shall your praise the drooping Muse
renew, [more!
Pledge of success to those who merit

EPILOGUE.

[The Hon. Mr. SPENCER wrote the Epi-
logue to Mr. Lewis's Tragedy of
Alfonso, but as, in the delivery of it
by Mrs. H. Johnston, considerable
alterations were made from the ori-
ginal manuscript, we insert a literal
copy of the Epilogue, as written by
him.]

I LONG have thought Apollo's old divi-
sion
Of tears and smiles a most unfair deci-
sion,
Justice requires that each Dramatic Muse
One of those pow'rful arms alone should
use, [times borrow
Or else, that each from each shou'd some-
The charm of Mirth, or dignity of Sor-
row;
But still on ev'ry Stage this law is found,
Poor Tragedy, confin'd to one dull
round, [der,
Sees Comedy invade her rights unchid-
Whilst all reprisals are to her forbid-
den;
For tears oft-times *iscom* Thalia's eyes,
But for a single smile her buskin'd sister
dies! [ute her
Sure then, those critic rules too hardly
Which e'en the sportive Epilogue-refute
her; [press shook,
Who—when the dews from Tragic Cy-
Chill ev'ry heart, and sadden, ev'ry
look—
Who boasts to stern a taste, as to deny
One leaf of Comic Bay those dews to
dry!

If then the claims of Epilogue succeed,
Next *Amelrofa* her own cause must plead;
Few tears I feel when thus arraign'd I
stand
Before the fairest Jury in the land;
Forgive my vanity if I declare
I think to be my *Pears* you must be
fair— [mitted—
For crimes of Love projected or com-
For filial Duties slighted or omitted—
'Th' Indictment runs.—Some Judges here
I see [me;
Whose sympathising hearts must pardon
Some who, it sworn to truth, would free
confess [frets!
What claim of wedded marriage pos-
Who swore for *Helen* the great *Infanter*
Love [grove;
On Scottish Moors cou'd plant a myrtle
Who found dark *Northen* nights as clear
as noon, [moon,
Gilt with the radiance of the honey-
Who think the margent thistles of the
'Twined, [cared,
When press'd by am'rous feet, all flows is
And own in all their lives they never have
seen [Green!
Verdure to bright as that of *Guerra*
But my last task, I fear, will hardly
prove—
To justify my Lover, not my Love—
Gepus had his faults, and many too,
Nay some were crimes, and crimes of
blackest hue.
That crime's the worst of all (e'en I must
own) [Dread,
Which shakes a Patriot King's person
Yet o'er his faults his valour him re-
vail'd— [I Ed,
The hero, not the man, my heart re-
You too have doublets left, my bea-
teous friends, [friends!
What charms to Love heroic valour
You too will own, it haply time disco-
vers [vers—
Some imperfections in your valiant Lo-
You too will own, Love ne'er to blind
is found, [bound!
As when his eyes with laurel wreaths are

PROLOGUE

TO

FASHIONABLE FRIENDS.

Written by WILLIAM ROBERT SPEN-
CER, Esq.

Spoken by Mr. C. KEMBLE.

HARD is the chase poor authors now
pursue [new!
In this old world, to hunt out something
Where

Where can the modern poet turn to find
 One undiscover'd treasure of the mind,
 One drop untasted yet in Learning's
 spring, [wing;
 Or one unwearied plume in Fancy's
 Our grandiose bards, with prodigal ex-
 pence [and lente,
 Squander'd the funds of genius, wit,
 Annuitants of fame, they took no care,
 How ill their beggar'd successors might
 fare [train'd,
 Each thought exhausted, all invention
 A selfish immortality they gain'd,
 And left no spot in all Apollo's garden,
 No firm in all Parnassus worth a farthing;
 Some keen observers, on Dame Nature's
 face, [true;
 The cross-foot marks of time and tickneth
 No wonder, then, if our poetic lines
 Felt her richer, fruitful bloom more genuine
 true;
 Nature's 'st milder virgin smiles display'd,
 True, would a spiritless, nor a ruin'd maid
 For she was won, if chronicles speak
 truth, [youth;
 By many a Grecian, many a Roman
 But still the lovely libertine return'd
 Charming yet unview'd, and favours yet
 ungrudg'd,
 For one immortal boy to *him* alone,
 All beauties and her failings all were
 there [tushion,
 He'd *his* *et* *him*, or *plac*, or *man*, or
Du *del* *the* *could* her glorious passion.
 What time all rules of critic prudery
 brav'd, [form the laid
 In Avon's hollow'd stream her angel
 Her *del* *gl* *now* less transport
 move,
 What for Nature artificial love,
 Though, for her age, the dame looks
 passing well, [tell
 Six thousand years hard living still must
 Even for the fatalist few themes remain,
 Folly herself has long been in the wane,
 Folly, tho' here immortal still the dwells,
 In *Strull* *rag* *pally* shakes her rusted bells
 Is Folly then to old?—Why, let me see,
 About what time of life may Folly be—
 Oh, she was born, by nicest calculation,
 One moment after woman's first creation
 This night our *unknown* author will
 produce
 Old subjects moderniz'd for present use;
 If you're displeas'd, be cautious how you
 shew it; [Poet;
 Perhaps your nearest neighbour is the
 But if you're pleas'd, and anxious to be-
 friend us,
 Like FASHIONABLE FRIENDS, in crowds
 attend us!

EPILOGUE.

Written by the Hon. WILLIAM LAMB,
 Spoken by Miss DE CAMP.

SURF, had our Author, whom in vain
 we seek, [week,
 Compos'd the play, you just have seen, but
 He would not now have lent me to at-
 tend,

In Italy, the death-bed of my friend;
 To throw away this gas auspicious year,
 And lose the prospect which is opening
 here

Is this a time for me abroad to roam,
 Now peace will lend to many lovers
 home?

Sailors vict' or us still on ev'ry sea,
 O'er ev'ry foe, who yet must strike to me,
 And Captains cover'd with hard-earned
 known,

From Eastern climates, beautifully brown,
 Peace, which in ev'ry face throughout the
 isle

Has spread a heart-felt, universal smile,
 Peace, which in all most variously excites
 New views, new thoughts, new fancies,
 new delights; [gain,

Some think on pleasure, some alone on
 On price of stocks, or plenty of Cham-
 paign,

Exports and imports trading men engage,
 Cloth for new coats, new dances for the
 stage,

Forward the epicure with trant' port looks
 To a fresh troop of revolution cooks,
 And o'er the pre-exults, whose precious
 store

Has been denied him ten sad years before;
 While the gay nymph, who lures a crowd
 of slaves, [waves—

Prepares her charms, resolv'd to cross the
 Relolv'd the beaux of Paris to invade,
 And flit with whisker'd Generals of Bri-
 gade.

Amidst these different tastes, may I
 advance [with France?

The grounds on which I vote for peace
 Then—though through all this time of
 war and fear, [here,

We have not suffer'd much in England
 Yet now, I own, new hopes within me
 rise, [more wide—

Of times more great, more happy, and
 New London shall appear itself again,
 Adorn'd with fresh supplies of hand-
 some men; [wade

No thought of business now shall enter in—
 The nightly ball, and frequent malque-
 rade;

Now luxury again on wealth shall thrive,
 And pleasure rule, and usury revive—

Exulting fashion hails the happy league ;
Hence love of cards, and leisure for intrigue ;

Credit, and curricles, and dice increase,
Racing, and all the useful arts of peace.

The Morning Post may now display,
unfurld,

Four columns of the Fashionable World,
And, not confin'd to tell of war's renown,
Spread all the news around of all the town ;

While gay Gazettes the polish'd Treasury
Of splendid fashions, not of vulgar figures ;
Proud to record the tailor's deeds and name,

And give the milliner to deathless fame,
Who first shall force proud Gallia to confess

Herself inferior in the arts of dress.

Oh ! join to pray my hopes may not be vain ,

Commence, gay Peace, a long and joyous May
Europe's nations, by my counsels wife,

Learn 'e'en thy faults to cherish and to shun
And shunning glory's bright, but fatal star,

Prefer thy follies to the woes of war !

HACKNEY PLAY.

HACKNEY SCHOOL has long and justly been celebrated for its triennial Play of Shakespeare. The war and calamitous season of 1801, however, suspended it for that its regular year, but returning peace and plenty have gratified the great admirers of Shakespeare with a dramatic treat, which, literally speaking, in the present degenerate state of the Drama, is not to be enjoyed elsewhere. The uncommon pains which are taken with the elocution of the Gentlemen educated at Mr. Newcome's School, and the great attention paid to the stage effect and minutiae of the scene, render it in every respect complete. Julius Cæsar was the play this time, and the nights of playing Monday, May the 10th, the 11th, 12th, and 13th. The following is the

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

Julius Cæsar	Mr. CLARKE.
Octavius Cæsar	Mr. DAVIES.
M. Antony	Mr. PARDOE.
M. Emil. Lepidus	Mr. COLDHAM.
Brutus	Mr. MONEY.
Cassius	Mr. S. MONEY.
Calpurnia	Mr. F. REED.
Trebonius	Mr. SEAWELL.
Decius Brutus	Mr. DOBREE.
Metellus Cimber	Mr. TYSSIN.
Cinna	Mr. ROLLISTON.

Messala	Mr. SOTHEY.
Titinius	Mr. GOSTLING.
Soothsayer	Mr. MILES.
Lucilius	Mr. REED.
Volumnius	Mr. COLDHAM.
Varro	Mr. WILLIAMS.
Claudius	Mr. ELDEN.
Strato	Mr. SWICKLE.
Lucius	Mr. FRANKS.
Pindarus	Mr. POWELL.
Carpenter	Mr. WILKINSON.
Cobler	Mr. CURTIS.
Calphurnia	Mr. J. ROLLISTON.
Portia	Mr. SAUNDERS.
1st Plebeian	Mr. MAYNE.
2d Plebeian	Mr. ROBERTS.
3d Plebeian	Mr. STEWART.
4th Plebeian	Mr. BARTOW.
1st Soldier	Mr. MAYN.
2d Soldier	Mr. W. BARTOW.
Servant to Ju- lius Cæsar	Mr. G. PARDOE.
Servant to M. Antony	Mr. R. SAUNDERS.
Servant to Octa- vius Cæsar	Mr. MILES.
Messenger	Mr. HOLFORD.
Senators, Soldiers, and Attendants.	

The following Prologue and Epilogue, written by Stephen Sullivan, Esq. were spoken on the occasion, the former by Mr. F. Reed, the latter by Mr. Saunders, who performed Portia.

PROLOGUE.

THE din of arms, the battle's heat, the strife
Of thousands combating for fame and life,
The widow's deep distress, the orphan's
moan, [the ne,
The victims slaughter'd at Ambition's
Their now app' pain—their sickening hor-
rors cease, [peace.
And nations breathe again the calm of
Hence let us date our comfort, hence
unite
To fill the peace with rational delight ;
Tread the old boards again, and fresh re-
newe [peace drew.
The glowing pictures England's Shake-
But if the nicer touches, that demand
More skilful acting, and a master's hand ;
If Shakespeare's energy in us be lost,
And all the charms his magic numbers
best ;
Or trembling diffidence, or cold neglect,
Rob of its force, or spoil of its effect ;
O turn not with falacious eyes away,
But mild indulgence let your looks dis-
play ! [extend,
Kind to our first attempts, your smiles
And drop the name of critic in the friend
O ! that

Of that great Julius from his tomb
 could rise,
 And hither pointing his astonished eyes,
 Behold, transferr'd to Britain's happier
 coast, [once could boast,
 That power the world's proud outries
 That paltry life that once provok'd his
 scorn,
 Pent up by Ocean, cheerless and forlorn;
 That paltry life, pre-eminent in fame,
 Bid distant nations tremble at her name;
 Protected science in her borders grows,
 And arts are nurs'd in elegant repose.
 Such is this country! such this envied
 clime, [time,
 That claims the useful portion of our
 Yet suffers us o'er faith and seas to
 roam,
 More to wander to us our native home.

EPILOGUE.

(*Portia enters with a Glof., and surveys
 the Company*)

STAY—let me see—I vow—I think I'm
 blind, [mind,

What ails this play?—It is not to my
 Or it is—I cannot for my life
 Find one resemblance here to Brutus'
 wife,

Not one—to very fond, or very mad,
 F'en for the ball of buds that may be had,
 To do—"Lord bless me, What?" I
 hear you say,— [Play.

Why, L. lies, don't you recollect the
 Did I not him the dagger's point sul-
 tain,

And with a stoic's nerve encounter pain?
 "Oh!" that's all, and you have nothing
 more [a bore,

To say—"conscience stop—for that's
 Such strange romantic notions, do to read,
 But practise them—"Is quite a farce,
 indeed,

Nothing, depend on it, like modern wives,
 One everlasting rattle's all our lives;
 Free as the air, we sport it at our ease,
 No earthly study but ourselves to please;
 Just as the maggot bites, we gad about,
 And when the husband's in—the wife is
 out. [plays

Balls, masquerading, op'ras, concerts,
 Dark rooms, where spectres from the
 dead they raise [Goblin stories,

—What's the Greek word for all this
 I have it pat—Phantasmagoria.

Oh! you've no notion, by the bell of
 ton,

What unprinted and clever things are done.
 We whip the currier, and sport the gig,
 Caut'ring down Bond street in a Brutus
 wig. [wag.

We whip it round a post, turn sharp, cut
 And scarce endure the vulgar in the
 street. [the

Then, to add something to the dull row,
 Of Folly, and to chafe that Spectre Spleen,
 To break the stink of a London spring,

And hit upon a plan exact the thing;
 These dear, delightful, Pic Nics we in-
 vent— [is meant;

Where more than meets the eye, they say,
 Still 'tis amusing, you must all agree,
 To enter for ourselves, whatever it be;

So we take tags and ends of this and
 that,

A motley sho of I knew not what;
 And when our own plain English will
 not do, [ragout;

We force our palates with some French
 Or failing there, we give it all the zest—
 Of German dishes, exquisitely dress'd."

One word it passing—that you all may
 know

How rich the boon you will on us bestow,
 It, * with this mantle least, and St. de-
 lape's fate, [beat.

The want Pic Nic Suppers you can

POETRY.

GREENWICH PARK:

OR,

WHITSUN MONDAY.

[With a VIEW taken on the Spot by
 J. N. Esq. R. A.]

THE glorious sun now rises gay,
 Promise of a brilliant day.

Leave your toils and cares for one day,
 Greenwich Bay 'tis Whitsun Monday.

Now the throng begin to pour
 Thro' the Memories to the Tower;
 From Spite fields in crowds they come;
 From Shore ditch and from Hackney some.
 Hark! each driver from his coach,
 As the motley groups approach,

* The curtain rises, and discovers all the performers.

Hails

Hails 'em, with tremendous bawl,
Room for Barbers! *Shavers all!*
And the noisy boat-man roars,
Sculler? Sculler? Oars, Sir? Oars?

The 'prentice, pantaloon'd to treat,
Hands his fair ore to her feat,
Then beside her gently sits,
Courting—cracking nuts by fits;
While around, with cheerful faces,
Lads and lasses take their places,
And the boat-man doffs his coat,
Calling out to—"Trim the boat."

Now adown fair Phemes they glide,
Bandyng jakes from side to side,
Ship-bells jingling—showing sailors,
"Barbers a' l'!" "Taylors! Taylors!"

Here's a pair!—How smart they look!
Crabby John and Betty Cock!"

Cuck!—his owl Pour they gaze,
Each gay lad flutes his lute,
Head in air, head no low,
Give to *her* the custom'd bow
Hark! the merchant's cheerful note,
Heard from yonder gilded boat,
"What a handsome, well-dress'd crew!"
Holland trousers—jackets blue,
And their Ladies at each side,
Chanting as they sweetly glide,
While England's banner o'er them waves,
Brave men never will to slaves!

"What a charming group of sail-
ors!"

"Ma'am, you're wrong"—"What
Are they sailors?"

Bubble, bubble, now and hubble;
Now among the boats they rattle:
The narrow keel now cuts the strand,
Each joyous soul prepares to land,
Midst shouting, swearing, wrangling,
laughter,

Some in mud, and some in water;
While the cropp'd tails and jenny spark
Onward push for Greenwich Park

Hark! the merry bells are ringing.
Happy mortals!—cheerful singing—
Dancing—eating—drinking—smoking—
Wrangling—tome—and others jeking.
Bless me! What a mingled din!
"Show 'em up!—Pray walk in!"
Just now going to begin!"

Lo! the Park, and many a stall,
With toys and ribbons, 'gainst its wall;
And *Pidcock* with his beads to rare O,
And strolling actors, with *Pizarro*,
Shewing th' intrinsic art
From its primeval stage—a cart!

Now the Park's small entrance view:
Ah! what struggling to get through.

"Bless me, Sir! don't squeeze me!"
"Ma'am, so! head is on my toe!"

One gen'ral push, now—"Yo—ho—
hey!"

"Huzza! we're in the Park my boy!"

Mercy on us! What a do!"

"I've lost a cloak!" "and I a shoe!"

"Stop Thief! pray stop that running fid-
lere,

He's scampering off with my umbrella."

See the *ruffled lasses* paid

Lending each a helping hand,

Smoothing back dishevell'd tresses,

Pinning up their tatter'd dresses.

The anxious school-boy takes his
staid,

Brandish'd truncheon in his hand,

Arming, by one skilful fling,

To drive the crane o'er the ring.

In spacious circle now you see

The merry lads and lasses see

One smart damsel, passing round,

Just without its ample bound,

Disguise the handkerchief—and mark!

I am well to that jenny spunk.

Round as the humble raven,

See the nymph, young o'er the lawn,

While the twin purring bud,

Anxious for the sweet reward,

The panting fugitive does bring,

Blushing, to the joyous ring,

'Midst laughing lads and tutting misses

Takes his well-earn'd prize of kisses

There the well-known hill appears,

Down its slope they trip in pairs,

The long drawn line, lurk'd hard in

hard,

Waiting for the signal stand,

'Tis giv'n, and off they nimbly go

Adown the steep in steady row.

"But stop! ah, stop!—across the slope

"*Mischievous boys have drawn the rope!*"

Heels o'er head! away they go!

Tumbling to the vale below!

In vain the rolling fair-ore tries

To hide her charms from vulgar eyes,

The stocking black, or blue, or white,

The lovely legs expos'd to sight,

The pretty foot in neat made shoe,

Nay, e'en the sacred garter too!

What joyous shouts now rend the sky

As each tall'n nymph essays to rise,

While the swain, with tender care,

Sweetly soothes his trembling pair,

And from this disastrous scene

Leads her blushing o'er the green.

Firm against von spreading tree

Timber Tree, the fidler, see,

"Waking the dul to harmony"

See the active tail r go,

Flut on heel—then on toe;

Now retreating—then advancing,

While the squightly hornpipe dancing.

Hail

Hail! all hail to One Tree Hill!
 Here we'll sit and gaze our fill:
 Ships and boats, and herds and flocks,
 Blackwall Yard and London Docks,
 A palace, too, beneath our feet*,
 The sailor's well-earn'd last retreat,
 And Deptford Yard, and meads, and bow'ls,
 And land'd Angitia's distant tow'ls.

It Greenwich Park such joys can give
 At Whitluntide, there let me live

SCANNED.

THE RETREAT TO THE COTTAGE OF MON REPOS.

A POETICAL OLIO.

BY JOHN, THE HERMIT.

(Continued from page 254.)

OCCASIONAL POEMS, WRITTEN AT
 THE COTTAGE, WITH INSCRIPTIONS
 IN THE GARDEN.

IV.

*Written during a Storm of Wind in
 the Month of May.*

How loud the wind howls! hark!
 'Tis like the wave [shore!
 That breaks tremendous on the rocky
 'squirts of the storm! restrain its rage,
 And spare my blossoms, spare my winter's
 store!

The sun's obscured!—'tis all is gloom
 around! [vine!

And now behold its radiant face dis-
 appear again the darksome scene re-
 turns! [thine!

And now again meridian splendour

The clouds impetuous sail along the sky!

See! see their shadows fleet along the
 hills! [hour!

O scene sublime of Nature's troubled
 'Thro' all my soul a gentle hummer
 thrills!

Alas, my trees! how wild your branches
 wave! [the salt!

Your leaves, your blossoms, fly before
 Torn from their parent-arms they scatter
 wide!

See, all around, the vernal ruin cast!

See, on the bosom of my native stream,
 The little wave attempt, in vain, its
 power!

See, see, the reeds now lash its shiver-
 ing breast,

Now rise, and spread around a scanty
 show'r!

The tender corn bows down its infant
 head,

Yields to the storm, and to its parent
 Clings for support!—and see! with arms
 a kiss,

Asks for protection whence it owes its
 birth!

The feather'd warblers, mounted on the
 gale,

With shrieks of terror swift are borne
 How wild their cries! how chang'd their
 little notes, [sing long!

Since last I heard their love-inspir-

Infatuate spirits of the storm, oh spare!

Each blast a thousand embryo's fruits
 devours! [fruits!

Ill omen is the winter's reign! O spare thy
 destructive to my fruits and budding
 flow'rs!

How loud the wind howls! hark!
 Like the wave [shore!

That breaks tremendous on the rocky

—The voice of Pity and the Muse,
 how vain, [thine!

To save my blossoms, and my winter's

V.

Lines, written after the Storm.

WHERE that untimely clouded brow,
 Dejected matron, Nature, say!

Why dost thou locks thus wildly flow?
 O made upon thy favourite May!

Alas! thy grief, I know too well!
 I told by *Aprilia's* borrow'd charms,
 Thy children built their wintry cell,
 And flew, conspurc'd, to her arms.

'Twas *Maia's* form the trait're's wore!
 Unwonted smiles her face adorn;
 O! *tempest's* gales, a suffering *Pere*
 She stole, and gave them to the Morn.

What blossoms cliver'd ev'ry tree!
 What beauties did each bud unfold!
 In *Thou's* tale what wealth we see!
 What latent stores of burnished gold!

At length the injured *Maia* came!
 She finds her pernil power assumed;
 Her eyes with indignation flame,
 And vengeance on the year she doom'd.

To loose her rage *Pomona* rove,
 Packaging up her children's fate.
 "O spare (the maid) each blooming grove!
 "O pity, ere it be too late!"

The jealous *Maia*, frowning, cried,
 "To *April's* arms why didst thou
 fly?"

"Who nurst, for ages nurst, thy pride,
 "Ingrateful goddess! who but I?"

She stamps!—forth rush high, wafting,
 winds!

Forth *Eurus*, at her bidding flew!
 His breath the pregnant earth upbids,
 And blighting fogs his path pursue!
 Fast, from each branch, the blossoms fly!
 The leaves a faded aspect wear!
 'Tis this, O *Nature*! makes thee sigh!
 'Tis hence the cause of thy despair!

Ah, thoughtless *Moss*! on thy head
 Shall all thy dutiful vengeance fall!
 Thy cheek shall lose its lovely red,
 Thy robe shall meet the scorn of all

Yes! those who wont to prize thy charms,
 And hail thee Queen of Love's domain,
 Shall turn, disgusted, from thy arms,
 And bless no more thy transient reign.

Thou wilt repent, impassioned Maid!
 In tears repent thy senseless rage;
 E'en now, mad Nymph! thy glories fade,
 E'en now thou wear'st the look of age!

Thy children, erst in garlands dressed,
 Whose breaths with odours fraught
 the gale.

Have lost the beauties they possessed,
 And call no fragrance thro' the vale.

Lo! *Nature's* troubled form survey!
 Haste! at her feet thy crime deplore.
 Thy tears shall wash thy guilt away,
 And all thy wonted charms restore.

VI.

An Inscription, addressed to the Future of
 the Garden of the Cottage of *Mon Repos*.

This garden fair, whose blooming flow'rs
 Diffuse their fragrant souls around,
 Is sacred to the smiling hours.

When Love and Friendship tread the
 ground.

O may no heedless hand molest
 The mingled sweets that flourish here!
 Nor rudely snatch, from *Nature's* breast,
 The bloom and verdure of the year!

Go! drink the fragrance, view the bloom!
 To thee, to none be these denied;
 But, ah my friends! no more presume
 To rob the garden of its pride!

* Independent of the cold arid winds which blew at this time, there had not a drop of rain fallen for nearly a month—at least not in this part of the country.

† In answer to a Sonnet addressed to me, in the *European Magazine* for December 1801, page 443. See, also, another answer to the same Sonnet, at page 48 of the present volume.

For soon, should each admiring train
 Cull from the beds their garlands gay,
 Nor bloom, nor fragrance, would remain,
 To charm us on a future day!

VII.

Inscription on a Summer Seat.

O TALK not of man's hapless doom!
 'Tis all a telly to repine!
 "Talk of the flow'rs that round us
 bloom,"
 Of virtue, of women, and of wine.

VIII.

At another Place.

"In a garden live, like me,
 "It thou lov'st simplicity."

IX.

On the Entrance into the Garden is placed
 the following Quotation

"In this Garden no tree, no shrub, no
 flower, has its particular place.—every
 thing is varied,—every thing is scattered
 about with a kind of disorder, which has
 no other rule but abundance.—Is not this
 contrary, in fact, the property of Na-
 ture?"

JOHN, THE HERMIT

*Cottage of Mon Repos,
 near Canterbury, Kent.*

(To be continued.)

SONNET TO AGRICOLA SYLLIUS.

CROWN me with myrtle! Ah, my
 friend forbear! [me mine]
 Not waste wreaths, nor laurel crowns,
 I turn my lyre alone to in the my care,
 The humblest votary of the sacred
 Nigæ. [It shines,
 Deem'd none my birth to flock Master.
 The boy's kindly plants [see] [see]
 And my sweet Myrtle! [can I say it
 faded] [pupped]

For yet the bloom its charmed roots
 Ah! nothing prospered round me, no-
 thing grew, [yet]

But weeping willows and the mournful
 JOANNES DELLII SYLLIUS.
*Cottage of Mon Repos,
 near Canterbury.*

SONNET TO THE SAME *.

WHOE'ER thou art, that, with the
voice of song, [praise,
Pours on my ravish'd ear the sounds of
Sounds ' which thro' all my muficful la-
bours long, [days;
Never before beguill'd my penive
Whoe'er thou art, receive the only boon
My heart can offer, or my hand fupply !
Receive my gratitude ! and may'ft thou
loon [mine eye.
Remove the cloud that veils thee from
Together, then, we'll court th' Aonian
maid, [shade.
On *Stour's* green margin, and in *Dura's*
JOANNES DE LILIUS RUSIICUS.
Cottage of Men Repos,
near Canterbury, Kent.

POEM ON THE CELEBRATION OF
PEACE, APRIL 29, 1802.

Inscribed to the Right Hon. HENRY
ADDINGTON, Chancellor of the Ex-
chequer.

HAIL, gentle Peace ! all hail celestial
Maid ! [nia's shore
Welcome, thrice welcome, to Britain—
Come to our plains, in thy lov'd folds
a ray'd ; [it more.
Come to thy favour'd seat, and never quit
Come with thy balm and soothe the wi-
dows' tears, [ing hearts,
The orphans' grief, the parents' break-
Come, cheer afflicted friendship, that re-
vives [imparts

The sacred tie that friendship name
Oh ! may'it thou not be frighted hence
[state,
By sad mistaken men, whose pride, of
Forced thee to quit fair Albion's isle and
main, [the state.
Th' oughtlets what evils might befall
Haply, tell savage War has ceased its
rage, [goal,
And abler guides conduct us to the
Then wisdom will insure a happier age,
And animate with joy the public soul.

And chief to thee my grateful he *o* I
raise, [ried zeal
To thee, oh Addington ! whose ur-wea-
His blest'd us with lov'd Peace's ch. ar-
ing rays, [seal.
Built on the firmest base, thy country's
Now shall our plains a smiling aspect
wear, [work pursue ;
And labouring hands with joy their
Thy valued name shall unto each be
dear, [to you.
And every grateful thought be turned

Contentment now shall walk the flowery
meads, [days ;
To taste the pleasures of these halcyon
And rustic Pan shall tune his oaten reeds,
And every bird shall warble forth thy
praise.

For May will now with double sweets
delight ; [charms display ;
The hawthorn bloom will greater
And every shrub will aid to glad the
light, [day.
To crown the joys of this auspicious

Since honour, truth, and candour, grace
the mind,
And add to man a dignity and fame,
Where shall we chie excalted virtues find
So splendid as in ADDINGTON, thy
name.

Long will thy name be to this country
dear, [balm !
Long may thy skilful hands direct the
So long shall happy Britain bled appear,
And Arts and Commerce flourish thro'
the realm.

Such are the feelings that inspire my
theme,
Not loud flattery to offend thine ear.
Happy, could thy but merit thy esteem,
To cheer their author's labours thro'
the year.

T. DAY.

Woodford, April 29, 1802.

IDYLLIUM.

FROM THE GRIEK OF MOSCHUS.

HAIL ! bright ornament of night,
Hesper, Venus' golden light !
Thro' Selene's lamp on high,
Streams the tarest of the sky ;
Yet still to thy gentle ray,
All the stars then homage pay.
Hail ! then, ornament of night,
Hesper, Venus' golden light !
What time 'neath the dusky clouds
Dian chaste her glory shrouds,
Lend, oh lend, thy placid ray
On my night-bewildered way.
Guide me, blest with humble lot,
To my favourite shepherd's cot,
Where the village nymphs among,
Mirth uppires the rustic song.
Soon her silver beam will die,
As her crescent quits the sky.
'Tis not rapine prompts my mind
Thro' the darkling glade to wind ;

* See page 207 of this volume.

Or to seek the twilight gleam,
 There to rob the sleeping pen
 I nor stop, with brutal force,
 Lonely travellers in their course,
 Nor with step unhallow'd, rude,
 On the night's still ear intrude
 Love's my crime,—oh! guide my way,
 With thy meek resplendent ray;
 And bright ornament of night,
 Give thou Venus' golden light!

May 4.

SONNET TO FANCY.

THE bright hand'd Sun now sinks on
 Ocean's breast, [sky,
 Meek twilight flares along the mottled
 The distant twinkling of the starfields
 die, [the West
 And Evening spreads her grey veil o'er
 Thee, lovely Maid! at this lone hour I
 hail,
 'Thou airy Sylph, Imagination's child!
 Inspired by thee, I'll seek the wood-
 lands wild, [vale,
 Or rove enchanted through the thint
 Trace in the marsh'd clouds some giant-
 form, [moor,
 And cull the flow'rets of thy varied
 Or list'ning to the torrent's awful
 roar, [storm—
 View thro' thy mirror the intimate
 But should of this bright visions inter-
 vene, [scene
 Oh! realize, sweet Maid, the fairy
 May 4. * E. S.

TO AN UNKNOWN BEAUTY.

IN IMITATION OF COWLEY.

A DIAMOND's praises all proclaim,
 And all to own it would aspire;
 For though we know not whence it came,
 Yet still its lustre we admire.
 Thus though unknown to all your race,
 I feel the beauty of that face.
 I fancied to defend my heart,
 That few my courage could exceed,
 But you approach'd, untaught by art,
 And all my boasted courage fell
 I saw—and prophesied defeat:
 You spoke—the conquest was complete.
 The hero of the martial train,
 When he receives the fatal blow,
 Looks up, while writhing with the pain,
 And owns the courage of his foe.
 So I, while smarting with despair,
 Look up and own my victor fair.
 Thus vanquish'd in the tender strife,
 I yield to your all-powerful charms;
 O take my freedom! spare my life!
 And let my prison be these arms.

Grant, lovely stranger, this request,
 And, though a captive, I am blest.
 April 28, 1802.

H.

SONNET TO A COLD PLUMB
PUDDING

IN IMITATION OF MODERN WRITERS.

BY LIGNEL LOFTY, ESQ.

DELICIOUS fare! with various sweets
 To rife, [sweets I woo,
 Though thou art cold as ice, thou
 And as thy bland unmeaning face I
 view, [life,
 I muse me on the cold rude way of
 And I am sad, and thus this nutcracker
 Would end, but ah! I often betwixt
 how few
 The chances that a better will ensue
 From pistol, blunderbuss, or Sheffield
 knife. [brave,
 'Tis said that thou canst ease the lover's
 And quench the flame that maddens
 his heart, [impet,
 Then to thine humble head I me cede
 For certes Love has rebeld him of late
 rest. [vain,
 Ah, no! thoue icy aspect gives him
 And brings to mind no Deba's cold dis-
 dain.

April 2, 1802

J. H.

• ELEGY

IN MEMORY OF ———,
 Who died April 10, 1802

IN the drear silence of the awful hour
 Which wraps the world in universal
 gloom,
 There, Meditation, solitary Power,
 I had, whilst bending o'er this forgotten
 tomb.
 Hush'd, in the arms of Sleep, each ruder
 breath;
 I'm's busy murmurs and restlessness,
 Ah! how strange sciences Nature's
 death,
 And all creation sleeps—to wake no
 Lamented Shade! how Memory lives to
 pain, [years'—
 As on a map, the days of other
 Ere yet this bounding heart had felt re-
 strain;
 Before their eyes had fled distrustful
 Lov'd hours, long pain, of infancy and
 ease, [known,
 More lov'd, since only by remembrance
 When all could charm, and every object
 please, [thine;
 And Innocence maintain'd her peaceful
 Then

A better never brushed the wood,
The stubble, or the moor;
Each sign, each word, she understood,
But now she'll hunt no more.

Long did she strive her griefs to bear;
And sought in vain for rest:
But in the struggle fell despair
O'ercame her faithful breast.

It pained her much to lose her friend,
Who cherished her in youth:
'Twas this which brought her to her
end,

'Twas constancy and truth.
Friendship to true, with men how rare!
How seldom to be true!

In town? you rarely find it there,
Nor oft in village give

To her life's changing scenes have been
Scenes of joy and sorrow:

It smooth she found to-day the Green,
Rubs she had to-morrow.

Scarcely she brought from cottage-
door,

In plenteous halls to sit,
When she again met the poor
Was forc'd to seek her lot

'Till pining, thin, and thoroughly led

By hunger's stern command,

She sought her master's house for bread,
And lick'd his well known hand,

Who gently tick'd her panting side,

And told her she should stay:

Ah! now she thought her days would
glide

Bright and serene away.

So men, if Fortune laughs awhile,

And hush'd are winds and sea,

Suppose the one will always smile,
The other calm will be.

But, in the midst of all her joy,

By an unlucky stroke,

A stone from some unfeeling boy
Her leg in pieces broke.

What pleasure, then, can plenty give?

Or what the greatest wealth?

If at the time in pain we live,

Or want the blessing health!

Nor think these artless lines too much,

A spaniel tho' was she;

Ah! may our friends prove ever such,
Reader, to you all the same!

Thus over Chloe's cold remains

My tribute having paid;

May nothing but the Redbreast's strains
Intrude where she is laid:

There may his song salute the morn,

Or silent evening cheer;

There may the grails the place adorn

Throughout the changing year.

March 15, 1802.

SONNET

WRITTEN IN BURGHEY PARK

How grateful, Burghley, art thy hang-
ing woods, [beam

Scarcely opening to the pale moon's placid

That trembling plays on thy expansive

stream, [broods,

Amid whose shades my fancy pensive

And close day's then nightly gambols

play. [scintillate,

Or have I trespass'd each forbidden

When from the opening eye lid of the

morn [ray.

The tinge, sun full glanc'd his intent

To lip the dew drops from each berd-

ing blade [the glide.

Thou with unnumber'd stars illumine

Delightful scenes in their remembrance

place!— [crow,

Forgotten Comus and his bounteous

These joys, to reason and to Nature

true, [had

From Memory's tablet rec'd, thou be

O. GILK

TO THE MEMORY OF

THE LATE DUKE OF BEDFORD

BY MR. O'KEEFE.

Men's deeds that we acknowledge to
be good

We write upon the surface of the globe,

Their ill ones long on memory remain,

Then leaves of brass the tablet of our
brain.

Not to report, nor records of the tomb,

Is left the act that brings the final doom,

Each cause of endless wrath, or endless
love,

Indelible, is register'd above.

When pointless floods shall cease to lave
the shore, [more,

And brass and steel and marble are no
As tecks the venging Demon for the

line [of thee,

That tells, oh Russell! those few faults

The volume which thy virtues shall re-
cord [Lord,

An Angel opens. Then, thus says the

"Enter, thou faithful Steward, to my
joy, [pley."

"My given talent thou didst well em-

return was not signed by the Clerk of the Crown, but by his Deputy. Lord Redefdale, however, stated, that on examination of the A.B. he found, that the signature either of the Clerk of the Crown, or that of his Deputy, was sufficient; and that as Lord Charleville had in other respects conformed to the rules of the A.B. Lord Redefdale therefore moved, that the order of the day be discharged.—Agreed to.

THURSDAY, APRIL 15.

The Royal Assent was given, by Commission, to thirty-three public and private Bills. Among the former were, the £5,000,000 Loan Bill; the Bill for laying additional Duties on Houses and Windows, the Irish Duties Bill; the Bill for regulating the Corn Trade between Great Britain and Ireland; and the Twopenny Scots Bill.—A Bill for laying additional Duties on Servants, Houses, &c. and the Beer and Malt Duty Bills, were brought from the Commons.—Adjourned to

MONDAY, APRIL 26.
Lord Ellenborough (late Sir Edward Law) was introduced, between Lords Auckland and Alvanley, and took the oaths and his seat.

TUESDAY, APRIL 27.

Lord Holland presented a Petition from the Debtors confined in the Gaol of Litchfield, praying for relief.—Ordered to lie on the table.

THURSDAY, APRIL 29.

Lord Pelham presented a Message from the King, similar to that which had been delivered in the House of Commons, relative to a provision for the Dukes of Suffolk and Cambridge; to which an answer was instantly agreed to. His Lordship also laid before the House a copy of the Definitive Treaty.

FRIDAY, APRIL 30.

The Royal Assent was given, by Commission, to the Malt and Beer Duty Bill, the Assessed Taxes Bill, the Bank Restriction Bill, and a great number of private Bills.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

TUESDAY, APRIL 6.

UPON the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, a Vote of Thanks, similar to that of the Lords, was passed, *nem con* to the Navy, Army, and Volunteer Corps.

Mr. Alexander brought up the Report of the Budget, and the Resolutions were read a first time, on the second reading, A conversation ensued between Dr. Lawrence, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Wilmot, the Resolutions relative to Malt, Hops, and Bees, were then agreed to.

The Resolutions for additional Duties on inhabited Houses and Windows were also agreed to.

After some farther conversation, the Resolutions were all agreed to, and Bills conformable to them ordered to be brought in.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 7.

Mr. Mainwaring moved the order of the day for the second reading of the Coroner's Bill.

Mr. Shaw Lefevre wished to know what were the precise objects of the Bill.

Mr. Mainwaring said, the objects of the Bill were to grant additional fees to Coroners on inquisitions, an allowance for attending the assizes and quarter sessions, and an additional allowance for expenses, all of which he meant to give

up, except the latter, which he conceived they were fairly entitled to.

Mr. Shaw Lefevre thought the principle of the Bill bad, and that the county-rate ought not to be burthened with such an expence.

Mr. Rose said, the allowances made to Coroners in pursuance of the Act of George II. were now insufficient and there were instances of counties where persons could not be found to execute the office of Coroner.

The Solicitor General stated an instance of a Coroner of a County who had been in office from 1782 to 1801, who had received from the County £171. 18s. 9d. for which he had taken 304 pounds, and travelled 2003 miles. He observed, that if an allowance was made to Coroners, it ought to be a sufficient allowance; and he trusted the House would suffer the Bill to go to a Committee.

After a few words from Mr. Mainwaring and Sir William Edmond the House divided.

The second reading immediately by 37 yeas to 11 nays.

The Bill was then read a second time. Mr. N. A. Vansittart brought up the Assessed Taxes Bill, which was read a first time.

On the question for the second reading, Mr. Robison rose to speak against the measure,

measure, considering it as a commutation for the Income Tax.

Mr. N. Vansittart observed, that the produce of these taxes being only 1,000,000 it could not be a commutation for 6,000,000.

Mr. Roblin explained.

The Bill was then ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

Mr. N. Vansittart brought up the Beer, Malt, and Hops Duty Bill, which was read a first time.

THURSDAY, APRIL 3.

Sir W. Scott brought in a Bill, which was read a first time, for amending and rendering more effectual several provisions of the Act of Hen VIII relative to the residence of the Clergy.

The Bill for imposing duties of 10s on Male Servants, 10 miles with their Families, went through a Committee, and was ordered for a third reading to-morrow. Here the Chancellor of the Exchequer observed, that persons employed in agriculture not being fit objects for this tax, and his intention to modify the Bill in its clauses to that effect.

The House in a Committee on the Parish Poor Bill, a clause, tending to repeal that part of the Act of James II which inflicted the punishment of twelve months imprisonment on any woman who had child become burdensome to the parish, in consequence of her poverty, was proposed by Mr. Osborne, but after a short conversation it was withdrawn.

FRIDAY, APRIL 4.

The order of the day was moved for, and the House resolved into a Committee on the Ashford Taxes Bill.

The House went into a Committee. A conversation took place between the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Jones, Mr. Vansittart, and Mr. Roblin; after which the House resumed, and the Report it was ordered to be received to-morrow.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the House, "That the restrictions imposed by the 37th of his present Majesty, with regard to payments of the Notes of the Bank of England should be further extended for a sum to be limited."

After some conversation, Mr. Tierney and Lord De Blayney, the motion was agreed to, and Bills ordered to be brought in.

MONDAY, APRIL 12.

On the third reading of the House and

the House, there were a few objections were made by Mr. Jones, who wished the Minister to defer the further consideration of it till Wednesday, on which day he moved that it be read.

Mr. Alderman Combe seconded the motion, which being put was negatived, and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

INQUIRY INTO THE CONDUCT OF THE LATE MINISTERS

Sir F. Burdett rose for the purpose of making his promised motion relative to the conduct of the late Ministers. He began by saying, that the time was at length arrived when conjecture and uncertainty were at an end, and the House would be at liberty to call upon those men who had discharged the office of the Executive Government, to answer for the situation into which they had plunged the country. The time was at length come when the national account of blood and treasure was to be made up, and it was much time to the Nation what had been received in return for the vast burthens which had been imposed and the lavish expenditure. It was the duty of the House to take a view of the conduct of Ministers during the war, the various and varying objects which they had held out for carrying it on, the frequent innovations and invasions which they had made on the Laws, a libel on aggrailions against the free Constitution of the Country. The question had been frequently discussed, and as often decided in the negative by the numerous and corrupt adherents of a corrupted Ministry. It was called aloud for some decision on their falsehood, corruption, and delusion. Their arrogant assertions and predictions had plunged the country into a state of anarchy, and by a variety of false prophecies and tricking impostures in imposing a continuance of the war, had been no less deluding in converting the Constitution, the fundamental laws, had been altered, the bulwarks of English liberty taken away, and nothing was left but corruption and fraud. The situation of every person in the country was changed, from the highest to the lowest. The King, Queen, Prince of Wales, Judges, Bishops, &c. and in short the whole face and appearance of things in England, Scotland, and Ireland, were changed in order to effect this change, which was the object of the war, an attack was made against the manners, morals, customs, and habits of the people. They had conspired and levied war, but the victory over the Country.

E e e

Situation

situation and Liberty of the People had been more decisive than any victory abroad. The press was shackled, and printers laid under restraint; if convicted a second time of printing what was deemed a libel, they were sentenced to be transported to Botany Bay. Libels were hard to be designated, sign-posts, scare-crows, &c. were called libels, and persons having the misfortune to erect such things were prosecuted. Star Chamber sentences were put in practice. Persons convicted were kept for years with the dread of their sentence hanging over their heads, and if they complained were threatened with severe denunciations. Others were taken up on suspicion, and kept in confinement without being brought to trial. The Trial by Jury was completely taken away. The Income Tax, a measure of the most oppressive and cruel kind, laid on the people, and Englishmen, whose pride it had once been to boast of their liberty, were summoned like culprits before a set of Commissioners, and made to give in a statement of their incomes upon oath; many of their statements thus verified upon oath were disbelieved by the Commissioners, and they were lurcharged, and consequently held out to the world as persons guilty of perjury. A little while before this unprincipled scheme of plunder was instituted, landed property was confiscated to a large amount by the sale of the Land Tax. Government entered into a sort of partnership with Gentlemen of Landed Estates, who often found themselves possessed of nothing more than their mere title-deeds. The Old Law of England was most shamefully perverted, the practice of secret imprisonment adopted, and, when inquiries were made, the unfortunate prisoners changed from prison to prison, so as to elude the sight of their friends. When he reflected on the conduct of the Right Hon. Gentleman who in a British House of Commons vindicated the practice of torture used in Ireland, he could not help comparing him with the bloody-minded Robespierre, who appeared to him, in comparison, more like an Angel of Mercy than the Right Hon. Gentleman, for that monster's edicts caused the immediate death of the objects of vengeance. (A laugh.)—Gentlemen seemed to enjoy the comparison, but he would again assert and contend, that the man who inflicted torture was worse than Robespierre. (A cry of *Hear! Hear!*) There was no tyrant, not one of the Twelve Cæsars, that

could exceed him. Would the House consent to pass over in silence such conduct, and suffer a juggler and a swindler of Administration to settle the account? The situation of the country demanded an immediate inquiry into the monstrous corruption and abuses of the late wicked Administration. The Hon. Baronet concluded with conjuring the House to sanction his motion, which was to the following effect:—"That the House do resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House, to inquire into the conduct of the late Ministers at home and abroad."

Mr. Sturt seconded the motion.

Earl Temple rose for the purpose of giving his unequivocal dissent to the motion. The Noble Lord thought he was bound to apologize for taking up the time of the House in replying to a speech which certainly was one of the most extraordinary that had ever been uttered within its walls. It was a fact that would not be disputed, that the Hon. Baronet's speech was composed more of assertion than argument, and one of its arguments he had never known brought forward. The principles which composed it had been frequently the subject of discussion, and as often decided in the negative. However weak the arguments which he had now adduced, there were some which required an answer. The Hon. Baronet had stated, that this country was forced into a war for the purpose of restoring Monarchy to France. The Hon. Baronet had fallen into some mistake on this subject, for the origin of the war was not to restore Monarchy, but was a war of defence, into which this country was induced to enter, in consequence of the repeated aggressions on the part of France. This was no new opinion, but was a fact which had been confirmed by the people, and had often been asserted. His Lordship therefore contended, that no new argument had been adduced to warrant a deviation from the line of conduct which the House had adopted on similar motions during the war. He then referred to the conduct of Arthur O'Connor and others, to show that the presence of parliamentary reform was not a cause alleged by the United Kingdom to conceal their treason. His Lordship compared the demolition of the Bastille, which contained only one prisoner, to the situation which followed it, and which had converted almost every castle in that kingdom into a dungeon. He indicated the late Administration

stration from the charge of being averse to peace; and concluded with an high panegyric upon the virtues and constancy of Mr. Pitt.

Mr. Archdall reprobated the motion, and complimented the integrity and energy of the late Minister, to whom he regarded the country as indebted for the happiness it now enjoys.

Mr. Jones spoke in favour of the motion, and represented the speech of the Noble Lord as a mere farage, a kind of phantasmagoria, destitute of method or matter, and calculated only to delude. The Ministry which had added 158 millions to our public debt, granted 563 pensions, made 95 Peers, and sacrificed the lives of thousands in a contest unjust in its origin, weak and disastrous in its progress, and dishonourable and insecure in its conclusion, were objects of suspicion, if not of execration, and it was incumbent on the House to examine into the conduct, in order that, if innocent, their innocence might be made manifest; and if guilty, the punishment might attach to their criminality.

Lord Belgrave justified the conduct of the late Ministers in the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act, and the detention of different suspected persons; and concluded by moving an amendment to the original motion, the whole of which, with exception to the word *that*, it proposed to expunge, and substitute a vote of thanks to his Majesty's late Ministers.

The regularity of this amendment became the subject of some conversation between the Speaker, Lord Belgrave, Mr. Pitt, and Mr. Fox, and was withdrawn, and after some observations from Mr. Ellis, Sir Robert Buxton, Mr. Alexander, and Mr. W. Clifford, against the original motion, and of Mr. Combe and Mr. Bourne in favour of it, the House divided—Ayes 59, Noes 146, Majority against the motion for inquiry 207.

Lord Belgrave gave notice that he would, after the recess, bring forward a motion for a vote of thanks to the late Ministers.

Mr. Sheridan observed, if such a measure should be proposed, he should feel it his duty to move, and in Address he presented to his Majesty, praying that his Majesty would be graciously pleased to inform the House by whose advice he had dismissed those notorious Ministers; or what circumstances had occurred to render

it necessary for them to retain their places.

This observation produced a general laugh, and after postponing the other orders of the day, the House adjourned.

MONDAY, APRIL 13.
The Secretary at War stated, that there were ten Acts of Parliament respecting the militia of England; and five for Scotland, all of which he conceived ought to be consolidated into one. He observed, that the military rulers of France might be supposed to view *with a jealous eye* the infinite strength, possessions, and resources of this country; which, whilst ever cautious not to give offence, should be prepared to repel aggression. He concluded a speech of much matter, by moving for leave to bring in a Bill to amend and render more effectual the militia laws; and to augment the number of the militia.

Mr. Sheridan expressed high approval of the general principle of a plan which appeared calculated to augment a system of defence to constitutional and to necessary. He passed an high eulogium upon the Navy, and conceived that the gratitude, justice, and policy of the country, demanded the continuance of a considerable marine, and that the Lieutenants who were to be reduced should have more than 500 a-year to their support.

The Bill was presented, and read a first time.

The motion for a Committee on the Beer Bill was opposed by Sir C. Bunbury, on the ground that it would in many respects militate against the poor.

Mr. Whitbread said, that the calculations upon which the Bill was advocated were erroneous, and that it would be a sacrifice of the interest and the comfort of the poor to the affluent. The rich man could purchase malt as cheap as the brewer, without being subject to the excise paid by the latter of 10s. or 11s. per barrel, which ultimately fell upon the poor.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer regretted the necessity of laying any tax which moved the lower orders; but said, the reduction in the price of malt being equal to the duty, the brewers might sell at the former price, instead of which they raised the price of beer, even before the tax was laid, and although its operation was not intended to comprime the stock on hand.

Alderman Combe, Mr. Sheridan, and Mr. Jones, opposed the curmishal of the Bill, which was supported by Mr. Baker, Mr

Mr. G. and Mr. N. Vanhettart, and Mr. Pitt, and carried 32 to 11.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, that though he should be able to prove to the satisfaction of the Committee, that the Acts of 1865, and 1872, for the reduction of the National Debt would be best if consolidated, still it would not be possible at present to enter so much into discussion on the subject, on account that the papers were not yet ready; they were prepared with the utmost dispatch, but it was necessary they should undergo an examination, which could not be done before the ensuing week. He hoped, therefore, the House would agree to go into a Committee and in which he would have the honour to propose the Resolutions, which, if agreed to, might be printed, and Gentlemen might come next week with them in their hands, as with the Paper, and consequently be able to form a conclusion on the merits of his proposition.

The House then went into the Committee.

The Right Hon. Gentlemen then read four Resolutions: the first Resolution was declarative of the effect which would be produced by the Consolidation of the two sinking funds. The other three consisted of regulations to enforce that principle, and to bring the national debt into proper shape. The Chairman reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

The Report of the Assessed Taxes Bill was brought in, and a clause added for the Relief of Fluecny Gasconers who drive with one pair of horses. The Bill was then read and to be engrossed.

THURSDAY, APRIL 12

The Malt and Beer, and Wine and Horse Duty Bill, were read a third time, and passed.

Mr. W. Elliott enquired of Ministers the time at which the Defiant Society was to be submitted to the House, and entered into some observations, which were deemed irrelevant by Mr. Chelst, Mr. Banks, and Mr. Alexander, who severally called him to order.

Mr. Addington observed, that it was not usual for his Majesty's Ministers to bring subjects of that description into discussion; but if the question was agitated when the House was in possession of the means to judge of it, he should be ready to justify his conduct.

Mr. Tyrwhitt gave notice, that shortly after the recess, he would call the

attention of the House to the subject of the Prince of Wales's claims.

Mr. Sheridan announced his intention shortly to make his promised motion in regard to the recent changes in the Carnatic.

Lord Belgrave mentioned his purpose of moving the Thanks of the House to his Majesty's late Ministers about the 4th or 5th of the next month, after which the House adjourned to

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21.

The House in a Committee of Supply came to two Resolutions: 1st, That a provision be made for the payment of Militia Subaltern Officers in time of Peace; and 2dly, A provision also for the payment of clothing of the Militia for the year 1872.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to restrict the Bank from paying in paper, the Chancellor of the Exchequer stood, having it read in a paper, and the grounds on which he considered it proper to refer the Bill to the Bank. He moved the Bank from paying in paper, he brought it in, and then he took the words "and which" out of the words "and which" and

After a few minutes from Mr. M. A. Barker, the Bill was carried, and Mr. J. A. Barker was called to the Chair, the motion was carried.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, the Bill to restrict the Bank from paying in paper, he brought it in, and then he took the words "and which" out of the words "and which" and

Mr. Vane, after a short speech, moved the amendment of the Bill, and the House resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, and the Bill was carried, and the House adjourned to

THURSDAY, APRIL 22.

On the Report of the Committee of Supply on the Bill to restrict the Bank from paying in paper, Mr. J. A. Barker moved the amendment of the Bill, and the House resolved itself into a Committee of Supply, and the Bill was carried, and the House adjourned to

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in opposition to the motion, observed, that, in the first place, the Bill did not go so far as to sanction that which the Hon. Gentlemen stated, and in the next, as the

the period for money payments was specified, it would not be expedient; any more than possible, for the Bank to venture at an issue beyond their means of an issue. In either case, therefore, the clause was unnecessary, and the very agitation of it, impotential. It was rejected without a division, the Report agreed to, and the Bill, with some amendments, ordered for a third reading to-morrow.

FRIDAY, APRIL 23.

The House in a Committee of Ways and Means resolved, that the allowance to Militia Officers during Peace be drawn out of the Land Tax.

Sir W. Ellford desired to know whether or not any provision was intended to be made for Militia Surgeons during the peace?

Mr. Vanittart answered, that if the Hon. Member had any motion to make on that subject, it would originate properly in a Committee of Supply only, and therefore would not be orderly in a Committee of Ways and Means.

MONDAY, APRIL 26

Mr. Jefferys presented a Petition from the inhabitants of Coventry against the barbarous practice of Bull baiting. Ordered to lie on the table.

The Resolutions of the Committee for granting allowances to Militia Officers were agreed to, and Bills ordered.

LAND TAX

The Chancellor of the Exchequer rose, pursuant to notice, to move for leave to bring in a Bill for consolidating the several Acts relative to the Sale and Redemption of the Land Tax, and for making further provisions for the sale of the same. The Right Hon. Gentleman explained the objects of the Bill to be—first, to prolong the time allowed to Occupiers and Proprietors to buy the Tax, which time would expire in July next; secondly, to get rid of the right which Occupiers under the existing laws had to re-purchase as soon as the sum in the hands of the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt should amount to 4,000,000*l.*; and thirdly, to make an arrangement that should do away the effect which the present Acts were contrived to have had in interfering with the purposes of Mr. Poy's Act. The Right Hon. Gentleman concluded with a motion accordingly, which was agreed to.

TUESDAY, APRIL 27.

M. Alexander moved, that a Committee be appointed to prepare an estimate of the Charge of the allowances

to be made to Adjutants and Serjeant-Majors of the Militia during Peace. Ordered.

THE LATE MINISTERS.

Mr. Nichols gave notice, that on Friday he might move an Address to the King in order to convey to his Majesty the Thanks of the House for his having been pleased to remove the Right Hon. William Pitt from his Councils.

MESSAGE FROM THE KING.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer appeared at the Bar with a Message from his Majesty, which being brought up, was read by the speaker to the following purport:

"G. R.

"His Majesty being desirous of making a competent provision for his beloved children the Duke of Sussex and the Duke of Cambridge, and the sums of money applicable to the support of his Civil Government being insufficient for that purpose, his Majesty requests the assistance of Parliament on the present occasion, and trusts that his faithful Commons will not fail to make such provision as the circumstances of the case may seem to require."

The Message was ordered to be referred to a Committee of Supply.

The House went into a Committee on the Bill for allowing his Majesty certain Duties on Exports and Imports, filled up the blanks, received several amendments, and adjourned.

The House went through a Committee on the Bill for permitting the importation of French Wine in Bottles and Flasks.

The Income Duty Repeal Bill was read a third time, and passed, and ordered to the Lords.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, after adverting to an omission, in point of form, in the Committee on the Land Tax Redemption Bill, moved, that it be an instruction to the said Committee to make provision for obviating the difficulties respecting the right of persons occupying tenements and messuages, the Land Tax of which had been redeemed or purchased, to vote at elections. Ordered.

The Hon. Gentleman then moved for an account of the amount of the Land Tax redeemed under the late Act, up to the latest period possible, distinguishing the proportion paid by Ecclesiastical and Corporative Bodies; as likewise the amount of Stock transferred in virtue thereof

thereof to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt.

On the motion of Mr Alderman Curtis, a Committee was ordered to enquire into the Laws for regulating the Assize of Bread.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, after briefly remarking on the insufficiency of the Civil List, moved, that his Majesty be enabled to grant a certain sum out of the Consolidated Fund, not exceeding 12,000*l.* per annum, to the support of the dignity and maintenance of his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex; and a like sum to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge.—Agreed to.

THURSDAY, APRIL 29

Lord Hawkesbury presented the Definitive Treaties with France, Spain, and the Batavian Republic.

FRIDAY, APRIL 30

The House having adjourned, the House of Commons met at ten o'clock, and the Committee of Ways and Means.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer rose to state to the Committee the estimate for the Lottery for the year 1802, and present year. The advantages arising to the Nation from the Lottery would be 552,000*l.* of which two-thirds, 370,000*l.* would be for the service of Great Britain, and one-third, 182,000*l.* for Ireland. The entire sum to be raised by the Lottery was 4,452,000*l.* of which 970,000*l.* for England, and 485,000*l.* for Ireland. He concluded with moving, that this sum be raised by three Lotteries.

Mr. Corry speaks strongly in favour of the plan.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer then moved, that there be 200,000 tickets at 2*l.* 1*s.* 2 tickets, to be paid by instalments at different periods.—Agreed to.

STATE PAPER.

THE DEFINITIVE TREATY OF PEACE

Between his Britannick Majesty, and the French Republick, His Catholick Majesty, and the Batavian Republick. Signed at Amiens, the 27th Day of March 1802.

[PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.]

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the First Consul of the French Republick, in the name of the French People, being animated with an equal desire to put an end to the calamities of war, have laid the foundation of Peace in the Preliminary Articles signed at London, the 1st of October 1801 (9th Vendémiaire, Year 10).

And as by the fifteenth Article of the said Preliminaries, it has been stipulated that Plenipotentiaries should be named on each side, who should proceed to Amiens for the purpose of concluding a Definitive Treaty, in concert with the Allies of the Contracting Powers;

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland has named for his Plenipotentiary the Marquis Cornwallis, Knight of the Most Illustrious Order of the Garter, Privy Counsellor to his Majesty, General of his Armies, &c.; the First Consul of the French Republick, in the name of the French People, the Citizen

Joseph Bonaparte, Counsellor of State, His Majesty the King of Spain and of the Indies, and the Government of the Batavian Republick, have named for their Plenipotentiaries, *viz.* His Catholick Majesty Don Joseph Nicholas de Azara, his Counsellor of State, Knight, Great Cross of the Order of Charles III. his said Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary to the French Republick, &c. and the Government of the Batavian Republick Roger John Schimmelpenninck, their Ambassador Extraordinary to the French Republick; who, after having duly communicated to each other their full powers, which are transcribed at the end of the present Treaty, have agreed upon the following Articles:

Art. 1. There shall be peace, friendship, and good understanding, between his Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, his heirs and successors, on the one part; and the French Republick, his Majesty the King of Spain, his heirs and successors, and the Batavian Republick, on the other part. The Contracting Parties shall give the greatest attention to maintain between themselves and their States a perfect harmony, and without allowing on either side, any kind of hostility, by sea or by land, to be committed for any cause or under any pretence whatsoever.

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They shall carefully avoid every thing which might hereafter affect the union happily re-established, and they shall not afford any assistance or protection, directly or indirectly, to those who should cause prejudice to any of them.

Art. II. All the prisoners taken on either side, as well by land as by sea, and the hostages carried away or given during the war, and to this day, shall be restored, without ransom, in six weeks at latest, to be computed from the day of the exchange of the Ratiunciations of the present Treaty, and on paying the debts which they have contracted during their captivity. Each Contracting Party shall respectively discharge the advances which have been made by any of the Contracting Parties for the subsistence and maintenance of the prisoners in the country where they have been detained. For this purpose, a Commission shall be appointed by agreement, which shall be specially charged to ascertain and regulate the compensation in which may be due to either of the Contracting Powers. The time and place where the Commissioners, who shall be charged with the execution of this Article, shall assemble, shall also be fixed upon by agreement; and the said Commissioners shall take into account the expences occasioned not only by the prisoners of the respective nations, but also by the foreign troops, who, before they were made prisoners, were in the pay, or at the disposal of any of the Contracting Parties.

Art. III. His Britannick Majesty restores to the French Republick, and her Allies, namely, his Catholic Majesty and the Batavian Republick, all the possessions and colonies which belonged to them respectively, and which had been occupied or conquered by the British forces in the course of the war, with the exception of the island of Trinidad, and the Dutch possessions in the island of Ceylon.

Art. IV. His Catholic Majesty cedes and guarantees in full right and sovereignty to his Britannick Majesty the island of Trinidad.

Art. V. The Batavian Republick cedes and guarantees in full right and sovereignty to his Britannick Majesty all the possessions and establishments in the island of Ceylon, which belonged, before the war, to the Republick of the United Provinces, or to their East India Company.

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Art. VI. The Cape of Good Hope remains in full sovereignty to the Batavian Republick, as it was before the war.

The ships of every description belonging to the other Contracting Parties shall have the right to put in to, and to purchase such supplies as they may stand in need of as heretofore, without paying any other duties than those to which the ships of the Batavian Republick are subjected.

Art. VII. The territories and possessions of her Most Faithful Majesty are maintained in their integrity, as they were previous to the commencement of the war.

Nevertheless, the limits of French and Portuguese Guiana shall be determined by the River Arawari, which falls into the ocean below the North Cape, near the Isle Neuve, and the Island of Penitence, about a degree and one third of North latitude. These limits shall follow the course of the River Arawari, from that of its mouth, which is at the greatest distance from the North Cape, to its source, and thence in a direct line from its source to the River Branco, towards the West. The Northern Bank of the River Arawari, from its mouth to its source, and the lands which are situated to the North of the line of the limits above fixed, shall consequently belong in full sovereignty to the French Republick. The Southern Bank of the said river from its source, and all the lands to the southward of the said line of demarcation, shall belong to her Most Faithful Majesty. The navigation of the River Arawari shall be common to both nations.

The arrangements which have taken place between the Courts of Madrid and of Lisbon, for the settlement of their frontiers in Europe, shall, however, be executed conformably to the Treaty of Badajoz.

Art. VIII. The territories, possessions, and rights of the Ottoman Porte, are hereby maintained in their integrity, such as they were previous to the war.

Art. IX. The Republick of the Seven Islands is hereby acknowledged.

Art. X. The Islands of Malta, Gozo, and Comino, shall be restored to the order of Saint John of Jerusalem, and shall be held by it upon the same conditions on which the Order held them previous to the war, and under the following stipulations:

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1. The

1. The Knights of the Order, whose Langues shall continue to subsist after the exchange of the Ratifications of the present Treaty, are invited to return to Malta as soon as that exchange shall have taken place. They shall there form a general Chapter, and shall proceed to the election of a Grand Master, to be chosen from amongst the natives of those nations which preserve Langues, if no such election shall have been already made since the exchange of the Ratifications of the Preliminary Articles of Peace. It is understood that an election which shall have been made subsequent to that period, shall alone be considered as valid, to the exclusion of every other which shall have taken place at any time previous to the said period.

2. The Governments of Great Britain and of the French Republick, being desirous of placing the Order of Saint John and the Island of Malta, in a state of entire independence on each of those Powers, do agree, that there shall be henceforth no English nor French Langues, and that no individual belonging to either of the said Powers shall be admissible into the Order.

3. A Maltese Langue shall be established, to be supported out of the land revenues and commercial duties of the Island. There shall be dignities, with appointments, and an Auberge appropriated to this Langue; no proofs of Nobility shall be necessary for the admission of Knights into the said Langue; they shall be competent to hold every office, and to enjoy every privilege in the like manner as the Knights of the other Langues. The municipal, revenue, civil, judicial, and other offices under the government of the Island, shall be filled, at least in the proportion of one-half, by native inhabitants of Malta, Gozo, and Comino.

4. The forces of his Britannick Majesty shall evacuate the Island and its dependencies within three months after the exchange of the Ratifications, or sooner if it can be done: at that period the Island shall be delivered up to the Order in the state in which it now is—provided that the Grand Master, or Commissioners, fully empowered according to the statutes of the Order, be upon the Island to receive possession; and that the force to be furnished by his Sicilian Majesty, as hereafter stipulated, be arrived there,

5. The garrison of the Island shall, at all times, consist at least one-half of native Maltese; and the Order shall have the liberty of recruiting for the remainder of the garrison from the natives of those countries only that shall continue to possess Langues. The native Maltese troops shall be officered by Maltese, and the supreme command of the garrison, as well as the appointment of the Officers, shall be vested in the Grand Master of the Order; and he shall not be at liberty to divest himself of it, even for a time, except in favour of a Knight of the Order, and in consequence of the opinion of the Council of the Order.

6. The independence of the Islands of Malta, Gozo, and Comino, as well as the present arrangement, shall be under the protection and guarantee of Great Britain, France, Austria, Russia, Spain, and Prussia.

7. The perpetual neutrality of the Order and of the Island of Malta, and its dependencies, is hereby declared.

8. The ports of Malta shall be open to the commerce and navigation of all nations, who shall pay equal and moderate duties. These duties shall be applied to the support of the Maltese Langue, in the manner specified in paragraph 3, to that of the civil and military establishments of the Island, and to that of a lazaretto, open to all flags.

9. The Barbary States are excepted from the provisions of the two preceding paragraphs, until, by means of an arrangement to be made by the Contracting Parties, the system of hostility which subsists between the said Barbary States, the Order of Saint John, and the Powers possessing Langues, or taking part in the formation of them, shall be terminated.

10. The Order shall be governed, both in spiritual and temporal matters, by the same statutes that were in force at the time when the Knights quitted the Island, so far as the same shall not be derogated from by the present Treaty.

11. The stipulations contained in paragraphs 3, 5, 7, 8, and 10, shall be converted into laws and perpetual statutes of the Order, in the customary manner. And the Grand Master (or, if he should not be in the Island at the time of its restitution to the Order, his representative), as well as his successors, shall be bound to make oath to observe them punctually.

12. His Sicilian Majesty shall be invited to furnish 200 men, natives of his dominions, to serve as a garrison for the several fortresses upon the Island. This force shall remain there for one year from the period of the restitution of the Island to the Knights; after the expiration of which term, if the Order of Saint John shall not, in the opinion of the guarantying Powers, have raised a sufficient force to garrison the Island and its dependencies, in the manner proposed in paragraph 5, the Neapolitan troops shall remain, until they shall be relieved by another force, judged to be sufficient by the said Powers.

13. The several Powers specified in paragraph 6, *vide* *supra*, Great Britain, France, Austria, Russia, Spain, and Prussia, shall be invited to accede to the present arrangement.

Art. XI. The French forces shall evacuate the kingdom of Naples and the Roman territory; the English forces shall in like manner evacuate Porto Ferrajo, and generally all the ports and islands which they may occupy in the Mediterranean or in the Adriatick.

Art. XII. The evacuations, cessions, and restitutions, stipulated for by the present Treaty, except where otherwise expressly provided for, shall take place in Europe within one month, in the Continent and Seas of America and of Africa within three months, and in the Continent and Seas of Asia within six months after the Ratification of the present Definitive Treaty.

Art. XIII. In all the cases of restitution agreed upon by the present Treaty, the fortifications shall be delivered up in the state in which they may have been at the time of the signature of the Preliminary Treaty, and all the works which shall have been constructed since the occupation, shall remain untouched.

It is farther agreed, that in all the cases of cession stipulated, there shall be allowed to the inhabitants, of whatever condition or nation they may be, a term of three years, to be computed from the notification of this present Treaty, for the purpose of disposing of their property acquired and possessed either before or during the war, in which term of three years they may have the free exercise of their religion and enjoyment of their property.

The same privilege is granted in the countries restored to all those, whether inhabitants or others, who shall have

made therein any establishments whatsoever during the time when those countries were in the possession of Great Britain.

With respect to the inhabitants of the countries restored or ceded, it is agreed that none of them shall be persecuted, disturbed, or molested in their persons or properties under any pretext on account of their conduct or political opinions, or of their attachment to any of the Contracting Powers, nor on any other account, except that of debts contracted to individuals, or on account of acts posterior to the present Treaty.

Art. XIV. All sequestrations imposed by any of the parties on the funded property, revenues, or debts, or whatever description, belonging to any of the Contracting Powers, or to their subjects or citizens, shall be taken off immediately after the signature of this Definitive Treaty. The decision of all claims brought forward by individuals, the subjects or citizens of any of the Contracting Powers respectively, against individuals, subjects or citizens of any of the others, for rights, debts, property, or effects, whatsoever, which, according to received usages and the law of nations, ought to revive at the period of peace, shall be heard and decided before competent tribunals; and in all cases prompt and ample justice shall be administered in the countries where the claims are made.

Art. XV. The fisheries on the coast of Newfoundland, and of the adjacent Islands, and of the Gulph of Saint Lawrence, are replaced on the same footing on which they were previous to the war; the French fishermen and the inhabitants of Saint Pierre and Miquelon shall have the privilege of cutting such wood as they may stand in need of in the Bays of Fortune and Despair, for the space of one year from the date of the notification of the present Treaty.

Art. XVI. In order to prevent all causes of complaint and dispute which may arise on account of prizes which may have been made at sea, after the signature of the Preliminary Articles, it is reciprocally agreed, that the vessels and effects which may have been taken in the British Channel, and in the North Sea, after the space of twelve days, to be computed from the exchange of the Ratifications of the said Preliminary Articles, shall be restored on each side;

that the term shall be one month from the British Channel and the North Seas, as far as the Canary Islands inclusively, whether in the Ocean or in the Mediterranean; two months from the said Canary Islands as far as the Equator; and lastly, five months in all other parts of the world, without any exception, or any more particular description of time or place.

Art. XVII. The Ambassadors, Ministers, and other Agents of the Contracting Powers, shall enjoy respectively, in the States of the said Powers, the same rank, privileges, prerogatives, and immunities, which publick Agents of the same class enjoyed previous to the war.

Art. XVIII. The Branch of the House of Nassau, which was established in the Republick formerly called the Republick of the United Provinces, and now the Batavian Republick, having suffered losses there, as well in private property as in consequence of the change of Constitution adopted in that country, inadequate compensation shall be procured for the said Branch of the House of Nassau for the said losses.

Art. XIX. The present Definitive Treaty of Peace is declared common to the Sublime Ottoman Porte, the Ally of his Britannick Majesty, and the Sublime Porte shall be invited to transmit its act of accession thereto in the shortest delay possible.

Art. XX. It is agreed that the Contracting Parties shall, on requisitions made by them respectively, or by their Ministers or Officers duly authorized to make the same, deliver up to justice, persons accused of crimes of murder, forgery, or fraudulent bankruptcy, committed within the jurisdiction of the requiring party, provided that this shall be done only when the evidence of the criminality shall be so authenticated as that the laws of the country where the person so accused shall be found, would justify his apprehension and commitment for trial, if the offence had been there committed. The expenses of such apprehension and delivery shall be borne and defrayed by those who make the requisition. It is understood that this Article does not regard in any manner crimes of murder, forgery, or fraudulent bankruptcy, committed antecedently to the conclusion of this Definitive Treaty.

Art. XXI. The Contracting Parties promise to observe sincerely and bona fide all the Articles contained in the

present Treaty, and they will not suffer the same to be infringed, directly or indirectly, by their respective subjects or citizens, and the said Contracting Parties generally and reciprocally guaranty to each other all the stipulations of the present Treaty.

Art. XXII. The present Treaty shall be ratified by the Contracting Parties in thirty days, or sooner if possible, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in due form at Paris.

In witness whereof, we, the underwritten Plenipotentiaries, have signed with our hands, and in virtue of our respective full powers, the present Definitive Treaty, and have caused our respective seal to be affixed thereto.

Done at Amiens the 27th day of March 1802, the 6th Germinal, year Ten of the French Republick.

(L. S.) CORNWALLIS.

(L. S.) JOSEPH BONAPARTE.

(L. S.) J. NICHOLAS DE AZARA.

(L. S.) R. J. SCHIMMELPENINCK.

SEPARATE ARTICLE

It is agreed that the omission of some titles which may have taken place in the present Treaty shall not be prejudicial to the Powers or to the persons concerned.

It is further agreed that the English and French languages made use of in all the copies of the present Treaty shall not form an example, which may be alledged or quoted as a precedent, or in any manner prejudice the Contracting Powers whose languages have not been used, and that for the future what has been observed, and ought to be observed, with regard to, and on the part of, Powers who are in the practice and possession of giving and receiving copies of like Treaties in any other language, shall be conformed with the present Treaty having nevertheless the same force and virtue as if the aforesaid practice had been therein observed.

In witness whereof, we, the underwritten Plenipotentiaries of his Britannick Majesty, of the French Republick, of his Catholick Majesty, and of the Batavian Republick, have signed the present separate Article, and have caused our respective seals to be affixed thereto.

Done at Amiens, the 27th day of March 1802; the 6th Germinal, year Ten of the French Republick.

(L. S.) CORNWALLIS.

(L. S.) JOSEPH BONAPARTE.

(L. S.) J. NICHOLAS DE AZARA.

(L. S.) R. J. SCHIMMELPENINCK.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PARIS, APRIL 28.

THE Act of Amnesty, in favour of the Emigrants, has been officially published: it extends to all classes, except the following:—

1. The individuals who have been Chiefs of armed Assemblages against the Republic.

2. Those who have had commissions in the enemy's armies.

3. Those who, since the foundation of the Republic, have preserved places in the establishment of the *ci-devant* French Princes.

4. Those who are known to have been, or to be at present, intelligents or agents of civil or foreign war.

5. Commandants by sea or land, as well as Representatives of the People, who have rendered themselves guilty of treason to the Republic.

6. The Archbishops and Bishops who, following legitimate authority, have refused to give their resignation.

Those who intend to take the benefit of this Act, are required to return to their country before the 23d of September next. On their arrival, they are to be examined before Commissioners, appointed in virtue of the Act, after which they are to take an oath of fidelity to the Republic. By the nature of this oath, they renounce all places, pensions, title, &c. which may have been granted to them by Foreign Powers.

[It is not a little worthy of remark, that, although receiving a certificate of amnesty from the Minister of Justice, they are to remain for ten years under the particular superintendence of the Government, which reserves to itself the privilege of removing them to the distance of twenty leagues from their residence.]

With respect to the property of the Emigrants, whatever may remain in possession of the Government is to be restored to them, with the exception of woods or forests, which are declared to be alienable, as are likewise immoveable property devoted to the public service, canal shares, and dividends of stock, which may have accrued since the period of the emigration of their owners.

The Budget for the service of the year has been opened; and the ex-

penditure is stated at 500 millions, or about 21 millions sterling.

Another partial revolution has taken place in the Canton of Berne. During the absence of the Chief Lieutenant, the Petty Council, taking advantage of the absence of a mob, declared the country in danger, and abolished the Senate. Of these proceedings the French Minister has spoken in terms of approbation.

The news of the opening of the Scheldt has created universal disquiet throughout Holland.

PARIS May 7.—Citizen Bertin is appointed Colonial Prefect at Martinique. Citizen Sancetti (uncle of Bonaparte) Minister Plenipotentiary at Genoa; Citizen Rheinbold, formerly Secretary to the Embassy in England, Minister of the Circle of Lower Saxony.

The First Consul has appointed the Abbe de la Tour d'Auvergne, a descendant of Turenne, to the Bishopric of Arras.

The acts of the First Consul, relative to the fallen Republic, will in future be called *decrees*, and not *arrets*.

The Consuls have accepted a donation of 10,000 livres from C. Lalande, to found an annual prize for the best memoir upon an astronomical subject.

This day the remains of General Deltang, who was yesterday killed in a duel in the Bois de Boulogne, were interred with great pomp.

General Menou has just been appointed a Member of the Tribunat.

The Paris papers have given copies of the letters which passed between the French Generals Reynier, Deltang, and Menou on the subject of Egypt, and which led to the unfortunate duel between the two first mentioned Officers. The points of this correspondence are briefly as follow: General Reynier having, in his work on Egypt, lately published, accused Deltang of retreating from the field in consequence of a very slight wound, the latter sent him a challenge. The letter of the former, in an answer to Deltang, contained this remarkable passage:—

"General Reynier ought to fight no man but General Menou, on the subject of the affairs of Egypt. As a General he ought to refuse that honour to a contemptible fellow, but as a pri-

vate

vate individual he will be at the Gate Chaillot of the Bois de Boulogne, at seven o'clock in the morning."

The result was, that they met, and Desaix was killed. Reynier then sent a very violent letter to Menou, in which he accuses him of mental derangement, in yielding to the artifices of an *intriguer*, and ensuring unmerited success to the English. In the course of this letter he says,

"A simple narrative of events, and of your conduct, is enough to load you with infamy, and should your name go down to posterity, it will be classed with those whose memory historians have preserved, in order to contrast their character with the talents and the virtues of the great men who have sometimes betrayed the same indulgence which Bonaparte has been pleased to bestow on you."

After accusing Menou of ingratitude, he concludes with the following violent declaration:

"Should you continue to vegetate under the infamy to which public opinion must consign you, I will cease to notice the remains of a life ruined by so many acts of perfidy and baseness; but should you again, by dint of intrigues, succeed in putting yourself into notice, be assured you shall not be able to avoid me, even should you be dastard enough to solicit an order for our separation."

In consequence of this letter, as more bloodshed was to be apprehended, Reynier has been ordered to retire to the distance of thirty leagues from the capital.

The Spanish Squadron sailed on the 1st from Brest. The First Consul has ordered, as a mark of his satisfaction, that a present of a pair of pistols and a sabre should be made to each Captain in the fleet.

8. Yesterday a Deputation was sent to the First Consul from the Conservative Senate, to request his acceptance of some striking token of the gratitude of the nation. With all the apparent disinterestedness of patriotism, the Consul declined the proffered reward; declaring, that he could die without a pang, if he beheld in his last moments the prosperity of the French Nation upon an equality with its glory. The agents, however, were not inactive, the report of a Special Committee on this subject was referred to the Conservative Senate, and the latter having

taken the circumstance into their consideration, and collected the votes by a secret scrutiny, decreed as follows:

"Art. 1. The Conservative Senate, in the name of the French People, testifies its gratitude to the Consuls of the Republic.

"2. The Conservative Senate re-elects Citizen Napoleon Bonaparte, First Consul of the French Republic, for ten years immediately following the ten years for which he has been appointed by the thirty-ninth Article of the Constitution."

These Resolutions having been transmitted to the First Consul, and he having expressed his determination "to make a faithful sacrifice for the good of the people," the Senate on the 10th decreed, that the French Nation should be consulted on the question, *Whether N. Bonaparte shall be Consul for life?*

[It has been since referred to the popular vote, *Whether he shall not also name his successor.*]

A letter from Cadix, dated April 2, says, "I have the satisfaction to inform you of the arrival of the money from Spanish America, so long expected. The Argonaut, Spanish man of war, is arrived here to day from Vera Cruz, after a passage of fifty-eight days. She brings a most valuable cargo, consisting of 3,200,000 dollars for the King, and 4,119,759 for individuals, besides 400 bales of cochineal, and 490 serons of indigo. Three frigates, with three millions of dollars each, had sailed for Cadix before the Argonaut left Vera Cruz, and two men of war, the St. Peter and St. Fulgence, with six millions each, were to sail soon after. We may therefore look for them every moment."

The First Consul is expected shortly at Brussels to meet the Notables of the Belgic Departments.

The Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia are to have an interview at Memel the middle of June.

A new treaty with Wurtemberg has just been concluded at Paris, at the express desire of the Emperor of Russia. It gives great satisfaction to the Court at Stuttgart; but the States of the Duchy seem dissatisfied with it. The conditions have not transpired.

17. On the night of the 15th, the frost was so severe as to do great damage among the vines. In the environs of Paris some of them were entirely frozen. Asparagus, melons, cherries,

cherries, &c. have also suffered considerably.

A commercial Tariff is said to be under the consideration of the British and French Governments.

BERNE, May 6.—For some months past the peasants in the Canton of Leman, who owed tithes and taxes, have been concerting measures to destroy the archives in the castles and towns, with a view of annihilating the titles of their debts to the State. A courier, who arrived last night, brought intelligence that these fatal plots have been suddenly hurried into execution. A great body of the populace have been armed and organised for that purpose. Several of the archives were already burnt at the time of his departure. Several engagements had taken place in different points, but without any great loss, because they were not in a condition to oppose much resistance. Government has ordered troops to march in order to put an end to this anarchic explosion; they will be supported by the French troops who are in the district of l'Aigle; and C. Kuhn, the Minister of Police, will repair to Leman as Commissioner of Government—we have no doubt, therefore, that good order will be restored.

May 7.—A part of Helvetia is again a prey to discord and trouble. The insurrection in the Canton of Vaux is more serious than was at first supposed. Two thousand armed peasants have declared war against the castles, archives, and magazines of arms. They threaten Lausanne and Morges, and are masters of six castles. Troops have been dispatched against them, who are marching thither with all speed. The chiefs of the insurgents acted a part in the disturbances which took place in the month of November 1850. The Valais is not in a state of greater tranquillity than the Pais de Vaud. C. Peltier, nominated Prefect by General Thurreau, has displaced the Tribunal of the Canton, who have formally protested against this measure, and they have declared that they will not quit their functions unless compelled by force. This capital has been the theatre of division. The Helvetic troops in garrison here came to blows with the French troops. Several have been wounded on both sides. The respective Commandants have confined them to their barracks. In the mean time the Notables are again employed with the plan of a Constitu-

tion presented to them on the 3d by the Petty Council; but the nature of this plan is not yet known.

May 10.—The insurgents, to the number of 2000 men, who threatened Lausanne, entered that place on the morning of the 8th, having at their head Reymond, who having drawn up his troops in order of battle, repaired to the Envoy of Government, Citizen Kuhn, Member of the Petty Council, and demanded—1st, That the national archives should be delivered up to him—2d, That the abolition of tithes and certain taxes should be formally guaranteed by the new Constitution—3d, That an absolute amnesty should be published in favour of the insurgents. Citizen Kuhn rejected these proposals, and summoned the chief of the rebels to quit the city immediately. The latter at first refused to comply with this order; but on its being repeated by the French Commandant of Lausanne, he resolved to retire with his followers to Monthenon, one of the prominent points of the city, but without the walls of the town. C. Kuhn then repaired in haste to Berne, to give an account to the Petty Council of what had taken place, and to get new instructions. The Petty Council resolved that they would listen to no proposals on the part of the insurgents, and would subdue them by force. He requested General Montrichard to direct in person the military operations which the continued resistance of the rebels might render necessary; but as that General could not go to Berne, he sent in his stead General Ansey, with more forces. The rebels give out that they are supported by France, and to impose on the credulity of the people, they have hoisted the French colours. These reports, which gain great credit among the people, and which damp the courage of good Citizens, have been formally contradicted by C. Venninat, French Minister.

LAUSANNE, May 6.—At nine o'clock in the evening of the 4th, four companies of the 87th French demi-brigade, and on the 5th two other companies of the same troop arrived here from l'Aigle. In the night between the 4th and 5th, a patrol of militia cavalry were met at some distance from this town by a detachment of insurgents, who fired upon them; a ball passed through the cloak of the Officer who commanded them, and wounded his horse.

berth. The same night, a company of militia, organized at Morges by the Sub-Prefect, made ten prisoners, one of whom was severely wounded. The insurgents proceeded to several castles in the environs of Morges, among others at Grancy, Arusens, Colten, Bollens, &c. and obliged the proprietors to deliver up their charters, which they burnt in their presence. The Prefect continues to pursue every measure of safety dictated by wisdom and prudence.

AMERICA and the WEST INDIES. *Extract from the New Providence Paper, of the 16th March.*

Lieutenant T. Barnes, of the 64th regiment, with recruits from England, under the command of Major M'Donogh, of the 3d West India regiment, arrived lately at Martinique, on their way to Jamaica. While the transport lay at anchor, the Lieutenant requested permission to go on shore to purchase some things he was in want of, but the Major refused his assent, and he was obliged to send his wife for that purpose.

The boat had scarcely reached the shore, when the ship was discovered getting under way; Mrs. Barnes immediately put to sea with a view of regaining the vessel, but in vain, although she followed for a considerable distance, and was distinctly seen by all on board, standing up in the boat, waving her handkerchief as a signal of her approach and danger. Lieutenant Barnes used every persuasion that love and apprehension could inspire, that they would shorten sail, but the Commanding Officer was inexorable, and pursued his course. The boat lessened to the eye, while a fond husband's fears magnified its danger—he anticipated the worst, and frantic with love and with despair, he plunged overboard and perished.

Mrs. Barnes, no longer able to encourage her boatmen to the pursuit, made for the shore, and providentially regained it; a stranger, however, and destitute of money or clothes, her situation, and the circumstances which led to it, reached the knowledge of Admiral Duckworth, who, with consistent kindness and attention, received her on board his vessel, and carried her to Jamaica to rejoin her husband; but the transport (the *Majestic*) had arrived at Port Royal some days before, and the

first sound which reached her on landing announced his death."

A letter from a Merchant in Baltimore, dated 23d March, says—"I have seen the Captain of the French corvette *Le Bivonaire*, in 24 days from Cape Francois, he says, that Christophe, Banel, and Dessalines, are arrested. St. Marc is safe, and Gonaives is in the power of the French; Jean Rabel is safe. Many of the Negroes taken with arms have been brought back to the Cape, put in chains, and employed repairing the houses they had burned, many of which are already rendered habitable. The Government-house is not much damaged, but all the other public offices are destroyed. Petit Ance is not burned. A large convoy for the use of the murdering Negroes had been intercepted. More than two millions and a half of specie have been found in the treasury at Port Republican. They had not yet liberated a great number of the white people of Cape Francois, whom the Negroes had carried off with them, but several came duly to the Cape from the woods, where they had kept concealed."

The *New York Gazette* of the 25th March states, that when Captain Cotter, of the sloop *Friendship*, left Gonaives, the town was in flames.

The journal of Thomas Sandford, Mate of the brig *Hance*, which was lost on her passage from Portland to St. Lucia, relates, that on the 25th of December the mainmast was cut away in a gale of wind, and in the gale it carried away one of the pumps, and tore up part of the deck. The crew, consisting of the Master, Ingertol, the Mate, and five others, could only save fourteen kegs of crackers, six pieces of beef, and seven gillons of rum, from the salt water, on which they subsisted until the 25th, when the survivors were reduced to the dreadful necessity of eating the flesh of three of their companions, who had died from cold and hunger. The Master, Ingertol, died on the 27th; it was did another of the crew the 30th. None now remained but the Mate and a boy, who, having caught some rain water, were enabled to prolong existence until 10th January, when they were taken up by the brig *Morgan Rattler*, from Duxburg to Marseilles, the Master of which treated the unfortunate sufferers with the greatest humanity, and put them on-board the *Roebuck* schooner, from Gibraltar to New York.

DOMESTIC

Serjeants f Herolds. } Serjeants
at Arms. { Kings of Arms } at Arms.
Horse Guards.

When it arrived at Claring Cross, the trumpets sounded the third time, and the reading of the Proclamation was repeated. After it was read, the populace gave very loud and repeated huzzas.

The roof of the New Church was crowded with spectators, like that of most other churches in the court through which the procession was to pass. The area below, which is enclosed with a parapet wall and iron palisades, and elevated above the level of the street, was also filled with people. A melancholy accident happened just as the Herolds came abreast of this place. A stone railing runs round the roof of the church, adorned with stone urns at equal distances; and a man on the outside, in the bow on the eastern end, happened to be leaning his hand upon the urn before him. As he stretched forward, it fell off New-castle-street, the end of Hollywell-street, and the southern side of the Strand, all commanded a view of the spot, and all the windows being crowded, and the attention being drawn to that quarter, several of the spectators, as the stone in the commencement of its fall, and raised a loud shriek. The church being very high, the noise excited an alarm before it iton reached the ground, and several of the people below ran from their situations, but whether into or out of the danger, they did not know. Three young men were crushed in its fall. The first was struck upon the head, and killed upon the spot; the second so much wounded that he died on his way to the hospital; and the third died two days after. A young woman was also taken away apparently much injured, and several others were hurt; but whether by flying splinters of the prestine or from companions, they do not know. The urn, which weighs about 200lb. struck in its descent the cornice of the church, and carried part of it away; but this was the only destruction which it met in its fall. An officer of the church went up to ascertain the man whose hand was upon the urn when it tumbled over. He had fallen back and tumbled upon its giving way. He was taken into custody, but we do not find that any

blame is imputable to him. The urn stood upon a socket; but, instead of being secured by a strong iron spike running up the centre, there was nothing but a wooden one, which was entirely decayed, and consequently broke off with the pressure of the man's hand, as he was in the act of leaning forward. The stone broke a large flag to pieces in the area below, and sunk nearly a foot into the ground.

Just as the procession arrived at Temple Bar, it being one o'clock, the Park and Tower guns were fired. An hour before this time the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, had arrived at the same place from the Mansion House in grand procession. The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs in their state carriages; the Aldermen in their private coaches, accompanied by the Officers of the City, the Militia, the East India Company Volunteers, and in immense court of people. The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs entered Temple Bar, and went into the Court of the City, Child, Dent, and Co. bankers. The state carriages passed through the Bar, empty, and the Lord Mayor, who had just returned from the projected improvement to the West of the Bar. They then returned through the Bar, and resumed their stations in the line of Aldermen's carriage.

A new notice was brought to the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs of the approach of the Herolds and suite from St. James's, they came forth and mounted their carriages. The Lord Mayor rode a very fine chestnut horse. The Sheriffs had also beautiful horses. They were all dressed in their robes and chains of office—the Lord Mayor held in his hand the ancient sceptre, which is regularly transferred when the Lord Mayor is sworn up, but is now never used in public; it is about eighteen inches long, made of gold and glass, ornamented with pearls and precious stones, and the coronet, at the top is the British arms. The Sheriffs bore their wands. They were received with a grand acclamation of trumpets and other musical instruments, and took their station within the Gate, which was shut and guarded.

On the approach of the procession on the Westminster side, the Horse Guards fired off, and lined both sides of the way. The Beadles of Westminster, the Officers of the High Sheriff, and the Con-

table.

ables, did the same, and made a line for the Knight Marshal and his Officers to ride up to Temple Bar, the gates of which were shut. The junior Officer of Arms, coming out of the rank between two Trumpeters, preceded by two Horse Guards to clear the way, rode up to the gate; and, after the Trumpets had sounded thrice, knocked with a cane. Being asked by the City Marshal from within, "Who comes there?" he replied, "The Officers of Arms, who demand entrance into the City to publish his Majesty's Proclamation of Peace."—The gates being opened, he was admitted alone, and the gates were shut again. The City Marshal, preceded by his Officers, conducted him to the Lord Mayor, to whom he showed his Majesty's warrant, which his Lordship, having read, returned, and gave directions to the City Marshal to open the gates, who, attending the Officer of Arms on his return to them, said, on leaving him, "Sir, the Gates are open." The Trumpets and Guards being in waiting, conducted him to his place in the procession, which then moved on into the City (the Officers of Arms after having left), and returning as they came to Temple Bar). The Lord Mayor and Sheriffs took their place in the line immediately after the Herald, and other Officers of the College of Arms. At the bottom of Chancery lane the whole halted, and the Trumpets having made their sound, the Herald read aloud his Majesty's Proclamation. The State coach fell into the rear of the Marshals, Herald, &c. and was followed by ten Aldermen's carriages, among whom were those of Messrs. Combs, Cadell, Skinner, and Sturges, who were much applauded at different times. The procession then moved on through Fleet-street, up Ludgate Hill, through St. Paul's Church-yard, and into Chancery-lane.

[One of the Sheriffs (Rawlin), whose horse was frightened at the noise and crowd, had nearly received a severe fall under St. Dunston's Clock. While the cavalcade was going along Fleet-street, a child slipped out of a woman's arms in a one pane of stairs window; but the mob caught and saved it.]

The order of procession in the City was as follows:

Horse Guards, to flank the Procession, in single file.
 Knight Marshal's Men, two and two.
 Knight Marshal.
 Drums.
 Drum Major.
 Trumpeters.
 Sergeant Trumpeter.
 Pursuivants of Arms.
 Serjeants at Arms { Herald's Serjeants at Arms {
 { Kings of Arms {
 {
 Four Comptables together.
 Six Marshal-Men, three and three, on foot.
 Six Trumpeters, three and three.
 Band of Music.
 Sheriff's Officers on foot. { Two City Marshals, on horseback. } Sheriffs Officers on foot. { Two Sheriffs, on horseback. }
 { Sword and Mace, on horseback. }
 Porter, in a black and Staff. { LORD MAYOR, on horseback. } Beadle.
 Household, on foot.
 Six Footmen in rich liveries, three and three.
 State Coach, with six horses, with ribbons, &c.
 Aldermen in company, in their coaches.
 Carriages of the two Sheriffs.
 Officers of the City, in carriages, in company.
 Horse Guards.
 The Volunteers Corp. of the City.
 The Artillery Company and Last India Volunteers.

At the top of Wood street the cavalcade again halted, and the Trumpeters having sounded thrice, the Proclamation was again read. When the procession came opposite the Mansion-house, a scaffold built in front of the building gave way. The brother of the Lady Mayors, Mr. Hadley, it is said, broke his leg. Mr. Dixon, Common-Councilman for Lower Ward, was also severely bruised. The procession, having reached the Royal Exchange, where Alderman Curtis was in military command, the Proclamation was read for the last time, amid very loud and reiterated huzzas. The procession passed along Cornhill and Leadenhall-street, to Aldgate Pump, where it doubled back along Fenchurch-street, up Gracechurch.

Conrad's brother, down Cornhill, and resided opposite the Marlborough House, where His Majesty's thanks were presented by the Lord Mayor to the various Volunteer Corps. He invited their Commanders, as well as the Aldermen, &c., to dine with him. The Hon. Gen. escorted the Herald back to the Herald's College in Doctors' Commons, and proceeded to St. James's, with the Knight Marshal and his men. As they went along, they deposited the three maces at Mr. Hildesford's, on Ludgate Hill. The Lord Mayor invited the Herald to dine with him in their mansions. But they could not do so, but they went in full dress.

THE ILLUMINATIONS were never more general, and the display was very striking. The lights, reflected on the polished surfaces of curious galleys, that crowded through the streets, and the porticoes, were very animated forms. We cannot pretend to describe the extent of this wonderful display. The whole, however, was as it were on fire, and instead of darkness of the night, the splendour of the effort to convey a spirit into the brightness of day was the more conspicuous. The moon and stars were both withdrawn from the composition of Art to supersede their rays.

We can only say that the display, which was more perfectly dramatic than any.

Mr. Otto's house, in Portman-square, was the object of universal attraction, and curiosity was highly excited. The following is a description of the brilliant allegory which decorated the house. From the level of the square rose a projecting colonnade of the Ionic order, with corresponding pilasters, and garlands of various colours, the entablature, richly decorated, was divided in the centre by a tablet, on which was inscribed the word **AMITY**; the upper part of the edifice was adorned by four pillars, terminat-

ing in arches, the middle arch forming a separate body reaching to the cornice, which was decorated by coloured lamps, from which issued a very vivid flame; above the cornice was a star of the most brilliant colours, its magnitude proportioned to the height at which it was placed, crowning the whole of this temporary edifice; before the side arches were placed two vases of an antique form, the interstices between which were filled up with laurel trees, formed by green lamps, and the letters G. R. and F. R. surmounted by a Royal and Civic Crown. In the middle arch, above the cornice, was a large transparency, representing England and France, with their various attributes, on the act of signing the Treaty, in token of amity, before an altar dedicated to **HUMANITY**; over it, in the centre, appeared the word **PEACE**, with olive branches wound it. At ten in the afternoon the business of lighting up commenced, and such was the momentary splendour of the display, notwithstanding the obscurity of thirty substantial lamps, that it was over before the work was finished. To keep the whole front was not the effect of unobscured radiance, but of a heavy exuberance of light, rather to be suspended in air, than fixed to an unmovable object, while the various colours had more the appearance of a beautiful piece of jewellery than a collection of lamps. The whole was arranged in the form of a temple, with much appropriate ornament, and was very creditable to the exchequer, and to the magnificence of his Government, which directed the expense of it. But the very circumstance of its extraordinary brilliancy was the reason that few people could approach it, comparatively with the numbers who went to see it. Soon after eight o'clock, Portman-square was to completely jammed with people and carriages, that it was very difficult to get either in or out. Many carriages were stationary more than three hours. Nothing could exceed the gaiety of the

A curious occurrence actually took place a few days before. The preparations made at the house of Mr. Otto for the general illumination had attracted immense crowds to view them. Over his door was put in coloured lamps the word "**CONCORD**." John Bull read this **CONQUERED**, and began to make a disturbance. Mr. Otto came out to explain the word; nothing, however, would convince the mob. But that the meaning was, *the English are conquered by the French*. Mr. Otto, finding his attempts at explanation fruitless, very good-naturedly ordered the offensive words to be removed, and that of **AMITY** substituted in its place. Some said he then found that G. R. was not surmounted by a Crown; this was signified for, and a lamp-formed Crown put up.

Scene,

scene, the band of music of the Coldstream Guards being within-hde the railing of Portman-square during the whole evening, playing martial airs. The square was thickly crowded at three o'clock the next morning.

At the East end of the Town, the first object was the **INDIA HOUSE**.—Above the pediment appeared the Crown, immediately below which was an elegant star, with the initial letters **G. R.** on each side; between each pillar were large letters forming the word **PEACE**, with double rows of lamps under the whole; the pillars were also hung with lamps from the base of each to the top. Light electric festoons of lamps adorned each window.

The **BANK OF ENGLAND** was most brilliantly illuminated on the whole of the front next Threadneedle-street, and in some compartments next the Bartholemew-lane side. All the windows were bordered and hung with lamps; the four round pillars had lamps tucked round them in a spiral form, and the pilasters were also lighted in the same taste, which had a very beautiful effect. And along the top of the front was also brilliantly lighted, as were four of the large ornaments on each side of the front entrance, such with a very agreeable effect of brilliancy. But the most attractive was the beautiful transparencies; one was in the centre, the whole size of the large centre window, inscribed by a well-executed bust of his Majesty; one in the middle compartment, on the side next Bartholemew-lane, and another in the middle compartment next Princes-street, both of them the full size of the compartment. The central transparency consisted of five allegorical figures; **Britannia** was represented as it used in a state of rest, her helmet and shield lying beside her, as it newly thrown off, and the whole figure indicated that she had just laid them aside. **Peace** was depicted with the olive branch in the act of taming **War**, and **Minerva** appeared on her right, giving her wise counsel to remain in the state she is in. In the back ground was a sky-piece, against which the rest, emblematic of stability. On the left of Britannia were **Industry** and **Genius**, with their appropriate emblems, to whom she offered her hand. In her right she held a cornucopia, a proper emblem of what the united efforts of **Industry** and **Genius**, dictated by **Wisdom**, and assisted by **Peace**, will do for a country like Britain. The compartment on the left represented **Peace**, by a female figure leaning

against a pedestal, to shew stability; an olive tree in full bearing overthadowed her head; and in the back ground were seen corn fields heavily laden; she held an olive branch in her right hand, and with her left she pointed to the columns of **Parings**, **Scarcity**, and **Luxury**, which, though now destroyed, she seemed to promise should again revive with renovated splendour under her strong hand. On the compartment on the right was a figure of **Plenty**, who, from a cornucopia, as well as with her hand, was liberally distributing the fruits of the earth and the flowers of the field; the back ground displayed a profusion of crops of corn, &c. &c. The transparencies were most admirably executed by **Smith**.

The **Mansion House**, a large transept, in the front. The subject—**Peace** dispensing her favours to the inhabitants of all parts of the globe. Four figures, each representing one of the four quarters of the globe, were paying homage, and gratefully accepting her benediction. Each quarter had its appropriate emblem, one of which, at a distance, was seen the **Armada's Fleet** of **Great Britain** returning to port. The whole title was **PEACE**. Above the transparency was the word "**Peace**," and above that "**G. R.**" The pillars were also decorated partially with lamps, and four of the windows of the Mansion were illuminated.

The **LONDON ASSURANCE COMPANY** in the front. The lower part of the building were "**Peace and Commerce**," in very large letters of coloured lamp, and bordered with foliage of olive and laurel. Above was a very large archon and cable, between the letters **G. R.**; the whole surmounted by a crown of a large size; all the windows were likewise lighted with festoons of lamps, which gave the building the appearance of a sheet of fire when clothed.

The front of the **PHOENIX FIRE OFFICE** was embellished in three divisions. In the middle compartment, **Bellona**, stopped her desolating course by the Goddess of **Peace**, dropped the reins of the horses which drew her blood-stained car, and turned aside her face with aversion from the olive branch presented to her. At the top, in the centre, was placed a brilliant star of the Order of the Garter. Inscription, "**Glory to God on High**." Another transparent painting in the eastern department represented the

horrors of war, a woman in agony lying on the corpse of a deceased soldier; in the back ground, a city and port in flames, the terrified inhabitants flying in various directions; inscription, "War and Desolation." On the western side, Britannia and Peace greeting each other. The distant scene presented the rising sun shining over a placid sea, and brightening a landscape in which the ploughman was whistling on his way, the emblems of Commerce, Industry, and Plenty, were spread around; a city rebuilding, emblematical of the renovation of public prosperity. As it was a Phoenix, the most ancient and celebrated symbol of the revival and regeneration of all things; inscription, "Peace and Renovation." The whole was richly decorated with coloured lamps disposed in obelisks and festoons.

The **SUN FIRE OFFICE** had a large transparency of a sun on each of the three fronts, with Peace and Plenty, and profusions of various lamps.

The **POST OFFICE**.—G. R. and the Crown.

LOYD'S COFFEE HOUSE made a very splendid appearance. The whole front was illuminated in a style of great taste and tastiness. The two end windows were headed with a double row of lamps, which represented a curtain festooned at top and bottom, the central window from each end carried a transparency emblematic of the blessings of peace—a wheat sheaf—a plough—and various fruits of the earth scattered around in luxuriant abundance, the other windows in the front were headed with a border forming a similar curtain with these at the end, but in the centre of each hung a large branch turned by green lamps. This was altogether a most brilliant and pleasing spectacle.

In Fenchurch-street we noticed that of Mr. Allen, upholsterer to the Bank of England. Britannia seated on two halves of a globe, representative of Commerce; pouring from a cornucopia reversed, in her right hand, several lots of money over the globe, beneath, was encircled by Indian riches and ornamented with a Crown, with the letters P and C on the sides, signifying Peace and Credit.

TOM'S COFFEE HOUSE had an anchor; and **JACK'S COFFEE HOUSE** the word "Peace," and the British flag surmounted in the windows.

Mr. **SEWELL** (the bookseller), a transparency;—Motto, "Laus Deo."

FARRING and Co. Chiswick, beside

the usual show of lamps, had moving spiral columns, giving a pretty effect.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL had two whole length transparencies. On the left, War was pursuing her direful course, while, on the right, Peace sat reclined in an easy chair, the cornucopia pouring forth its stores unhandled, and the prospect of an abundant harvest appearing in the back ground. Over the head of Peace, an angel holds a scroll, on which is written, "Esse perpetua."

NEALE and BAILLY, St. Paul's Church Yard, very handsome; a Crown, above G. R., a Star on each side, and festoons over the whole building.

PELLAT and GREEN, potters, and glassmen, corner of Paul's Church, made a most brilliant display, the fronts of two houses being covered with one plan of illumination. A large star of small lamps round it; extensive festoons and draperies of lamps on each side; sprigs of olive above each festoon in green lamps, below, medallions. On the left was written, "Give God Praise." The effect of this was exceedingly grand.

CLAY and SCRIVEN Ludgate-hill, had a large transparency, representing the cessation of hostilities—War, holding in her hands the chains of a number of captives, was preparing to release them, while Peace was approaching Britannia, whole councillor, Minerva, is present, introducing to her the various Arts and Sciences likely to prosper under her influence.

The **LONDON COFFEE HOUSE**, Ludgate-hill, each window of three rows of windows, three windows in a row, surmounted with a border of small lamps, thickly set, producing a fine effect.

BLADEN, the glassman, a transparency of a ship at top; a transparency of cut glass, sparkling best tully, the King's medallion in the transparency, a diamond beneath all, the word "Peace" around all these a profusion of lamps in pillars, circles, G. R. &c.

In Fenchurch-street, **GREEN**'s sported a transparency, in which was represented a hero returning in his triumphal car, his sword sheathed, after having, by his victories, caused to be made an honourable peace.

OVAT, the hatter, had a transparency of Fame proclaiming "Peace to all the World."

HOBSON, the linen draper, and the Rev. Mr. **PRIDGEN**, were very neatly lighted up.

MASON,

MASON, the sculptor, exhibited to our jolly tars a scene of attraction. It was that of a man of war completely rigged, dressed with the colours of all nations, and the British standard flying at the main.

ABAMA. The principal figure, emblematical of Peace, was represented by a female in an erect posture, simply attired; the British lion crouched at her feet; in one hand she held a cup, in the other the cornucopia, both of which she is in the act of presenting to Britannia, who was seated, leaning on her spear, shield, and other trophies, apparently receiving from the hands of Peace the intended boon. Concord exhibited in the figures of two children, as attendants on Peace, and Neptune welcoming the return of Commerce, elucidated by two vessels riding on the distant ocean, with their sails bending towards these shores. The whole was illuminated with lamps, &c.

PARKER and PARRY's, the glass-warehouse, was very splendid; two Corinthian pillars were erected, one on each side the building, which, according to the order, were beautifully lighted, an immense brilliant and radiant star was in the centre, on each side of which were twisted rows of lamps reaching from the top to the bottom of the building; G. R. and a Crown were at the top. Two smaller pillars were in the centre, decorated in like manner; very large festoons of lamps were disposed even from the parapet to make an uniform whole; and on the top of all was a globe or fire-pot, making a continued blaze. Every part of the large building was covered, and attracted a great crowd of spectators.

The **STAIRCASE of St. BAID'S CHURCH** was illuminated in three stories.

SERGEANTS' INN GATE, locked; a border of lamps round the top of the gate outside; a ditto at the extreme of the archway. Inside, a star hanging down from it; the walls on each side the archway decorated with festoons of lamps. The effect beautiful, like the gate of a fairy temple.

At **Mr. FROST**'s, a grocer, in St. Clement's Church yard, a telegraphic illumination attracted the spectators, from its ingenuity. At a high window some artist contrived a species of changeable light, by which he exhibited distinct letters in such rapid succession as to form sentences, such as "Britannia rules the Waves," "Britons never will be Slaves," "Peace and Plenty."

BAVAY LANE THEATRE was superb

beyond the powers of description. The immense size of the building, and its towering elevation above all those that surround it, afforded the proprietors prodigious advantages, which they improved with the greatest spirit. During the day the Union Flag was displayed from the summit of the building; but towards evening this was replaced by a model of a man of war, so large that it is matter of the greatest astonishment how they were able to hoist it to such an height. Flags and streamers floated from her top-masts. The front in Russell-street was illuminated with great taste. At the top was a dove, with an olive branch, tattered down a Crown, with sprigs of laurel, and the letters G. R. and below the word PEACE, in lamps of the greatest brilliancy. It was on the West front, however, that pains and expense had been chiefly lavished. Five colonnades of the Corinthian order rose from below to the top of the cliffs which forms the box lobby, and seemed to support the whole. Between them were transparencies exhibiting Peace, Britannia, Fame, and other appropriate figures. Among them was first, a very large and beautiful transparency of the implements of war. Cannon were seen vomiting forth their destructive contents, and the dead and the dying appeared at a distance. The contrast thus produced heightened the effect to a wonderful degree. This was surmounted by a wheatsheaf, and the words PEACE and PLENTY, in characters seemingly each three feet long. Olive branches extended a great way on each side. There was next, a circular transparency, with the arms and emblems of the United Kingdom. Above this appeared a brilliant imperial Crown, with the two letters G. R. And at the top of all was a fine transparent painting of a Dove flying downwards, and bearing an olive branch in its mouth. The number of lamps was astonishing; they were beautifully variegated and uncommonly vivid. But the chief merit of the decorations was their tasteful arrangement; and of this description can convey no idea. Though the scale was so great, a complete symmetry and proportion were preserved, as if the whole had not exceeded the size of a picture frame. The most perfect simplicity was conjoined with magnificence. On the whole, it was one of the grandest and most beautiful illuminations ever seen in this metropolis. It reached to the very top of the Theatre, which was planned round with flambeaux, and, on

account

account of its great height, it was seen from many parts of the town and country. From Westminster Bridge the sight was sublime beyond conception. The lights, from the height of their position, were reflected on the Thames, and thus had a double effect, which was still further multiplied by the undulation of the water. About ten o'clock the mob, which then filled all the adjoining streets, was surprised by the firing of a sky rocket from the roof of the Theatre. This was followed by splendid fireworks, rockets, stars, wheels, &c. which lasted near two hours; and being let off from such a lofty stage, the effect was allowed, by all present, to be beyond whatever they had before witnessed. At last the ship, placed by the statue of Apollo, began to open upon another composed of combustible materials. A mock engagement ensued, and the latter blew up, shewing all the beauties of Chinese fire. The finale was truly grand; and the crowd testified, by loud and repeated huzzas, their admiration and their gratitude.

The narrower limits of COVENT GARDEN THEATRE did not admit of so magnificent a display. The Bow-street front was, however, most superbly illuminated. It consisted, as usual, in the summit of G. R. Crown, Stars, and other appendages; but this occasion called for greater energy; in consequence of which, an allegorical transparency was exhibited, under which was written, "London the Man of the World." On each side were two female figures, emblematical of Industry and Commerce. From this Theatre, also, a number of fireworks were thrown up during the night.

Among other transparencies which attracted much notice, was a very neat design of *Savage* (the Coach-maker), in Great Queen-street. In the foreground was Britannia, seated beside a

rock, with her lion and lamb, the trident and olive-branch. At her feet, on a nook of land projecting into the sea, was the temple of Fame, with a figure of Fame on the top sounding from her trumpet the words "Peace throughout the World;" in the doorway of the temple, a transparent motto of "The Repository of British Heroes;" and a full-length figure of Lord Nelson (a good likeness, though diminutive), with a motto over his head of "Nelson and Victory," preceeding to the temple followed by a common sailor bearing an ensign with the motto "Peace." Further over the waves appeared Commerce in her shell chariot drawn by dolphins, with a label proceeding from her mouth, inscribed "Joy to Britannia;" and in the back ground were British merchantmen, sailing to and fro over the ocean. Over the transparency hung a crown of laurels, illuminated with variegated lamps, and suspended by a ribbon of like lamps, dropping from a true-lover's knot, which formed the fastening of a very beautiful double festoon of them, extending over the front of the premises, and done up at the corners with brilliant circles of lamps, with drops of them pendant at each side; the whole forming a curious, pleasingly picturesque and tasteful.

THE OPERA HOUSE was illuminated with the Crown, the initials G. R. and the word "Peace," in full length.

THE LITTLE THEATRE, Haymarket, G. C. R. in variegated lamps.

The house of Mr. COOPER, an American bookbinder of Pall-mall, in consistency with a spirit of anti-pacific darkness which distinguished it on the former illuminations for the signature of Preliminaries, remained on this occasion inexorably opaque. The mob (with equal consistence) took umbrage, and vented their indignation on the windows, fishes, shutters, and every

* We understand that, previous to the night of Illumination, Mr. Cobbet wrote to a Noble Lord high in office, informing him, that it was not his intention to put up any lights in his windows, and therefore requesting his Lordship would order him a guard of soldiers that evening for the protection of his property. His Lordship returned for answer, that his Majesty's Government was always ready to afford any assistance in its power to every class of his Majesty's subjects; at the same time it was suggested, that if his Majesty's subjects in general were as obdurate as Mr. Cobbet, it would be a matter of some difficulty to find protection for all. [This person a Public Journalist has thought entitled to just the same proposition of pity (as such an occasion) as a misanthrope who, being in a crowd assembled on a joyous festival, should, rather than go with the stream, voluntarily try huddled down under their feet, and then complain that he was trampled upon.]

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thing about the front of the house that was not impregnable to bludgeons and bones.

THE SUBSCRIPTION HOUSES OF BROOKS, WHITE, and the other eminent ones in St. James's street, were truly brilliant and elegantly simple in their luminous decorations.

Mr. WARD's, Bond-street.—Seven transparencies were exhibited; the centre one was Britannia sitting down, with a lion, couched, in the background, St. Paul's, with a column rising at her back, with the names of Howe, Duncan, St. Vincent, Abercromby, &c. A figure of Fame was coming towards her to crown her, she held in her hand the words, "God has given Peace and Plenty." On the two sides were the figures of Peace and Plenty. In the four compartments of brick-work were four transparent mottoes, as follows. "May the King long enjoy a happy life," 2d, "May the People of the United Kingdom live happy and free," 3d, "May every blessing crown the Peace Makers," 4th, "Thanks to the gallant Army and Navy, may they long enjoy the blessings of Peace."

Mr. BOY, of Piccadilly, had a well executed transparency of Peace descending from Heaven. War and his train were seen departing from the land, and on another side was seen a Cupid setting fire to the implements of war.

Mr. RIVIERE, of Bond-street, had a beautiful transparency representing Britannia giving directions to Gratitude, who is engraving the name of "Addington" at the back of her Throne.

OAKLEY's, Bond street.—A very beautiful transparency in four partitions, the whole front of the house being also brilliantly illuminated.

Mr. ORTO's Secretary, George-street, Manchester-square.—Transparency representing Peace and general happiness, surrounded with laurel and festoons.

LORD DUDLEY and WARD, Park-lane.—A most brilliant illumination. Over the portico was the word "Peace," in blue globe lamps, over some gold leaf, which had an admirable effect. On the top was a large crown, and on each side of the door were candelabra with lamps.

Mr. BROWN, Green-street, Grosvenor-square.—Three transparent pictures, viz. 1. Britannia receiving the

Olive Branch from Peace, and Mars retiring with his Dogs of War. 2. A figure of Time, adorned by Victory, drawing a curtain over the horrors of War. 3. Britannia reclining, seated by the Oak, and Neptune placing the laurel crown on her head. In the background a man of war dismantling, and a cornfield, with a soldier and sailor resting.

Mr. HOPE's, in Coventry-square, consisted of a rectangle on the front, the base of which was a double row of plain lamps in a line with the first floor, and the top a parallel line along the base of the windows of the attic story. An olive sprig on each of the upper angles, and the word "Peace" in a line in the middle, being a lamp on each of the five dining-room windows. This was at once one of the simplest and neatest devices we noticed. The effect was beautiful.

LORD ST. VINCENT's private house, in Mortimer-street, displayed an Anchor, with a Dove resting upon it, and holding the Olive Branch in its mouth.

MELLIS, JACKSON and MOSER, Friar-street, Soho.—A handsome vertical Column or Pillar, illuminated by an immensity of lamps, the capital of which also exhibited an infinity of lights, doubly and trebly reflected by glass backs, above which were four beautifully executed transparencies, representing our most gracious Sovereign, the Angel of Peace, the Horn of Plenty, and a Ship supported by Commerce. The coronet of the whole was a globe of the world with a Dove settling on the same, bringing a glorious Peace to the inhabitants thereof. On the summit a pharos, the whole turning round on a pivot in continual motion.

TEMPLE of the MUSES, Finsbury-square.—A large and beautiful transparency representing Neptune alighting from his shell, and conducting the fair form of Peace to Britannia, who, seated on her shore and divested of warlike emblems, received her with the warmest transports. The distance was occupied by a view of the British Channel crowded with commercial shipping, a happy prelude of the blessings of Peace! The whole was surmounted by a large star of variegated lamps. Fire works were exhibited from the Cupola, which, from the height

height of the building, were seen at an immense distance.

Mr. TURNER, coach-maker, opposite Shoreditch Church, exhibited a large transparency, 34 feet long, and 22 high, representing Britannia triumphantly seated in a Marine Car, drawn by sea horses; the British banner floating with the motto, "Hail Peace;" a distant view of the sea, with a representation of the Battle of the Nile, and the L'Orient on fire, the whole executed in a most spirited and masterly manner; in front of which are seen boats in motion rowing along, and vessels passing on various tacks. The motion of the boats, figures, and ships, exceed description.

The PHANTASMAGORIA (Lyceum) amused the people by a specimen of its art, which was a transparency representing Peace charming away the Demon of War, which continually kept vanishing in fire and smoke, and again returning.

The ADMIRALTY.—At the top a brilliant crown, underneath a radiated star over an Anchor, and a row of lamps on each side, with flambeaux extending the whole length of the gates.

The PAY OFFICE at the Horse Guards was also brilliantly illuminated with the Crown and the initials G. R.; the whole of the windows in front were hung with lamps.

Mr. JAMIESON, of Charing-cross, had a most beautiful piece of mechanism, consisting of a ship, the model of the San Joseph, of 120 guns, lying at anchor, being kept in continual motion by clock-work on the sea, with the words "Briton's Glory" encircling the vessel; at a distance (in painted perspective) were representations of two other British ships; the appearance of the sky being a fine azure blue, the clouds tinted with red, and the waves of the sea a beautiful green, had a very charming effect. A brilliant crown at the top, and the Royal initials G. R. on each side in variegated lamps, finished this grand design.

Mr. ADDINGTON's house in Downing-street was illuminated by flambeaux, and wax lights from top to bottom.

Lord WHITWORTH had a grand display at his house at Whitehall; the initials of G. R. wreath of laurel, and all the windows hung to correspond.

Mr. PORTER, of Parliament-street, had a beautiful transparency; in the front was a field piece, with three of the Royal Artillery preparing to fire to the right, and on the left Peace, presenting an olive branch with one hand, and with the other preventing the soldier from drawing the sponge from the cannon (which is in the act of storming a castle), and points to a dove who brings the happy tidings of peace.

At the entrance of COADE and SEALY's Exhibition Gallery of Ornamental Stone, Westminster-bridge-road, on the summit of a rock, denoting Stability, stood the Angel of Peace, a statue larger than life; her right hand held the olive branch, bound with a ribbon; transparent motto, "God hath blessed his People with Peace;" her eye directed towards Heaven, and her left hand pointing the beholder to that true source of our present tranquillity. Around this beautiful appearance was a glory, formed by a double row of transparent lamps, with branches of olive and green lamps bursting from it; and at the top, the Imperial Crown highly illuminated.

A BUTCHER in the same road had the letter P. in lamps before his house, while he was employed at his door in regaling the passers by with ale from a barrel, over which was a label, "Drink if you please—may those that fight our battles never be forgot in Peace!" There was a great crowd; and the hearty butcher had made some of them so merry, that it was found to be necessary to call in the aid of the constables to preserve PEACE.

ASTLEY'S THEATRE exhibited a transparency of Britannia receiving the olive from the hands of the Goddess, and trampling on her spear.

The CIRCUS had a transparency at top, representing a dove with an olive branch, underneath "Long live the King," and a Crown, and the word "Peace," represented by lamps.

Blackfriars Road, Mr. ROWNTREE, founder, exhibited a beautiful transparency, representing the lion and the lamb in amity, the implements of war trampled under foot, and the soldier at the plough tail. On the one side was a representation of smiths at work, turning the swords into ploughshares; underneath the whole was a dove, with an olive branch in his bill.

Mr.

Mr. GARRATT's, near London Bridge.—The figure of Methusalem devoutly looking up to an infant child, holding an olive branch in his hand, with this inscription, "May the new-born Peace become as old as Methusalem."

Dr. LOWTON, Queen-street, in the Borough.—Transparency in the windows, "God save and bless George our King, both Houses of Parliament, Magna Charta, and the Bill of Rights. May England and France never thirst against each other's blood. Blessed are the Peace-Makers, for they shall be called the Children of God."

In Newington, Walworth, and the neighbourhood, several houses were well lighted up with devices and mottoes.—One of the most singular in this vicinity was that of an inhabitant of Penton-row, Walworth, who had three plain transparencies in the front of his house. On one was written in large capitals, Luke 2d Ch. 14th Ver. On another, Isaiah 52d Ch. 7th, 9th, and 10th Ver.; and on the third, Matt. 5th Ch. 9th Ver.; to the no little edification of his neighbours, many of whom were employed the whole evening in referring to their *dusly* BIBLES for an explanation of the same. We were told, that this *Quiz* was a BOOK-SELLER and if so, "that accounts for it."

The streets in every quarter were crowded, and in some it was scarce possible to pass. We should imagine that there were on the pavement in the course of the day 4 or 500,000 people. The evening was favourable, and the streets perfectly dry and comfortable to pedestrians.

APRIL 29. At Guildhall, Sir William Herne resigned his Alderman's Gown.

The French post-nights from London are in future to be Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, instead of Tuesdays and Fridays.

30. At night, a Gentleman (said to be a traveller from London, and a partner in a house in the liquor trade) fell over the cliff between Stone and Brown's fairs in Kent, and was killed on the spot. The night being very dark, it is supposed he lost his road, and was leading his horse when the accident happened. In the morning his horse was found near the spot whence its unfortunate master was precipitated.

MAY 1. At the Old Bailey, Henry Cock, an Attorney, of Biewers Hall, and of highly respectable connections, was capitally convicted of having forged three papers, purporting to be letters of attorney of the late Captain W. Storey, of Chatham, for the transfer of 7000*l.* in the 5 per cents, thereby defrauding the Bank of England. The prisoner was the relative and confidential agent of the late Mr. Storey, who dying in April last left the money in question in trust to his executors Sir A. S. Hammond and others. Mr. Cock, by the forged instruments in question, sold the stock previous to April 1801, but continued to pay the interest to Captain Storey, and afterwards to his executors; he admitted he had appropriated the money, but that it had uniformly been his intention to account for it. Mr. Munro, Mr. Alderman Price, and other respectable persons, gave him a good character, but the offence appeared so manifest to the Jury, that they pronounced him *Guilty*.

3. At the Old Bailey, J. Townsend, Esq. a native of Ireland, was indicted for forging an order for the sum of 1000*l.* purporting to be the draft of H. Creventh, Esq. with intent to defraud Messrs. Snow and Co bankers. From the evidence of the Marquis of Thomond, and several Gentlemen of the greatest respectability, the Jury were satisfied that the prisoner's mind was deranged, they consequently pronounced a verdict of acquittal.

4. R. Bakewell, a Clerk in the Bank, was indicted for embezzling a note of the value of 50*l.* The prisoner had access to what are called the cancelled notes, from the files of which he procured notes, &c. to the value of 3*0*l.** He asserted in his defence, that he had put the note in circulation to convince the Directors how easily they might be defrauded by their servants. The prisoner was found guilty, but his case was referred for the opinion of the twelve Judges.

4. A most affecting trial took place before the Sheriff of Middlesex and a Special Jury. It was brought by the Rev. Mr. Markham, one of the Archbishops of York, against a man of the name of Fawcett, for criminal conversation with the plaintiff's wife. The plaintiff had been married to his Lady in the year 1789, and at the period of

the discovery of her adulterous intercourse she had become the mother of nine children. The defendant was a schoolfellow of the plaintiff, who introduced him to his family as a friend. Some of the most respectable characters gave evidence to the harmony which had always subsisted between the plaintiff and his wife. The damages were laid at 20,000*l.* and the Jury returned a verdict for 7000*l.* The most afflicting part of this melancholy event is, that the adulterous intercourse had existed upwards of five years before it was discovered. The defendant has fled to the Continent.

5. J. Finlay was tried at the Old Bailey for forging and uttering a 5*l.* Bank note. The principal evidence against him was an accomplice of the name of Gillington, who proved that he engraved the plate, and that about 1800 notes were worked from it, 500 of which were circulated. He was found *Guilty—Death.*

6. E. Hartwright was charged with uttering a counterfeit promissory note for the sum of 5*l.* with intent to defraud John Rogers. The prisoner bought some articles at the shop of the prosecutor, to the amount of 3*l.* for which he tendered the note in question, and indorsed it with a false name and place of residence. The Jury found him *Guilty—Death.*

8. At the Old Bailey, Sirth Hickson, a very young girl, was indicted for stealing three pair of shoes from John Smith: the charge was fully substantiated, and the child in her defence said, her mother used to send her out in the streets every day to get money, and if she did not return with a certain sum, she used to beat and whip her; that on the day stated in the indictment, she had not been able to obtain the sum her mother would expect, and, fearful of returning home, she was tempted to take the shoes from the prosecutor's shop and pawn them. The Jury were induced to acquit the prisoner, under an impression that she would be taken out of her court of life, and placed under the care of the Philanthropic Society. Every endeavour has been made to discover the unnatural mother, but without effect.

10. The Lady of the Manor at Tunbridge last week laid the first stone of an elegant set of hot and cold baths, at Tunbridge.

More than eleven millions of acorns have been planted this year in the Royal forests and chaces, for the further increase of timber for the use of his Majesty's Navy.

The Rev. Mr. Graves (Author of "The Spiritual Quixote," &c.) now in his 87th year, has been presented to the Living of Crolcombe, in Somersetshire.

17. Early in the morning the cotton-mill at Calver, in Derbyshire, was discovered to be on fire, and, notwithstanding every exertion to extinguish the flames, in less than two hours it was entirely consumed. It is not ascertained how the accident happened, the works were minutely examined late the night before, and every thing appeared in perfect order. The loss is estimated at 20,000*l.*

18. At a Meeting held at Lloyd's Coffee-house, to consider of the money raised for a statue to Mr. Pitt, it was resolved—That the money should be laid out at interest until after his demise.

The honour recently granted by his Majesty to the *Marine Corps*, in being termed *Royal*, was well merited. The Marines, during the late eventful war, were engaged in almost every enterprise, in each were eminently distinguished for their gallantry; and at the periods of mutiny their loyalty and good conduct were most exemplary.

18. In the morning, six men belonging to the Royal Waggon Train, with carts and horses, were employed in conveying stone from White-Dyke to Runigate, which is situated about a mile off shore, from Broadstairs, and at low water forms an island; but waiting too long, and the tide coming on so rapidly as to prevent their return, their imminent danger was perceived by the Broadstairs boatmen, who put off to their assistance, but, notwithstanding their humane exertions, one man and several horses were drowned.

19. In the evening, her Majesty gave a splendid entertainment at Buckingham House. In order to accommodate many visitors as possible, the whole suite of rooms were thrown open, and displayed a scene of great splendour and taste. About half past nine the folding-doors of the great saloon were thrown open for dancing. The whole of the furniture is painted by the Princesses, and surprises in beauty any thing of the kind. Very number of flowers pots were

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were placed in different parts of the saloon, and gave a very refreshing odour; and the flooring was chalked with various devices which had a very gay appearance. In the adjoining rooms were card tables for those who did not dance. About fifty-six couple stood up for country-dances in two sets. At twelve o'clock it was announced that the supper rooms were opened. The whole of the lower apartments were converted to this purpose. In the Library were four tables; and in the Dining room, and others, for the younger branch who danced. In another room was a table for the Royal Family, and two other tables in an adjoining room, which were decorated with the beautiful stands and ornaments that Lord Cornwallis made use of at Amiens. The elder part of the Nobility supped in this room. The supper was sumptuous in the extreme.

20. A dreadful fire broke out, early in the morning, at Woolwich Warren, which threatened destruction to the whole town. It began in the Depository, and spread so rapidly towards the Laboratory, that at one time the Officers had it in contemplation to batter it down. After two hours exertion of the firemen and military, the flames began to abate. The damage is estimated at upwards of 150,000*l*. Two men are in custody on suspicion of arson. The whole of the square is destroyed.

A FORM of PRAYER and THANKSGIVING, to ALMIGHTY GOD, to be used in all Churches and Chapels throughout those Parts of the United Kingdom called England and Ireland, on Tuesday the 1st Day of June next, being the Day appointed by Proclamation for a General THANKSGIVING to Almighty God, for putting an End to the late bloody, extended, and expensive War, in which we were engaged.

Proper Psalm, XXIX XXXIII. CXLVI
— Proper Lessons: First, Lev. i. XXVI 5—12. Second, I. Deum. Second, Matt. v. 1—26.

Instead of the First Collect for the Day, the following Prayer shall be used.

O Almighty Lord God, who rulest in all the kingdoms of the earth, bringing to nought, by Thy wisdom, the device of the proud, and casting down, by Thy power, the height of the foolish;

hearted; we yield Thee thanks and praise for Thy abundant loving-kindness, in putting a stop to the rage and devastations of war, and restoring to this and other countries, the blessing of peace. Give us grace, we beseech Thee, to improve this Thy great mercy to Thy glory, the advancement of Thy truth, and the good of mankind. Cleanse us, O Lord, from all our abominations, and renew a right spirit within us; that henceforth we provoke not, as many times heretofore we have done, Thy wrath and indignation against us, but become a holy nation, an obedient people, walking in the ways of godliness, and knit together in love and charity, unity and concord. And mercifully vouchsafe to grant that we may transmit to our posterity the blessings which, through thy goodness, we have so long enjoyed, of our free Monarchy and pure Religion. These things we humbly beg in the name and mediation of Jesus Christ Thy Son our Lord. Amen.

Then shall follow the Second and Third Collects at Morning Prayer.

In the End of the Litany, which shall be used on this Day, the following Prayer shall be said after the Collect, "We humbly beseech Thee," &c.

O Lord our Creator and Preserver, who hast made of one blood all nations of men upon the face of the whole earth, hasten, we beseech Thee, that blessed time, when nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more, but the work of righteousness shall be peace, and the effect of righteousness quietness and assurance for ever, and the whole earth shall be filled with the light of the glorious Gospel of Thy Son, to whom with Thee, O Father, and with Thee, O Holy Ghost, be all honour, praise, and thanksgiving, world without end. Amen.

Instead of the Collect for the King, "Almighty God, whose Kingdom," &c, the following shall be used.

O Almighty Lord God, to whose powerful protection righteous Kings owe the prosperity of their government, and the safety of their persons, we Thine unworthy servants, offer unto Thee our unfeigned thanksgivings for thy great goodness, so often manifested to this nation, in the preservation of the life of Thy servant our Sovereign,

Sovereign, upon various occasions during the late political distractions, from the designs and attempts of wicked men; by which Thou hast rescued this Church and Kingdom from destruction. Preserve him evermore, we beseech Thee, from the gathering together of the froward, and from the insurrection of evil doers. Infatuate the counsels, and frustrate the attempts of his enemies. Grant him long to continue the nursing Father of Thy

Church, and the faithful Minister of Thy Blessings to his People, that after a prolonged and prosperous reign on Earth, he may receive in Heaven the crown of Glory which fadeth not away, through the merits of Jesus Christ Thy Son our Lord. *Amen.*

The Epistle. 1 John IV. 7—12. *The Gospel.* St. Matthew V. Ver. 43 to the End. *Then shall follow the Nicene Creed; and after that the Sermon.*

MARRIAGES.

COLONEL DYKE, of the Coldstream Guards, to Miss Louisa Lemon.

Henry Baring, esq. to Miss Bingham.

Richard John Brassey, esq. to Miss Ann Ibbetson.

Edward Robert Hargrave, esq. to Miss French.

John Green, esq. to Miss Burgess, sister of the late Captain Burgess.

Richard Chambers, jun. esq. to Miss Gray, of Great Ealing.

Gilbert Mathison, esq. to Miss Farquhar, eldest daughter of Sir Walter Farquhar.

G. A. Leigh Keck, esq. M. P. for Leicestershire, to Miss Atherton, of Atherton, Lancashire.

V. Conolly, esq. of Portland-place, to

Miss Matilda Dunkin, daughter of Sir William Dunkin.

J. Ward, M. D. to Miss Ayrtton, daughter of Dr. Ayrtton.

Captain Ricketts, of the royal navy, to Miss Gumbleton.

Samuel James Arnold, esq. to Miss Matilda Caroline Pye.

John Bacon, esq. of Fryern House, Middlesex, to Mrs. Morton, relict of Charles Morton, M. D. of Twickenham.

The Hon. Augustus Richard Butler Danvers, to Miss Elizabeth Sturt.

Mr. William Savage, of Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields, to Miss Frances Wildman, daughter of the late Samuel Wildman, Esq. of the Bengal Establishment.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

APRIL 20.

MR. CHRISTOPHER NEWELL, third son of the Rev. Samuel Newell.

Mr. Thomas Wright Watton, of Nottingham.

At Keith, in Scotland, in his 83d year, Robert Reid, esq.

At Hitchin, Lady Penelope Farnaby Radcliffe, widow of the late Sir Charles Farnaby Radcliffe, bart.

21. Mr. William Atkinson, apothecary, Pall-Mall.

Lately, at Menlough, in the county of Galway, Ireland, Sir Walter Burke, bart. aged 85 years; and on the same day, Lady Blake, aged 80 years. They had been married sixty years.

24. At Harrowgate, James McKitterick Adair, M. D.

25. Paul Perryman, esq. mayor of Woodliff.

Launcelot Rolleston, esq. of Warnell, near Nottingham.

At Wentworth Castle, Mrs. Hatfield Kaye, sister of the late Earl of Stratford.

Thomas Rowntree, jun. esq. barrister of the Inner Temple, aged 46.

Lately, at Chawton, near Alton, Hants, aged 82, the Rev. John Hinton, fifty-three years rector of that parish.

26. William Harwood, esq. of Harwell Park.

John Walton, esq. of Bedington, Surry. At Bath, the Rev. Mr. Nelson, rector of Burnham Thorpe, Norfolk, aged 79, father of Lord Nelson.

27. At Edinburgh, the Rev. Dr. William Gloag, one of the ministers of the city of Edinburgh.

28. The Rev. Thomas Hambley, of Nardock House, Herts.

At

At Durham, the Rev. John Robson, vicar of Stockburn.

Lately, at Warminster, in Wilts, aged 35, T. Warren, esq. He is said to have had at his death in his house 10,000*l.* in cash.

29. Mr. F. Cosfitt, surgeon, in Wimpole-street.

At Hampole, Timothy Ramsden, esq. captain in the 3d West York militia, in his 16th year.

30. Mr. Thos. Bradshaw, St. George's-place, Ratcliffe-highway.

MAY 1. At Bath, Mrs. Williams, wife of Charles Williams, esq. and youngest daughter of the late Sir John Gibbons, bart. and K. B.

Lately, Ambrose Morris, esq. late commander of the sloop Spitfire.

2. Mr. Peter Eidsaile.

3. Abraham Ximenes, esq. of King-street, Bloomsbury.

At Brightonstone, in his 67th year, Mr. Peter Elmly, formerly a bookseller in the Strand.

Mr. Dickenson, of Lower Belgrave-place, Pimlico.

At Beccles, in his 58th year, Captain Richard Purvis, of the Royal Navy.

4. At Witcombe Park, Gloucestershire, in his 87th year, Lady Hicks, relict of Sir How Hicks, bart.

At Bath, Mr. Thomas Hall, apothecary, of Wathing-street.

5. The Rev. Thomas Bradbury, vicar of Bradwell, Bucks.

William Withers, esq. barrister at law, recorder of York and Ripon, in his 54th year.

Lately, Mr. Guy, printer, at Bath.

6. At Guernsey, aged 40, of water in his chest, Serjeant Samuel M'Donald, of the 93d regiment, commonly known by the name of *Big Sam*. He served during the American war with his countrymen the Sutherland Fencibles, and afterwards as fagel-man in the Royals till 1791, when he was taken into the household of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, as Lodge Porter at Carlton-House, and remained in that capacity till 1793, he was then appointed a Serjeant in the late Sutherland Fencibles, and continued to act in that corps and the 93d regiment, formed from it, till his death. He was six feet ten inches in height, four feet round the chest, and well proportioned. He continued active till his 35th year, when he began to

decline. His strength was prodigious, but he was never known to exert it improperly. Several considerable efforts were made to engage him at a public exhibition, all of which he refused, and always disliked being stared at.

Mrs. Purling, of Gloucester-place, Portland-square, widow of Charles Purling, esq. of Bengal.

7. At Colney, near St. Alban's, in his 62d year, Mr. Nourie, of Welbeck-street.

At Margate, Thomas Miles, esq. late of Brentford, in his 55th year.

Jeremiah Tinker, esq. of Charlotte-street, Portland place.

9. Mrs. Surtees, relict of Awbrey Surtees, esq. of Benwell, Northumberland, mother of Lady Eldon.

10. Mrs. Butler Danvers, wife of the Hon. A. R. Butler Danvers.

11. At St. Stephen's, Canterbury, Mrs. Fielding, widow of the celebrated Henry Fielding.

12. At Myth, Aberdeenshire, in his 82d year, Adam Urquhart, esq.

At Dublin, Mr. Justice Chamberlaine.

At Boskenna, Cornwall, the Rev. Thomas Willa, B. A. aged 62 years, minister of Silver-street and Islington Chapels.

13. Mr. Robert Thomson, coach-maker, of Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square.

14. Mr. Thomas Apreece Soley, druggist and chemist, in High Holborn.

Lately, at Notton, John Awdry, esq. the oldest magistrate of the county of Wilts, and lieutenant-colonel of the yeomanry-cavalry.

16. Charles Knott, esq. auditor and steward of Winchester College.

17. At Bath, Isaac Maddocks, esq. assistant secretary to the East India Company.

18. At Temsford Hall, Bedfordshire, Lady Payne, widow of the late Sir Gillies Payne.

The Rev. Edward Cranmer, rector of Quendon, in Essex, and vicar of St. Bride's, London.

19. At Lambeth, in his 79th year, Mr. Robert Cartony.

DEATHS ABROAD.

FEB. 24. At Demerara, John Smith, esq. from Montrose.

MARCH 17. At Madeira, Mr. William Smart, of Copthall-court, Throgmorton-street.



ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

R. is answered by OXFORD. This will it is hoped be understood.

The papers from G. R. are received. His terms will be agreed to.

We are not unmindful of S. G.'s request. If found practicable, it will be acceded to.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN from June 13. to June 19.

Wheat Rye Barl. Oats Beans					COUNTIES upon the COAST.				
s. d. s.	d. s.	d. s.	d. s.	d. s.	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Beans
London	00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00

INLAND COUNTIES.

Middlesex	73	10 12	0 78	3 24	3 33	Norfolk	67	9 34	0 23	6 18	9 28	6
Surrey	71	6 12	0 33	0 23	0 30	Lincoln	70	1 40	0 30	2 16	0 30	7
Hertford	62	4 08	0 12	2 42	0 31	York	67	9 40	0 25	12 06	11 32	3
Bedford	64	6 12	2 34	0 21	1 12	Durham	74	6 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0
Hunting.	65	5 00	0 22	0 16	0 29	Northam.	72	5 40	0 27	2 12	2 00	0
Northam.	62	10 00	0 05	0 18	0 18	Cumbe.	75	2 40	0 30	6 18	3 00	0
Rutland	67	6 16	0 22	0 17	0 20	Wether.	79	3 30	0 30	2 20	4 00	0
Leicester	69	6 00	0 22	1 18	0 22	Leicest.	74	11 00	0 00	0 20	11 30	0
Nottingh.	74	6 00	0 22	0 20	0 20	Cheshire	69	4 00	0 20	0 25	3 00	0
Derby	78	6 00	0 22	0 20	0 22	Glouce.	66	2 00	0 30	2 21	6 32	0
Stafford	73	7 00	0 20	0 20	0 27	Somerset	62	10 00	0 20	11 25	4 00	0
Salop	72	6 00	0 22	0 20	0 24	Wiltshire	61	8 00	0 31	10 00	0 00	0
Hereford	64	6 00	0 22	0 20	0 26	Devon	61	5 00	0 23	10 19	0 00	0
Worcest.	72	4 00	0 22	0 20	0 26	Cornwall	60	10 00	0 24	11 16	5 00	0
Warwick	75	3 00	0 22	0 20	0 27	Dorset	62	0 00	0 24	4 24	3 08	0
Wilt	66	4 00	0 22	0 20	0 27	Hants	65	3 00	0 27	6 22	4 35	7
Berk	70	6 00	0 22	0 20	0 27	WALES.						
Oxford	65	0 00	0 22	0 20	0 31	N. Wales	71	1 40	0 21	4 16	6 00	0
Bucks	67	6 00	0 22	0 20	0 31	S. Wales	56	0 00	0 28	0 18	0 00	0

STATE of the BAROMETER and THERMOMETER.

MAY.				DAY. BAROM. THERMOM. WIND.			
DAY.	BAROM.	THERMOM.	WIND.	DAY.	BAROM.	THERMOM.	WIND.
28	29.90	62	S.E.	11	29.91	62	S.
29	29.91	64	S.	12	29.94	63	S.
30	29.82	57	S.E.	13	30.20	64	S.
31	29.96	45	E.	14	30.20	65	W.
1	30.12	49	S.E.	15	30.24	65	W.
2	30.30	51	E.	16	30.28	67	N.W.
3	29.94	57	S.E.	17	30.31	61	N.E.
4	29.79	63	W.	18	30.27	62	E.
5	29.65	64	S.W.	19	30.28	64	E.
6	29.63	62	S.W.	20	30.33	65	E.
7	29.61	63	S.	21	30.45	64	E.
8	29.72	64	W.	22	30.26	66	W.
9	29.80	64	S.W.	23	30.21	62	N.W.
10	29.67	60	S.	24	30.10	59	N.N.W.
				25	30.09	61	N.W.
				26	30.25	63	S.

George Washington



WILLIAMSON

1847

THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

LONDON REVIEW.

MEMOIRS OF DR. HAWES, BY HIS SON, MRS. HAWES. LONDON.

"THERE is no person in the world, that is not either the one, or to the other, that man reason, and his fitness is either enlarged or contracted by reasoning and writing. A thropist, who does not and feels the same. He says, 'If I can with to effect, I can. If I reform one man, I relieve one family. I am only doing my duty in my humble sphere.' Creator, who is good to his creatures, and affords means of acquiring happiness to human beings, if every one, who can, it, would relieve one only who cannot relieve himself, happiness would be infinitely multiplied to the donor, as well as to the receiver." Thus has reasoned, at least thus has acted, that man whose traits of character we with briefly to delineate, that others, by perceiving how much good may be effected by one individual, may be animated to become members of that group of characters who live for others more than for themselves; for this is the good as well as the bad art of reasoning.

neither the world, nor the one, or to the other, that man reason, and his fitness is either enlarged or contracted by reasoning and writing. A thropist, who does not and feels the same. He says, 'If I can with to effect, I can. If I reform one man, I relieve one family. I am only doing my duty in my humble sphere.' Creator, who is good to his creatures, and affords means of acquiring happiness to human beings, if every one, who can, it, would relieve one only who cannot relieve himself, happiness would be infinitely multiplied to the donor, as well as to the receiver." Thus has reasoned, at least thus has acted, that man whose traits of character we with briefly to delineate, that others, by perceiving how much good may be effected by one individual, may be animated to become members of that group of characters who live for others more than for themselves; for this is the good as well as the bad art of reasoning.

• It will be proper to observe, that since the engraving was made from which the PLATE was engraved, Dr. Hawes has discontinued the wearing of "wig" which, to those who have recently seen him, will be a source of the society of the resemblance. The Doctor, however, in his grey hair, looks as jet of the venerable character of his contemporaries.

† Dr. Hawes, we believe, was born at Ilminster, about the year 1716; and, after finishing his education at St. Paul's School, lived with Mr. Curzon, an ingenious medical practitioner in the vicinity of Vauxhall.

vent his being known by the receiver, or thanked by his gratitude: it has, however, been occasionally noticed, and been found to constitute an amplitude of succour, that must have surprised, as well as gratified, the supplicant—surprise, heightened by ignorance of the donor, and gratitude, augmented by the degree of unexpected liberality. Surprise and gratitude must be still more elevated, were it known, that this benefactor is the father and grandfather of a large progeny; in the circle of which, however, he is happy in their affection, and, like an ancient patriarch, can rejoice in their esteem.

In this sketch (says the CORRESPONDENT to whom we are indebted for the materials of the present *Mémoire*) I am not aiming at regular biography, but cursory characteristic anecdote; which I mention and claim as an apology for introducing age before infancy. In youth, liberality is predominant, if not proverbial; but it is avarice that most generally accompanies old age; and happy, and indeed great, must be that mind that can triumph over this worst-imbecility of advancing years, and, like Dr. Hawes, open the heart, whenever want appeals to its tender auricles; which in him have a portal, and through which the warm blood of humane affection is preserved in a constant pulsation, and a warm stream of beneficent action.

I can, however, trace multiplied instances, where his appeals to beneficence, in aid of indigence, have been equally public and impressive. I well remember, that about ten years ago, when the manufactories of cottons had so far superseded those of silks, as to occasion temporary want, and even beggary, among the artisans in Spital-fields, he singly stood forward; and by his activity, I have reason to believe, 1200 families were snatched from ruin. His public address upon that occasion is worthy of being preserved:

SPITAL-FIELDS WEAVERS.

We have been requested to insert the following letter, written by Dr. Hawes to a popular Clergyman; being convinced, that the humane tendency of it will excite the compassion of such as possess the ability of relieving the miserable. Distress in this country needs but complain, and Relief makes an immediate appearance. The same generous mind, who so lately gave the wretched Emigrant protection—was laudably made

provision for the Widow and Orphan of the brave Warrior, and are yet employed in yielding ease and comfort to those who still survive to protect our liberties and property, will not suffer a numerous body of useful artisans, through the caprice of Fashion, to perish for want of the necessities of life.

“REV. SIR,

“Permit me to address you on the present occasion, and to return you my most sincere thanks for your voluntary exertions in behalf of the distressed Weavers.

“Believe, Sir, it is not in the power of language to describe their long and continued miseries;—miseries not brought on by idleness, intemperance, or a dissolute course of life; but human wretchedness, absolutely produced by the want of employment.

“My profession obliges me daily to be an eye-witness of the severe distresses, trials, and afflictions, of these much-to-be-pitied of our fellow-creatures. Whole families *without fire, without raiment, and without food*; and, to add to the catalogue of human woes, three, four, and five, in many families, languishing on the bed of sickness.

“I am sure, Sir, you will believe me when I declare, that such scenes of complicated woe are too affecting to dwell upon; and therefore shall conclude with my most earnest wishes, that, by your pleading in their behalf, other divines may be animated to the same pious undertaking; as I am certain that public benevolence will prevent the premature death of many, will restore health to numbers, and afford the staff of life to thousands. I am, Rev. Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

“W. HAWES, Physician to the London Dispensary.
Spital Square, Nov. 16, 1793.

Before this period, I witnessed his animated endeavours, in forming an Institution for the Recovery of Drowned Persons. Cogan, the ingenious and learned Dr. Cogan, aided him, by translating, in 1773, the Amsterdam *Mémoire*, in order to acquaint the British nation with the practicability of restoring persons apparently drowned, but not long afterwards this conjuror left England to reside in Holland; and the weight and organization of the infant institution devolved in great measure on Dr. Hawes, whose undeviating labours have, I trust, established it for ever, and without which, in my humble opinion,

opinion, there would not have been at this time a similar establishment in Europe, America, or India; where Humane Societies have now multiplied with every great town and village the soil of those different regions. Abhorred as he has been in promoting and extending Humane Societies over the globe, the avenues of his active beneficence are not dried up or contracted by them; for his hand is in his purse whenever the appeals of misery touch his heart, or the importance and wants of philanthropic Institutions are presented: his time is no less in unison than his activity of mind, in devoting both to private Committees and public meetings in the promotion of private and public charities, and other useful Institutions.

As a writer, Dr. Hawes is rather a useful than a voluminous author. In 1774 he published "An Account of Dr. Goldsmith's last Illness," whose subsequent death he ascribed to the improper administration of a popular medicine; and from this unfortunate event he deduced many useful cautions respecting the exhibition of powerful medicines.

In 1777 appeared his "Address on Premature Death and Premature Interment," which he literally distributed, in order to awaken attention in the public mind against the too early interment of persons supposed to be dead, before it was clearly ascertained that life was totally extinct. This performance had been suggested to his mind even prior to the establishment of the great object of Resurrection which he afterwards so successfully pursued, which is now so universally known under the title of the "ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY;" and which is in effect confirmed by the following declaration of the late Dr. Towers.

"At a General Court of the Directors of the Humane Society in 1796, Dr. Towers sat as Chairman; and, after congratulating the Society on a variety of successful cases of astonishing recoveries, the Chairman thus proceeded:

"To the well-known humanity of his (Dr. Hawes's) disposition, and to that activity of benevolence for which he was so remarkable, this Society in a great degree owed its origin. The reasonableness and utility of an Institution of this kind had been very early seen by Dr. Hawes, and therefore he had laboured to promote it with a dis-

sempne and an ardour that would ever be his honour. Indeed, before the establishment of this Society, he had publicly advertised rewards for notice and information of any persons in distress (within a reasonable distance from his own habitation) as those who are now the objects of this Institution; which was the strongest demonstration of his solicitude to promote so benevolent a design; and that afterwards, by joining with his worthy colleague, Dr. Cogan, in adopting the necessary measures for establishing the present Institution, he had performed a real service to his country."

In 1780 was published his third edition of an "Examination of the Reverend John Wesley's Primitive Physick," in which the absurdities and dangerous remedies authorized by that late respectable leader of a new and very increasing religious sect, known by the name of Methodists, are exposed by such a combination of irony and serious argument, perhaps, unequalled, is not exceeded by a Swift or an Arbuthnot.

In 1781 Dr. Hawes published "An Address to the Legislature on the Importance of the Humane Society, in various important Points of View;" and by his steady perseverance, and almost by his personal endeavours alone, he has lived to see most of his objects realized, as conducive to the restoration of suspended animation.

About this period likewise appeared his "Address to the King and Parliament of Great Britain, with Observations on the General Bills of Mortality."

These useful and interesting publications gradually raised the reputation of the Author to the notice of many learned, as well as benevolent, characters; and the result of this general approbation was evinced by the degree of Doctor of Medicine being conferred upon him in the year 1782.

Soon afterwards Dr. Hawes commenced his Medical Lectures on Suspended Animation, and was the first and perhaps the only person that ever introduced the subject as a part of medical education, which he elucidated under the following heads:

1. To instruct the younger part of the faculty how to preserve human life in every critical circumstance where the vital powers are liable to be suspended; and to urge the importance

the enquiry, on every principle of christianity, national policy, and humanity.

2. To consider the various derangements which suspend the action of the principal vital organ, the brain, the heart, or the lungs; together with the various means for restoring their respective functions.

3. An inquiry (so far as relates to the present subject) into the effects of the animal, vegetable, and mineral poisons; their deleterious power in suddenly destroying the vital functions; and the most approved methods of preventing or correcting their baneful effects, when received into the human body.

4. The modes of recovering persons from syncope, inebriation, trance, drowning, suffocation by the cord, or noxious vapours, intense cold, or lightning.

5. Important reflections on still-born children, and the most efficacious modes of restoring vital action.

6. The various symptoms of apparent death, which sometimes supervene in acute diseases, but which might frequently be surmounted by suitable measures speedily adopted and vigorously pursued; and lastly, the usual signs of death considered, and those which are *certain* distinguished from those which are more equivocal, &c.

These Lectures closed with an adjudication of prize medals, suggested by the ardour of his mind; and founded by his munificence; and which has given rise to the invaluable works of Pearson, Goodwin, Coleman, Kite, and Fothergill.

However prejudice and unbelief might, at the commencement of the Humane Society, have warped the minds of many, the numerous and incontrovertible instances of wonderful recoveries of persons apparently dead, at length rendered the Royal Humane Society one of the most conspicuous in Europe, throughout which, and the continent of America, as well as in Asia, similar Institutions, as has been observed, have been successfully adopted; and the general approbation and conviction of their beneficial effects have been commemorated by Divines and Painters; and in Poetry we select

the following Lines by an amiable and learned Physician at Bath.

ON THE ART
OF RESTORING ANIMATION.
ADDRESSED TO DR. HAWES.

*Healer of th' human species, according ad
dica, quam tuum munus intermor-
tua, revivificas.*

While others beg off wretched deeds,
Embarras'd squadrons! foaming floods!
Whose dreadful conflict, far and wide,
Pours forth the sanguinary tide!
With all those direful scenes of woe
That people Pluto's realms below!
While widows' shrieks, and orphans'

cries,
Beseech the mighty victor's prize;
My Muse libbers the bloody car;
And all the impious pomps of war;
With pity views those restless things,
Styl'd Princes, Heroes, Conquerors,
Kings!

And bids accute the poetical lyre,
To those who *living arts* inspire,
Who *from the umbers of Promethean*

fire
What richer claims such just renown,
As he who earn'd the civic crown *?
Whole Godlike effort is to save
The just, the virtuous, and the brave;
To *ok* pale victims to the Stygian
wave!

To unfold the entrancing art divine
Deserves a more than mortal shrine.
It long lay hid in Nature's laws,
Till late he gave the Key to Hawes:
Who, zealous of th' important trust,
Humanely views the lifeless dust;
When, *is one latest part* † remains,
An heart-felt joy rewards his generous
pains. A. F.

In 1796, Dr. Hawes favoured the Public with his great work, entitled "Transactions of the Royal Humane Society, from 1774 to 1824," including a period of fifty years, which was dedicated to the King by Royal permission.

The numerous instances of his promoting the public good naturally raised the reputation of so distinguished and beneficent a character, both at home and abroad, and occasioned his name to be enrolled as an Associate or Honorary Member in several Literary Societies; a NAME that will be enrolled

* Given by the Romans to him who saved the life of a citizen.

† The Motto of the Humane Society is, *Latet seminare in sepe.*

‡ Elected Physician to the London and to the Surrey Dispensaries.

among the great characters who have been the benefactors of mankind; and the mind that has instructed that age will appear to be enriched with congenial spirits, bearing their passport engraven on the wings of the soul, while it is to mount upwards. The face and the features, be witness the face to old, wrinkles and the forehead be marked and

enriched and the apparently dead in spirit to life. But that the period of departure from works here to rewards hereafter may long be postponed, is the wish of all who have experienced the satisfaction of this life, the cheerfulness, and the mutual conviviality of the living HAWAII.

STATISTICAL REMARKS.

THE number of the inhabitants of a country or city is almost renewed every thirty years; and in a century the human race is renewed three times and one third.

If we allow three generations for a century, and suppose the world to be only 5,700 years old, there appears to have been 191 generations since the creation of the world to the present time, and since the Deluge, and 23 since the Christian era; and as there is not a family that can trace its origin even so far back as the Emperor Constantine, it consequently follows that the most ancient families are unable to trace their origin farther back than thirty generations. Very few indeed can trace so far, without diving into fiction.

Out of 1000 infants, who are nursed by the mother, about 100 die; of the same number, committed to the care of strange nurses, it is calculated that 200 perish.

Among the 115 deaths, there may be reckoned one woman in child-bed, but only one of 400 dies in labour.

The small pox in the natural way, usually carries off eight out of 100.

By inoculation, one dies out of 100.

It is remarked, that more girls than boys die of the small pox in the natural way.

From the calculations founded on the bills of mortality, only one out of 3126 reaches the age of 100.

More people live to a greater age in elevated situations than in those which are lower.

It is generally said, that a new born child, who lives to the age of 14 years, has lived its natural life.

	Years.	Months.
Total age of a man	71	0
" " " " " "	72	7
" " " " " "	73	4
" " " " " "	74	2
" " " " " "	75	6
" " " " " "	76	3
" " " " " "	77	5
" " " " " "	78	3
" " " " " "	79	6
" " " " " "	80	0
" " " " " "	81	11
" " " " " "	82	0
" " " " " "	83	2
" " " " " "	84	5
" " " " " "	85	11
" " " " " "	86	8
" " " " " "	87	10
" " " " " "	88	3
" " " " " "	89	0

The proportion of the deaths of women to those of men is 100 to 102; the probable duration of a man's life is 60 years.

Married women live longer than those who are not married.

By observations made during the space of 50 years, it has been found that the greatest number of deaths has been in the month of March; and, next to that, the months of August and September. In November, December, and February there are the fewest deaths.

FAIRLOP OAK.

[WITH AN ENGRAVING.]

THIS very remarkable tree stands in that part of Hampnall Forest (being part of the forest of Waltham) which

is within the limits of the parish of Barking. It has been known for many centuries by its present name of Fairlop.

lop. But "the tradition of the country," says Mr. Gilpin, in his *Remarks on Forest Scenery*, "traces it half way up the Christian era. It is still a noble tree, though it has suffered greatly from the depredations of time. About a yard from the ground, where its rough fluted stem is 36 feet in circumference, it divides into eleven vast arms, yet not in the horizontal manner of an oak, but rather in that of a beech. Beneath its shade, which overspreads an area of 300 feet in circuit, an annual fair has long been held on the first Friday in July; and no booth is suffered to be erected beyond the extent of its boughs. But as their extremities are now become sapless, and age is yearly curtailing their length, the liberties of the Fair seem to be in a very desponding condition. The honour, however, is great. But honours are often accompanied with inconveniences; and Fairlop has suffered from its honourable distinctions. In the feasting that attends a fair, fires are often necessary; and no places seem so proper to make them in, as the cavities formed by the decaying roots of the tree. This practice has brought a more speedy decay on Fairlop than it might otherwise have suffered." But this tree is now fenced round with a close paling, about five feet high. Almost all the extremities of its branches have been sawed off, and Mr. Forsyth's composition applied to them, to preserve them from decay; and the injury which the trunk of the tree had sustained from the lighting of fires in the cavities, has been repaired, as much as possible, by the same composition. On one of the branches is fixed a board, with this inscription: "All good foresters are requested not to hurt this old tree, a plaster having been lately applied to his wounds."

The founder of Fairlop Fair, above mentioned, was a Mr. Daniel Day, a block and pump-maker at Wapping, who had a small estate near Fairlop Oak, whither he used to repair annually on the first Friday in July; at which time it was his custom to invite a select party of his neighbours to accompany him, and dine, under the shade of the Oak, on beans and bacon.

In the course of a few years, other parties were formed on Mr. Day's anniversary, and festal booths erected for their accommodation. These increasing progressively, booths were erected also by persons who brought various articles for sale. About the year 1725 the place began to exhibit the appearance of a regular Fair. Mr. Day continued to resort annually to his favourite spot as long as he lived; and, in memory of its origin, never failed to provide on the day of the fair several sacks of beans, with a proportionate quantity of bacon, which he distributed, from the trunk of the tree, to the persons there assembled. For several years before Mr. Day's death, the pump and block-makers of Wapping, to the number of about 30 or 40, went annually to the fair, in a boat made of one piece of entire fir, covered with an awning, mounted on a coach-carriage, and drawn by six horses, attended by flags and streamers, a band of music, and a great number of persons, both on foot and on horseback. This custom is still continued. A few years before Mr. Day died, his favourite Oak lost a large limb, out of which he procured a coffin to be made for his own interment, and often used to lie down in it to try how it would fit him. His death happened at the age of 84, October 19, 1767, and his remains were conveyed to Barking by water, pursuant to his own request, accompanied by six journeymen pump and block makers, to each of whom he bequeathed a new leathern apron and a guinea. There is a tomb-stone to his memory in the Church-yard of Barking.

Among the numerous societies that have been formed, since the revival of the fashionable amusement of archery, that of "The Hainault Foresters" is not the least distinguished, as the principal ladies and gentlemen of the county belong to the association, and, at certain times, march in procession round Fairlop Oak, that venerable father of the sylvan race, dressed in an elegant uniform, and attended by a band of music.

* Left by an accident the hearth should be overturned. He had in the course of his life been thrown from a horse, and overturned in a chaise; which occasioned him to fortify it with

A VOYAGE TO ST. HELENA, BATAVIA, AND CHINA.

BY J. DAVIS.

From the Author.

EPISTLE TO THE AUTHOR.

BY LUCAS DEKKER.

WHEN wafted o'er the wide unshom'd main,
 Far from thy kindred friends and native

Where tropic suns a torrid lustre shed,
 And seas unknown, immeasurably spread!

Say! when impell'd to view each novel scene,
 Each tow'ns, each realm, of many a lan-

Did no superior wish thy bosom burn,
 Than gaze like others, and like them re-

turn?
 Far nobler thoughts than these thy soul.

(With ev'ry gen'rous thirst of knowledge fir'd),
 Such as thro' ev'ry clime, and ev'ry soil,

Induc'd the sage Pythagoras to toil,
 Who trac'd each scene with philosophic

eye,
 And hunt true wisdom from variety:

Explor'd with eager search the world around,
 Whate'er in art or nature could be found,

Marking each kingdom portion'd out by fate,
 And empires falling from their ancient

While Time, with solemn step, and mournful mien,
 Beheld the havoc of the wadded scene!

Here, as reclin'd beneath some shady tree,
 I read, and, reading, think I swim with

Feel all thy woes, and all thy dangers share,
 As Ocean rolls, or billows foam in air.

Say! when, my friend, thro' India's realms you pass'd,
 A wand'ring pilgrim o'er the desert waste,

Inspir'd by airy Hopes to tempt the sea,
 You left Britannia's happier seats of ease,

What part display'd, enchanting to the eye,
 A soil more cultur'd, or a purer sky?

Long has it been thy wayward doom to try
 The ills of life beneath a foreign sky;

E'en here, on Carolina's torrid strand,
 Still fate condemns thee from thy native

land:
 Here, where an endless wild of forests lies,

Where pines on pines for ever meet the eyes!

When once the Indian spread along the wood,
 In quest of slaughter, and in thirst of

Of had thou pass'd the melancholy hours
 In sad oblivion of thy mental pow'rs:

Here Envy, too, with rage thy steps pur-

Thro' ev'ry gloom and solitary wood;
 And when to Friendship's voice you

How each ungen'rous bosom swell'd with
 Or when, with love of Nature oft im-

press'd,
 You mov'd to sympathy the feeling breast,

How ev'ry envious eye in wrath would roll,
 And pour the malice of a vengeful soul.

And now I since fate compels the friend
 to part,

The dear companion of his opening
 Say! shall thy future memory recall,

When here, for thee, he sung the Trojan
 Fall?

Or when, indignant to the senseless
 You pour'd to Friendship's joys the lyric

song?
 Sweet were the hours, when on the

That smoothly bounds the wide Atlantic
 flood!

And bless the day when first our friend-
 Friendship so pure, enlighten'd, and so

trued!
 Sacred to this be each revolving day,

Sacred till Time shall sweep this orb
 away!

And when in future years our works are
 Our labours number'd with the learned,

Some, who inspir'd by soft, harmonious
 Who feel the transports that to bards be-

long,
 Remote shall come where once thy dwell-

“Near Cochinathic's slow-resolving
 speed.”

O'er the wide lapse of ages cast an eye,
 And praise the power of magic sympathy.

Our dark, perverted, untried, false de-

clined for along this lonely shore,
 Recite some short memorial of thy name,

And spread our Friendship to eternal
 fame!

George Town, South Carolina,
 Sept. 29, 1799.

VOYAGE

VOYAGE TO ST. HELENA, BATAVIA, AND CHINA.

THERE is, perhaps, nothing that exalts us more in the dignity of thinking beings than that insatiable desire which the mind feels to change the sphere of action, and explore those places which reading or conversation has pictured to the imagination. Of the past years of my life, there are none I review with more satisfaction than those which I have employed in visiting distant countries. The grand advantage of travelling is the power it affords us to regulate imagination by reality, and the hardships connected with it are amply repaid by the pleasure of relating them.

The beginning of January, 1781, I sailed from the Downs, on board an Indiaman called the *Essex*, commanded by Captain Storer. Our ship was not less than 300 tons burden, and consigned to St. Helena, Batavia, and China. I had been committed by my friends to the care and guidance of the Chief Mate, to whose cabin, in the steerage, I had always free access. But I messed in the Third Mate's berth, where I found a society rather more than elegant. It was the midst of winter when we began our voyage, and our ship had to struggle with some very severe gales of wind, which rose in succession during our passage through the Bay of Biscay. Let the reader form to his imagination a deeply laden ship, exposed to the rigour of an inclement season, which brought only foul winds: her top-sails close reefed, and sometimes the fore one hauled; rolling gunwale under, and not infrequently pitching her bumpkins into water: seas washing over the waist and quarters with a tremendous roar: the bulk-heads of the Officers' cabins creaking with a horrid noise: the sky black with clouds, and the waves rising into mountains!

Quocunque aspicias, nihil est, nisi pontus et aer,

Natibus hic tumidos, angustibus hic minores. OVID.

On every side, what gloom assaults the eye, Wave mounts on wave, and clouds obscure the sky.

Yet amid these horrors, I kept watch night and day, and was exempted from no duty that belongs to a sailor.

In diminishing our latitude we found that weather succeeded by fair, and en-

joyed between the Tropics a steady breeze and cloudless sky. Among the passengers on board was a Gentleman of the clerical function, going to St. Helena to take upon him the care of the souls of its inhabitants. Every Sunday, when the weather was favourable, he read prayers to the ship's company, who assembled to hear him on the quarter-deck. The Boatswain, on this occasion, acted as Clerk, and cried *Amen* with an audible voice at the end of every prayer. But the Boatswain complained grievously that he could never get the sailors upon deck, unless he said to them, *Come to prayers, and be damn'd to you.*

My watch below I generally passed in the Chief Mate's cabin, under whose tuition I entered upon the study of Euclid, which had not such charms to allure my imagination as a novel or romance. Mr. Roebuck was a man of an active vigorous mind, conversant with every branch of the mathematics, an excellent seaman, and a dignified Officer. But the conversation of my messmates was not less obscene than blasphemous, which will ever be the fate of that Society from whom the fair sex are excluded. Not even the presence of Parson Wilkins could restrain their oaths, or soften their ribaldry.

On crossing the Equator, the ship resounded with merriment. Those who had not passed it before either incurred the penalty of a fine, or submitted to the operation of being shaved by Neptune's Barber; a personage, I believe, unknown to the ancients, but who would highly have embellished the poetical fictions of an Ovid and Virgil.

Though St. Helena lies only in sixteen degrees of South Latitude, we were obliged to run to that of twenty-nine, that we might get to windward of it, and catch the Trade. We saw it May 11, but its proximity was before announced by several pigeons which had flown from the land. The morning was serene, the breeze steady, and the water smooth. The Island rose like a new creation from the sea, and as we approached it the eye was charmed with the romantic prospect of cloud-capt mountains, fruitful vallies, and cultivated inclosures. We kept the rock close on board to secure our anchorage in the road, which commands a view of the coast, and is highly commodious,

modious. Boats came to us from the shore, and every heart felt rejoiced to be once more safe in harbour.

Having landed our cargo, and taken a supply of water, we resumed our voyage through the azure flood into the grand Southern Ocean. Our stay being short, our acquaintance with the inhabitants could not ripen into friendship, and we sailed from the island without regret.

On leaving St. Helena, I resumed my study of Euclid under Mr. Kochuck, who also taught me the method of keeping a ship's reckoning. From this last accession of knowledge I derived a most lively pleasure. What can be deemed more to the comprehensive genius of man than the power of transporting a vessel in safety over an immeasurable expanse of water to the remotest places of the globe? It is an opinion founded on truth, that the Officers of the English East India ships are the expertest navigators that any nation can boast. Had, therefore, the love of a sea-faring life been my predominant passion, I enjoyed every advantage that could facilitate the knowledge of my pursuit. But *trahit sua quoque voluptas*. The abstruse and intricate branches of the mathematics had nothing fascinating to a mind that was accustomed to wander in the flowery paths of poetry and romance. I soon found, though too late, that I had mistaken the bent of my genius. Experience cured my illusion, and often did I sigh for the pleasures I had left behind in the peaceful bosom of study and retirement, where, engaged by the calm and elegant occupation of literature, every increase of ideas brought me an accession of happiness.

The trade winds wafted us on our course, and were so settled and regular, that often we had no occasion either to augment or reduce our sail during the day. The water being smooth, we experienced little or no motion though we went at the rate of eight knots an hour; and the sea, elevated by the prow of our vessel, formed a sublime spectacle breaking into foam. Not doubting the Cape of Good Hope, the ship had to combat with some of the severest gales of wind that ever were experienced, and it was with no small joy that we got round this dangerous promontory.

We saw the Nile head at Java August 21, and entered the Straits of Sunda between Princes Island and the

Main. In these Straits we experienced light airs and calms, and came to frequently with our stream anchor, not being able to resist the current. We were surrounded by scattered isles, and found the water in several places so shallow that it required the utmost vigilance and precaution to conduct the ship safely through the passage.

On the 24th we came to an anchor in Batavia Roads, where we found lying several Dutch ships of war. The next day I went on shore to the town, and found every elegance of accommodation at the Hotel, which was grand and magnificent.

The city of Batavia, which, in the extravagance of praise, has been called the Empress of the East, is situated near the sea, on the river Jacatra, which runs through the middle of it. Several pleasant roads lead from the town into the country, of which one is planted with rows of mango-trees, and exhibits the prospect of lofty buildings, elegant gardens, and extensive pleasure grounds.

The white women of Batavia are principally born in the Indies, and either the offspring of European mothers, or of oriental female slaves. They are exquisitely lovely, and superior to their sex, but from a neglect of education, ignorant and unenlightened.

I here is scarcely a husband who is exempted from the venom, clamours of a jealous wife. Thinking with the honest Confidant, that *sonjour perdris ne vaut rien*, the husband sometimes exalts his caresses to the female slave, who cannot resist his imperious will; but who not being able to elude the watchful eye of the suspicious wife, undergoes the most horrid tortures for her compliance. I am of opinion, that jealousy does not always arise from love, but more frequently from pride. A jealous wife has scarcely interred the body of a deceased husband at Batavia, before she consoles herself for the loss by taking another to her arms.

These ladies display much taste in their dress, which consists of a gold and silver bejewelled muslin robe. They adorn their fine black hair with a profusion of jewels, and encircle it with a chain of odorous flowers. When I first saw them walking out to pay their evening visits, I could not help thinking myself in the land of fairy enchantment.

The natives of Batavia, but particularly those who come from the island of

Celabes, are often guilty of the most horrid assassinations. These crimes are termed *muchs* by the Europeans, because the perpetrators during the commission of them cry out, *Amok! Amok! Kill! Kill!* They work themselves into frenzy by swallowing large doses of opium, and fall out *knife* in hand through the streets, stabbing the old and young, without distinction of sex, till they are shot or made prisoners.

One instance of this kind occurred during my residence at Batavia. It was in the evening. I was sitting in the Hotel with some Dutch Officers over a bottle of wine, when the cry of *Amok! Amok!* was heard in the street. The Officers rose from the table, and involuntarily drew their swords. The cry did not last long, as the murderer had passed on. But a horrid scene soon presented itself. Two Ladies and their female slaves lay mortally wounded in the street, into whose breast the mercileless assassin had plunged his knife. A little further on we perceived another bleeding victim, and a few paces from him the *Amok* himself in the agonies of death, who had been shot by a sentinel towards whom he was rushing. What a picture of horror! The crowd were mourning over the dying, in whom some found a relation, and others a friend!

The suburbs of the city are inhabited by Chinese, whose population is rated at 30,000. In the year 1740 there was a revolt of the Chinese, which brought upon them a dreadful and general slaughter. During the insurrection, those Chinese who dwelt within the town comported themselves with the strictest submission and order. They kept within their houses, but this precaution could not protect them from the fury of the irritated soldiery, who on a sudden rose upon the innocent defenceless Chinese, and put them to the sword without distinction. A scene of horror ensued, and the cry of murder resounded from every quarter of the town. Neither age nor sex was spared. The pregnant mother and the suckling infant fell beneath the daggers of their relentless pursuers, and soon the bodies of the innocent heaped the streets with those of the guilty.

The Government of Batavia is a mixture of Eastern grandeur and European police; the town is magnificent; and the inhabitants, though numerous, are hospitable to strangers.

The 26th of September we sailed from Batavia, and prosecuted our voyage into the China Sea. We saw the main land of China Nov. 1, and the following day came to an anchor off Macao, a small island granted to the Portuguese by the Emperor of China.

Macao is only celebrated from having been honoured with the residence of the Virgil of Portugal. Here Camoens, banished from Goa, lived five years, and wrote his immortal poem of the *Lusiad*. Having, during that time, acquired a fortune adequate to his wishes, and the Viceroy who had been the cause of his exile being removed, Camoens embarked again for Goa, in a vessel freighted by himself, but was wrecked in the gulph near the mouth of the river Mecon, in Corchin China, where he lost in the waves all he had gotten by his industry. Of this he makes mention in the 7th *Lusiad*, where he says,

“Now blest with all the wealth fond
hope could crave,
Soon I beheld that wealth beneath the
wave,
For ever lost!”

MICKLE.

Could I land at Macao without reflecting that it was once dignified by the presence of this great, but unfortunate genius of that poet from whose page I had risen with feelings more elevated, and an imagination more expanded. The enthusiasm of my mind on this occasion I remember with pleasure, and hope increasing years will not extinguish its flame.

After passing through a narrow inlet, called the *Bocca Tigris*, we proceeded up Wampoa River, where we moored our ship among fifty other sail of Indiamen. The following day I went in a passage-boat to Cantow.

It cannot be supposed that I am enabled to say any thing new of a country, which travellers, who possessed much other means of information than myself have very imperfectly described. The Chinese, from what I could observe of them appeared to me a most ingenious, yet insatiable, and a most affable but hypocritical people. However, it would be unjust to make general conclusions from particular cases, and, therefore, I cannot pretend to exhibit the national character of the Chinese.

In literature, being confined to the
writers

writers of their own country, they cannot cultis to that taste which is acquired by the comparison of what is beautiful and just. But Confucius, the greatest of their philophsophers, would have done honour to any nation by his ardour of truth, acuteness of research, and boldness of conception. His works are held in very high estimation by the Chinese, who consider them a complete system of ethics, and the perfect rule of government. They consist of four books, and are entitled, "The School for Adults," "The Immutable Mean," "Moral Discourses," and "A Treatise on Government."

The love of science that glowed in the breast of Confucius descended to his posterity, who trod, not without dignity, in the steps of their ancestor. Hence the historian of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire has pronounced the family of Confucius the greatest that ever lived; resembling, in this respect, the Chinese themselves, who estimate men not by the splendor of wealth, but the attainments of the mind.

The banks of Wampoa River, where we lay at anchor, were remarkably picturesque, exhibiting the view of rice-fields in the highest state of cultivation. Boats, skulled by Tartar girls, plyed constantly round the ship; but it was

only by bribing the Mandarines that these dainties could be gotten on board.

We sailed from Wampoa Feb. 17, 1839, in company with several other Indiamen, which we parted from at sea. We had loaded our ship with tea, china, and bale goods.

Nothing happened worthy of being recorded during our passage to St. Helena. It had been observed by the great Bacon, that men keep journals at sea; where there are no images to be combined, and neglected to do it on land, which supplies an ample field for observation. We staid at St. Helena a few days to recruit our stock of water, and returned, not without transport, our voyage to England.

Such is the love of the *gauls* *plum*, such the predilection of man for his native soil, that its forces pervades the minds of every order of beings, and warms not less the breast of the ignorant than enlightened. There was not a sailor on board whose heart did not dilate on beholding again the land which he claimed as his country; and no music was ever more ravishing to the ear than the wails of the anchor when let go on English ground. The 10th of July, after an absence of a year and a half, we found ourselves once more safely anchored in the Downs.

HISTORY OF WOOD CUTS.

WOOD CUTS are engraving on wood, commonly on box, which, in many cases, are used with advantage instead of copper plates. The art of cutting or engraving on wood is undoubtedly of high antiquity; for Chinese printing is a specimen of it. Even in Europe, if credit be due to Papillon, this art was practised at a period considerably remote; for he mentions eight engravings on wood, entitled, "A Representation of the Warlike Achievements of the great and magnanimous Macedonian King, the bold and valiant Alexander; dedicated, presented, and humbly offered, to the most holy Father Pope Sixtus IV. by us Alexander, Almerico Canobio Chevalier, and Nicolo Canobio, &c. This anecdote, if true, carries the art of cutting in wood back to 1474 or 1475; for Honorius occupied the papal throne only during these two years. Even this is not the earliest period

to which some have carried the art in Europe; for the use of seals or signets being of very high antiquity, they imagine that the invention of wood cuts must be coeval with them. The supposition is certainly plausible, but it is not supported by proof. The earliest impression of a wooden cut of which we have any certain account, is that of St. Christopher carrying an infant Jesus through the sea, in which a hermit is seen holding up a lantern to shew him the way; and a peasant, with a sack on his back, climbing a hill, as exhibited in the back ground. The date of this impression is 1473.

In the year 1473, was printed at Harlem, "The History of St. John the Evangelist, and his Revelation, represented in Forty-Eight Figures in Wood," by Lorenz Jenson Collet; and, in 1443, Jörg Schappf, of Augsburg, cut in wood the history of the Apocalypse,

Apocalypse, and what was called *The Poor Man's Bible*.

A folio chronicle, published 1493, by Schedal, was adorned with a vast number of wood-cuts, by William Plydenwurff and Michael Wolgemut, whose engravings were greatly superior to any thing of the kind which had appeared before them. Wolgemut was the preceptor of Albert Dürer, whose admirable performances in this department of art are justly held in the highest esteem, even at the present day.

About this time it became the practice of almost all the German engravers on copper to engrave likewise on wood; and many of their wood cuts surpass in beauty the impressions of their copper plates. Such are the wood-cuts of Albert Alderfer, Hissel Pen, Virgil Soles, and Lucas van Lyden, the friend and imitator of Albert Dürer, with several others. It appears that the Germans carried this art to a singular degree of perfection. Hans or John Holbein, who flourished in 1540, engraved the "Dance of Death," in a series of wood-cuts, which, for the freedom and delicacy of execution, have hardly been equalled, and never surpassed.

Italy, France, and Holland, have produced many capital artists of this kind. John Torneum printed a Bible, at Leyden, in 1554 (a copy of which we have seen), with wooden cuts of excellent workmanship. Christopher Jegher, of Antwerp, from his eminence in the art, was employed by Rubens to work under his inspection, and he executed many pieces which are held in much estimation; the character of these is boldness and spirit.

The next attempt at improvement in this art was by Hugo da Carpi, to whom is attributed the invention of the *Chiaro Scuro*. Carpi was an Italian, and of the sixteenth century; but the Germans claim the invention also, and produce in evidence several engravings by Maier, a disciple of Martin Schoen, of date 1499. His mode of performing this was very simple. He first engraved the subject upon copper, and finished it as much as the artists of his time usually did. He then prepared a block of wood, upon which he cut out the extreme lights, and then impressed it upon the print, by which means a faint tint was added to all the rest of the piece, excepting only in those parts where the lights were meant to predominate.

minate, which appear on the specimens extant to be whitened with white paint. The drawings for this species of engraving were made on tinted paper with a pen, and the lights were drawn upon the paper with white paint.

There is, however, a material difference between the *Chiaro Scuro* of the old German masters, and those of the Italians. Maier and Cratich engraved the outlines and deep shadows upon copper. The impression taken in this state was tinted over by means of a single block of wood, with those parts hollowed out which were designed to be left white upon the print. On the contrary, the mode of engraving by Hugo da Carpi was, to cut the outline in one block of wood, the dark shadows upon a second, and the light shadows, or half tints, upon a third. The first being impressed upon the paper, the outlines only appeared; this block being taken away, the second was put in its place, and being put in the same place upon the removal of the second, and being also impressed upon the paper, made the dim tints, when the print was completed. In some instances, the number of blocks were increased, but the operation was still the same, the print receiving an impression from every block.

In 1608, John Baptist Michel Papillon practised engraving on wood with much success, particularly in ornamental foliage and flowers, shells, &c. In the opinion, however, of some of the most eminent artists, his performances are stiff and cramped. From that period, the art of engraving on wood gradually degenerated, and it may be said to have been wholly lost, when it was lately re-invented by Mr. Bewick, of Newcastle.

This eminent artist was apprentice to Mr. Bielby, an engraver on metal, such as the faces of clocks, &c. Application having been made to him for a wood-cut of two of the most trifling description, the job was given to Thomas Bewick; by whom it was executed in such a manner, that Mr. Bielby, who was accustomed to employ his apprentices in such work, advised him to prosecute engraving in that line. The advice was followed, and young Bewick inventing tools, even making them with his own hands, and saving the wood on which he was to work into requisite thickness, proceeded to improve upon his own discoveries, without

out assistance or instruction of any kind. When his apprenticeship expired, he went to London; where the obscure wood engravers of the time wished to avail themselves of his abilities, while they were determined to give him no insight into their art. He remained some years in London, and during that time, if we mistake not, received from the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, &c. a premium of considerable value for the best engraving in wood. Returning to Newcastle, he entered into copartnership with his skill master; and established his reputation as an artist by the publication of his admirable History of Quadrupeds. This was followed by his History of Birds, of which only one volume has yet been published.

John Bewick, brother to Thomas, learned the art of him, and practised it for several years in London with great applause. His abilities, however, though respectable, were not, by the best judges, deemed so brilliant as his brother's; and owing to bad health, and the nature of his connexion with the bookellers, and others, he seems not to have advanced the art beyond the stage at which he received it. He died, three or four years ago, at Newcastle.

Mr. Nesbit and Mr. Anderson have hitherto been the last of Thomas Bewick's pupils, who have appeared before the public as artists (the former in an edition of Hogarth, the latter in the plates of Grove-hill, a poem). By these Gentlemen we are authorized to say, that the method practised by the ancient engravers on wood, whose works are still admired, must have been different from that of Bewick and his pupils. What that method was seems to be altogether unknown. Papillon, who writes the best history extant of the art, guesses indeed in what manner the old engravers proceeded, so as to give to their works the spirit and freedom for which they are famed; but that his guesses are erroneous seems evident from the stiffness of his own works. The principal characteristic, in the mechanical department of the productions of the ancient masters, is the crossing of the black lines, which Papillon has attempted with the greatest awkwardness, though it seems to have been accomplished by them with so much ease, that they introduced it at random, even where it could add nothing to the beauty of the piece. In

Bewick's method of working, this cross hatching is so difficult and unnatural, that it may be considered as impracticable. Mr. Nesbit has introduced something of it into two or three of his pieces, merely to show that he *could* do it; but so great was the labour, and so little the advantage of this improvement, if such it can be called, that probably it will not be attempted again.

The engravers of Bewick's school work on the end of the wood, which is cut across the trunk of the trees, in pieces of the proper thickness. As wood-cuts are generally employed in the printer's press, and a form of types, this thickness must be regulated by the height of the types with which they are to be used. The tools employed are nearly the same with those used in copper-plate engraving, being only a little more deep, or lozenge, as engravers call it. They must have points of various degrees of fineness for the different purposes to which they are applied, some of them being so much rounded off at the bottom as to approach to the nature of a goodge, while others are in fact little chisels of various sizes. These chisels and goodges, to which every artist gives the shape which he deems most convenient, are held in the hand in a manner somewhat different from the tool of the engraver on copper, it being necessary to have the power of lifting the chips upward with ease. To attempt a description of this in writing would be in vain; but it is easily acquired, we are told, by practice.

The pupils of the school of Bewick consider it as quite improper to speak of his invention as a revival of the ancient art. Some old prints, it is true, have the appearance of being executed in the same way with his; but others have certainly been done by a method very different. It is, therefore, not fair to appreciate the present art by what has been done, but by what may be done; and that remains yet to be shown. The art is in its infancy; and those who are disposed to compare it with the art of engraving on copper, ought to look back to the period when copper-plate engraving was of as recent invention as Bewick's method of engraving on wood. Marc Antonio, who engraved under the direction of the great painter Raphael, thought it no mean proof of his proficiency in

his art, that he was able to imitate on copper-plate the wood-cuts of Albert Durer; and Papillon is highly indignant that there should have been person so very blind, as to mistake the copies for the originals. If copper has its advantages over wood in point of delicacy and minuteness, wood has, in its turn, advantages not inferior in regard to strength and richness. These prints, which were executed under the auspices of Titian and Rubens, will always remain a monument of the spirit and vigour natural to wood-engraving; and if there be not found in them all the attention to *chiaro scuro* which the present age demands, it must not be attributed either to defect in the art, or to want of abilities in the artists, but to the taste of the times when *chiaro scuro* was little understood. It remains for some enterprising artist to show that the vigour of the ancient art may be attained by the present one, and at the same time to add to that vigour those gradations of shade which are so much admired in good copper-plates. As there seems to be a more perfect, or

at least a more pleasant, black produced by wood than by copper-plate printing, and certainly a more perfect white (the parts of the print intended to be white are not even touched by the wood-block), who will say that any intermediate shade whatever may not be produced by wood-cuts? To attempt this on a small scale would indeed be in vain, because the slightest variation, produced by a little more or less ink, or a harder pressure in printing, bears such a proportion to a very short line as must necessarily render the attempt abortive.

Wood engraving, therefore, must always appear to the advantage while it is confined to small subjects, and will never reach its station as a fine art, till those who are engaged in its cultivation improve upon the discoveries of one another, and apply it to subjects to which it is properly adapted. As an economical art for illustrating mechanics, and other subjects of science, it is too little employed, even in its present state.

Supplement to Enc. Brit.

IDLENESS.

THERE is no vice which an habitual idleness will not introduce, nor any principles, however active or excellent, which it will not destroy. It may be defined a stupid stagnation of the soul and every lively spirit; a frost of the heart, that blasts the buds of every virtue, and depresses the exertion of the nobler powers of nature. He who allows himself to sleep beneath the shade of Indolence, in perpetual inaction, will soon find a general disrelish of all commendable pursuits steal upon him, till at length he will neither be aroused by the appeals of honour or the calls of benevolence, by the applauses of celebrity or the song of victory, but sink (like the degenerate drone) in supine and voluptuous indulgence, an useless cypher of society. Absorb'd in this Lethæan stupor, the mind very soon becomes insensible to every bold impulse of glory or distinction, nor feels even the faintest desire to figure in any character of life; the very idea of active excellence will by degrees be worn away, till in the end his faculties will rust within him. It is astonishing to consider the almost

imperceptible deviation from virtue to vice; an ill-gratification indulged to-day by the purest mind, is, on the morrow, matured into a second allowance, and a second allowance is, with equal ease, improved into a dangerous habit of indulgence. Custom is, in truth, the great conqueror of every fairer principle on the one hand, as it is the subduer of every ill one on the other: it therefore requires the nicest degree of circumspection to guard against the first omissions of an established duty; and by a continued course of uniform rectitude to secure our mind against every infatuation, by the indulgence of which we are making enemies of all our passions, and arming our powers against ourselves. Every man is engaged in this unnatural combat who gives himself up to the captivity of Idleness; the more especially as he is by nature an active being, and as his only duty depends upon the vigorous exertion of all his abilities.

Laziness is, perhaps, one of our national grievances. The Italian, Venetian, and Frenchman, like their climate, are remarkable for the vivacity of

of their spirit, and the briskness of their behaviour, the Scots are alert and vigorous; and the Spaniards, though supine and stately, are nevertheless full of fire, and kept for ever in a state of animation, by the liveliness of their passions; the African is active to a miracle; nor is the Neapolitan without his frequent sallies of sprightliness; but the Briton, and only the Briton, pampers himself on the fat of his own land, and often drowns his senses in luxurious slumbers and lethargic repose.

Idleness is, of all others, the strongest argument of selfishness and sensuality. It is impossible for the man who is infected with this lost and undermining disease to pay a proper regard to the polished delicacies of life, or to the moral duties of a *private* and *social* humanity. It is termed by Mr. Addison, "the rust of life," and not without that elegant writer's general propriety; for it gradually defaces the brightness of our nature, till it eats even into the soul.

Nor is Idleness more subversive of all moral rectitude than it is of natural health, of which ex ~~er~~ ^{er} has been ever accounted the surest preservative, it is as impossible for a vitiated and debauched heart to move happily, as for a disordered and feverish pulse to beat the temperate muck of health. Man, considered abstractedly from the operations of passion or the incitements of desire, is nothing better than a machine without motion. It seems somewhat amazing, that in a world like this, where events are every moment occurring, of the most interesting nature, to attract our regard and awake us from our trance, we should remain obstinately deaf to every surrounding appeal! I will be bold to assert, that there is not a minute of our existence which might not be turned to some general and good account by industrious benevolence; nor is the universe ever so barren of objects adapted to stimulate our notice and exercise our faculties, that we need have recourse to oblivion to slumber away the superflux of life, or to seek in the arms of Apathy an universal insensibility and indifference. Ovid has finely termed our passions the "gales of life;" and without them what a languid lump of earth is man, a mere statue, of which we confess our admiration, because we see the hand

of a divine artificer, but even *He* would lose half the glory of the wonderful workmanship, were not the furniture of the creature's soul adequate to the beauty and excellence of its form.

Our powers of enjoyment and capacities of bliss are only given us to be regularly and constantly exerted in such manner as seems most likely to promote the virtue and honour of mankind. As in watch-work, so it is in our natural and intellectual formation and construction, the smallest disorder in any of the parts unharmonizes the whole; either the extremes, likewise, are fatal to the constitution of the soul and body, a voluptuous indolence long continued will flatten the springs of life as effectually as a constant torrent of dissipation and debauch; and in respect of our corporeal concerns; by intempering ourselves by indolence, the slightest complaint unbraces the fibres of the natural system, and the valetudinarian, disposed to bear either pain or misfortune with magnanimity, is stung with unmanly anguish at the wound of the sole.

Fatal, beyond every other danger, are the sleeps of the soul, and those lethargies of the mind which lead us to doze away, day after day, in forgetful stupor. Every superior sensation must of necessity languish, unless it is frequently cherished and applauded. In this world it is so ordered, by all wise Providence, that each being should be dependent on the rest of the species; the subsistence of one part, therefore, entirely depends upon the industry of the other, so that he who surrenders himself up to the ignominy of sloth stands justly chargeable with an avowed rebellion against the laws of social nature. How should he benefit mankind who refuses the means by which it may be benefited? Without arousing our endeavours to the point, how shall we carry it? If the town is not attacked, how shall the citadel be taken? And where nothing is attempted, what can be effected? Those virtues (such though natural to the temper. First by Indolence), like the jewels which lay sleeping in the mine, and will never burn their way through the crust, or like those stars which are obstructed from shining by an impenetrable cloud are neither of public or private utility.

He who smothers his sensibilities in forgetfulness,

Forgetfulness, or drowns them in the opium of Illness, totally inserts the intention of Omnipotence, and is a living scuter upon the face of the earth: he is one who will neither be it the trouble to rescue innocence from disaster, or poverty from oppression, and who will not deign to sympathize either with the sorrow or satisfaction of the world around him; but dead alike to its weal or woe, inores upon the down of sedentary fate, an unwieldy exuberance of flesh and blood, counting his own agonies, and disregarding those of others.

A lazy man is like a stone that grows more hard and bulky as it lies, till, by a long course of years remaining in the same insensible position, it becomes at length immovable, and, spreading over the ground, curses it with barrenness for ever.

A proper display of our natural and moral powers is necessary to the enhancement of every pleasure, and to the mitigation of every inquietude. He who suffers his heart to lay long dormant within him, will either feel himself affected with a general misanthropy, or break out into paroxysms of rage or rapture, upon the most trifling occasions. Joy, unless it is the result of some generous exertion of the mind, or communicated to us by the voice of virtue, is downright distraction; when our transport proceeds merely from vanity of heart (easily caught with the fopperies of life), it argues a natural

imbecility and weakness. It is only by the emulative vigour of the human mind, that either arts or arms have attained their eminence and distinction. The poet and the philosopher owe their reputation to the active industry of genius, to laborious study, and to close observation. The mechanic and the merchant, the soldier and the sailor, the man of policy and of politeness, derive their character and fame from one common, and universal source; from stretching to the bent every in-born or acquired perfection, and calling to the toll every social endeavour. Hence it is we owe every instrument of utility, and every ornament of pleasure, the plume of conquest and the olive of peace. It is therefore the positive duty of every man to shake off this somnific habit, and to add his individual attempts to the complicated efforts of the general community; to consider himself as a dependent and connected being, whose link in the scale of nature makes it a moral obligation in him to fulfil that law by which he is most justly enjoined to reciprocate blessings and good offices between himself and his fellow-creatures; and (with all the generosity and dignity of a man determined to answer the designs of his Maker) to employ his faculties in such exercises as may not only preserve his own felicity and health, but also impart them to others.

DIONYSIUS.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

BY THOMAS HUTCHINS, 1802.

THE great length and uncommon depth of this river, and the excessive muddiness and salubrious quality of its waters, after its junction with the Missouri, are very singular. The direction of the channel is so crooked, that from New Orleans to the mouth of the Ohio, a distance which does not exceed 460 miles in a straight line, is about 856 by water. It may be short-

ened at least 250 miles, by cutting across eight or ten necks of land, some of which are not more than a few yards wide. Charlevoix relates, that in the year 1722, at Point Coupée, or Cut Point, the river made a great turn, and some Canadians, by deepening the channel of a small brook, diverted the waters of the river into it. The impetuosity of the stream was so violent, and the soil

* In a half pint tumbler of this water has been found a sediment of two inches of slime. It is, notwithstanding, extremely wholesome and well tasted, and very cool in the hottest seasons of the year; the rowers, who are then employed, drink of it when they are in the strongest perspiration, and never receive any bad effects from it. The inhabitants of New Orleans use no other water than that of the river, which, by keeping in jars, becomes perfectly clear.

of so rich and loose a quality, that, in a short time, the point was entirely cut through, and travellers saved fourteen leagues of their voyage. The old bed has no water in it, the times of the periodical overflowings only excepted. The new channel has been since founded with a line of thirty fathoms, without finding bottom.

In the spring floods the Mississippi is very high, and the current so strong, that with difficulty it can be ascended; but that disadvantage is compensated by eddies or counter-currents, which always run in the bends, close to the banks of the river, with nearly equal velocity against the stream, and assist the ascending boats. The current at this season descends at the rate of about five miles an hour. In autumn, when the waters are low, it does not run faster than two miles, but it is rapid in such parts of the river as have clusters of islands, shoals, and land banks. The circumference of many of these shoals being several miles, the voyage is longer, and in some parts more dangerous, than in the spring. The merchandize necessary for the commerce of the upper settlements on or near the Mississippi, is conveyed in the spring and autumn in batteaux rowed by eighteen or twenty men, and carrying about forty tons. From New Orleans to the Illinois the voyage is commonly performed in eight or ten weeks. A prodigious number of islands, some of which are of great extent, intersperse that mighty river. Its depth increases as you ascend it. Its waters, after overflowing its banks below the river Iberville, never return within them again. These singularities distinguish it from every other river in the known world. Below New Orleans the land begins to be very low on both sides of the river across the country, and gradually declines as it approaches nearer to the sea. This point of land, which, in the Treaty of Peace in 1762, is mistaken for an island, is to all appearance of no long date; for in digging ever so little below the surface, you find water and great quantities of trees. The many beeches and breakers, as well as inlets, which arose out of the channel within the last half century, at the several mouths of the river, are convincing proofs that this peninsula was wholly formed in the same manner. And it is certain, that when La Salle sailed down the Mississippi to the sea, the opening

of that river was very different from what it is at present.

The nearer you approach to the sea, this truth becomes more striking. The bars that cross most of these small channels, opened by the current, have been multiplied by means of the trees carried down with the streams; one of which stopped by its roots or branches, in a shallow part, is sufficient to obstruct the passage of thousands more, and to fix them at the same place. Such collections of trees are daily seen between the Balize and the Missouri, which singly would supply the largest city in Europe with fuel for several years. No human force being sufficient for removing them, the mud carried down by the river serves to bind and cement them together. They are gradually covered, and every inundation not only extends their length and breadth, but adds another layer to their height. In less than ten years time, canes and shrubs grow on them, and farm points and islands which forcibly shift the bed of the river.

Nothing can be ascertained, with certainty, respecting its length. Its source is not known, but supposed to be upwards of 3000 miles from the sea as the river runs. We only know, that from St. Anthony's falls, it glides with a pleasant clear stream, and becomes comparatively narrow before it junction with the Missouri, the muddy waters of which immediately discolour the lower part of the river to the sea. Its rapidity, breadth, and other peculiarities, then begin to give it the majestic appearance of the Missouri, which affords a more extensive navigation, and is a longer, broader, and deeper river than the Mississippi. It has been ascended by French traders about twelve or thirteen hundred miles, and from the depth of water, and breadth of the river, at that distance, it appeared to be navigable many miles further.

From the Missouri river to nearly opposite the Ohio, the western bank of the Mississippi is (some few places excepted) higher than the eastern. From Mine a Fer to the Iberville, the eastern bank is higher than the western, on which there is not a single discernible rising or eminence the distance of 750 miles. From the Iberville to the sea, there are no eminences on either side, though the eastern bank appears rather the higher of the two, as far as the English turn. Thence the banks gradually

gradually diminish in height to the mouths of the river, where they are not two or three feet higher than the common surface of the water.

The slime which the annual floods of the river Mississippi leaves on the surface of the adjacent shores may be compared with that of the Nile, which deposits a similar manure, and for many centuries past has insured the fertility of Egypt. When its banks shall have been cultivated as the excellency of its soil and temperature of the climate deserve, its population will equal that of any other part of the world. The trade, wealth, and power, of America, will, at some future period, depend, and perhaps centre upon the Mississippi. This also resembles the Nile in the number of its mouths, all issuing into a sea that may be compared to the Mediterranean, which is bounded on the North and South by the two Continents of Europe and Africa, as the Mexican Bay is by North and South America. The smaller mouths of this river might be easily stopped up, by means of those floating trees with which the river during the floods is always covered. The whole force of the channel being united, the only opening there left would probably grow deep as well as the bar.

An objection has been often made by misinformed men, otherwise of great abilities, who too credulously believed that the navigation of the Mississippi river, on account of its rapid current, was more difficult than it is in reality. It appears from the calculation made by several skilful and experienced travellers, that in the autumn, when the waters are low, the current descends at the rate of about one and a half or two miles in an hour; and that the waters are in this state more than one half of the year. In the spring, when the freshes are up, or at their greatest height, the current runs at the rate of five or six miles. It is true that the navigation would be difficult at that season, to those who sail or row up against the stream; but there is no example of such folly. When the waters of this river are high, the commodities and produce of the interior country are gathered and prepared for exportation with the descending current. And when the waters are low, the produce of the interior country is growing to maturity. This is the time for the navigator's importation. Great advantages are likewise taken then from

eddy currents. At present there are few builders skilful enough to construct vessels better calculated for that navigation than those already mentioned. Time and experience will doubtless produce improvements, and render the navigation of this river nearly as cheap as any other. But that the Mississippi can answer every purpose of trade and commerce, is proved to a demonstration, by the rapid progress the French, German, and Arcadian inhabitants on that river have made. They have attained a state of opulence never before so soon acquired in any new country. And this was effected under all the discouragements of an indolent and rapacious government. It may be further asserted, that no country in North America, or perhaps in the universe, exceeds the neighbourhood of the Mississippi in fertility of soil and temperature of climate. Both sides of this river are truly remarkable for the very great diversity and luxuriance of their productions. They might probably be brought, from the favourable nature of the climate, to produce two annual crops of Indian corn as well as rice, and with little cultivation would furnish grain of every kind in the greatest abundance. But this value is not confined to the fertility and immensity of champaign lands; their timber is as fine as any in the world, and the quantities of live and other oak, ash, mulberry, walnut, cherry, cypress, and cedar, are astonishing. The neighbourhood of the Mississippi, besides, furnishes the richest fruits in great variety, particularly grapes, oranges, and lemons, in the highest perfection. It produces silk, cotton, galls, saffron, and rhubarb, is peculiarly adapted for hemp and flax, and in goodness of tobacco equals the Brazils, and indigo is at this present a staple commodity, which commonly yields the planter from twelve to four cuttings. In a word, whatever is rich or rare in the most desirable climates in Europe, seems natural to such a degree on the Mississippi, that France, though the sent few or no emigrants into Louisiana but decayed soldiers, or persons in indigent circumstances (and these very poorly supplied with the implements of husbandry), soon began to dread a rival in her colony, particularly in the cultivation of vines, from which she prohibited the colonists under a very heavy penalty; yet soil and situation triumphed over all political restraints,

restraints, and the adventurers, at the end of the war in 1762, were very little inferior to the most ancient settlements of America in all the modern refinements of luxury.

The Mississippi furnishes in great plenty several sorts of fish, particularly perch, pike, blue gill, &c., and eels of a monstrous size. Claw fish abound in this country; they are in every part of the earth, and when the inhabitants choose a dish of them, they send to their

gardens, where they have a small pond dug for that purpose, and are sure of getting as many as they have occasion for. A dish of shrimps is as easily procured, by hanging a small canvas bag with a bit of meat in it to the bank of the river, and letting it drop a little below the surface of the water, in a few hours a sufficient quantity will have got into the bag. Shrimps are found in the Mississippi as far as the Natchez, 148 miles from the sea.

The following Letter was extracted from an old book of manuscript in the Island of Jamaica, containing also Venable's Narrative, with colonial and political discussions and memoirs during the century. Mr. Long, in his valuable survey of Jamaica, has made copious quotations from this book. The translation is bold and accurate; but, as the Spanish original is not before me, I have not ventured to make any material alterations.

[This letter of Columbus, which bears evident marks of authenticity, appears to have been written during his fourth and last voyage, when he lay in a most deplorable situation on the coast of Jamaica; where, after having completed his richest and most valuable discoveries of Veragua, Mexico, and the whole coast of Terra Firma, from the Gulph of Honduras to the mouth of the River Orinoco, he was forced to run his ships on shore, being so rotten and worm-eaten that he could no longer keep them above water. Here he suffered the extremest misery. Seized with the most excruciating pains of the gout, deserted by most of his crew, his provisions exhausted, and the natives his enemies, he had no resource but to the bare chance of a trusty servant's finding his way to St. Domingo in an Indian canoe, which he providentially accomplished, as it should seem, with the following letter, and the papers therein mentioned. Whether this letter ever found its way to the Spanish Court does not appear.]

LETTER FROM CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS TO THE KING OF SPAIN.

SIR,

Jamaica, 1503.
DIEGO MENDES, and the papers I lend by him, will shew your Highness what rich mines of gold I have discovered in Veragua; and how I intended to have left my brother at the river Belin, if the judgments of Heaven, and the greatest misfortunes in the world, had not prevented it. However, it is sufficient that your Highness and successors will have the glory and advantage of all, and that the full discovery and settlement are reserved for happier persons than the unfortunate Columbus. If God be so merciful to me, as to conduct Mendes to Spain, I doubt not but he will make your Highness and my great Mistress understand that this will not only be a Castle and Law, but a discovery of a world of subjects, lands, and wealth, greater than man's unbounded fancy could ever comprehend, or avarice itself covet. But nei-

ther he, this paper, nor the tongue of mortal man, can express the anguish and afflictions of my mind and body, nor the misery and dangers of my son, brother, and friends. For here already we have been above ten months lodged on the open deck of our ships, that are run on shore and lashed together. Those of my men that were well have mutined under the Perras of Seville; my friends that were faithful are now sick and dying. We have destroyed the Indians' provisions, so that they abandon us all; therefore we are like to perish by hunger; and these miseries are accompanied with so many aggravating circumstances, that it renders me the most wretched object of misfortune this world shall ever see; as if the displeasure of Heaven seconded the envy of Spain, and would punish at criminal these undertakings and meritorious services. Good Heaven, and you Holy Saints,

Saints that dwell in it, let the King Don Ferdinand, and my illustrious Mistress Donna Isabella, know, that I am the most miserable man living and that my zeal for their service and interest hath brought me to it, for it is impossible to live and have afflictions equal to mine. I see, and with horror apprehend my own, and (for my sake) these unfortunate and deserving people's destruction. Alas! Piety and Justice have retired to their regions above; and it is a crime to have done or have promised too much. As my misery makes my life a burthen to myself, so I fear the empty titles of Perpetual Viceroy and Admirals render me obnoxious to the Spanish nation. It is visible enough, that all methods are made use of to cut the thread that is breaking; for I am *in my old age* oppressed with insupportable pains of the gout, and am now languishing and expiring with that, and other infirmities among savages where I have neither medicines nor provisions for the body; priest nor sacrament for the soul; my men mutining; my brother, my son, and those that are faithful, are starving, and dying; the Indians have abandoned us; and his Grace of Saint Domingo, Obando, has sent rather to see if I am dead, than to seek out means to bring me alive here; for his boat neither delivered a letter, or spoke, or would receive any from us. I therefore conclude your Highness's officers intend that here my voyage and life should end. Oh blessed Mother of God! who compassionates the most miserable and oppressed! why did not Cenell Bouvadia kill me, when he robbed me and my brother of our dearly-purchased gold, and sent us to Spain in chains,

without trial, crime, or shadow of one! These chains are all the treasures I have, and they shall be buried with me, if I chance to have a coffin or grave; for I would have the remembrance of so unjust and tragical an act die with me, and for the glory of the Spanish name be eternally forgotten. Had it been so (oh blessed Virgin!) Obando would not have found us for ten or twelve months perishing through malice as great as our misfortunes. Oh! let it not bring a further infamy on the Castilian name; nor let future ages know there were wretches so vile in this as to think to recommend themselves to Don Ferdinand by destroying the unfortunate and miserable Christopher Columbus, not for his crimes, but for his pretences, to discover and to give to Spain a new world! It was you, oh Heaven, that inspired and conducted me to it! do you therefore weep for me, and show pity; let the earth, and every soul in it that loves justice and mercy, weep for me; and you, oh glorified Saints of God, who know my innocence, and see my sufferings, have mercy on this present age, which is too envious and obdurate to weep for me! Surely those who are unborn will do it, when they are told, that Christopher Columbus, with his own fortune, at the hazard of his own and brother's lives, with little or no expense to the Crown of Spain, in twenty years and four voyages, rendered greater services than ever mortal man did to prince or kingdom; yet was suffered to perish without being charged with the least crime, poor and miserable, all but his chains being taken from him: so that he who gave Spain another world, had neither in that, nor in the old world, a cottage for him-

* This man, a Spanish Knight, and a favourite at Court, when Columbus was Governor of Hispaniola, was sent out with a commission to enquire into his conduct. He had been represented to his Sovereign, Ferdinand and Isabella, as cruel, covetous, corrupt, ambitious, and tyrannical; but it was thought his greatest crime was, that of being immoderately rich. He was charged with working the gold mines within his jurisdiction clandestinely, and concealing from the officers of the crown those that were the most valuable. As his ruin was predetermined, it was easy to find accusers. He was therefore seized, divested of his government, put in irons, his whole property confiscated, and thus impoverished he was sent prisoner to Spain. Here he found means to get admittance to the royal presence, and was again taken into favour, probably on a promise of making still more valuable discoveries. In pursuit of which, on the 9th of May 1501, he set sail with four small barks, and touching at the port of St. Domingo, on the apprehension of an approaching tempest, he was there refused entrance; his knowledge of the coast enabled him to escape its fury by taking timely shelter in a commodious creek; where he had the satisfaction to learn, before his departure, that his inveterate enemy Bouvadia, with nineteen ships, chiefly laden with the property of which he (Columbus) had been robbed, had perished miserably.

self or his wretched family ! But should Heaven still persecute me, and seem displeased with what I have done, as if the discovery of this new world be fatal to the Old, and as a punishment bring my life in this miserable place to its fatal period ; yet, oh good angels ! you that succour the oppressed and innocent, bring this paper to my great Mistress ; she knows how much I have suffered for her glory and service, and will be to just and pious as not to let

the sons and brothers of him, who has brought Spain immense riches, and added to it vast and unknown kingdoms and empires, want bread or live on alms ! She, if she lives, will consider that cruelty and ingratitude will provoke Heaven, and that the wealth I have discovered will stir up all mankind to revenge and rapine, so that the nation may chance to suffer hereafter for what envious, malicious, and ungrateful people do now.

BUCOLICAL REPORT.

BY JOSEPH MOSER, ESQ.

(Concluded from Page 357.)

THE improvement of the breed of cattle has, as was stated in the former part, by increasing the estimation in which fat meat was held, induced the butchers (who should now be termed *artists*), when they have purchased beasts, or the carcases of beasts, which have only been fed upon grass, and such kind of *vulgar* diet, to endeavour, by manufacturing, to give to their flesh the appearance of being *high fed*. We know that it has long been the practice of those ingenious persons to blazon out their veal to the semblance of plumpness in two ways. First, by making incisions in different parts of the animal soon after it is slaughtered, inserting pipes, and injecting breath, wholesome or putrid as the case may happen, till the *cellule adipose*, and *omentum*, are violently extended : then beating or rubbing the carcass with a stick, and repeating this process of blowing and beating, until, by the air being dispersed through the innumerable minute vessels, fibres, and ramifications, of these great systems, they become rarified and distended to the ut-

most stretch of their texture, to the most accurate diffusion of their filaments : the form which, from the air thus inhaled, the vessels, &c. acquire when warm, they retain when cold. The meat then undergoes another operation, which I think is termed *burnishing*, *i. e.* it is daubed over with a thick coat of melted grease, applied by the clean and delicate hand of the cutting butcher *, and, probably, rancid before it is destined to this use. From this truly excellent process, our *London veal*, as it is emphatically termed, acquires that peculiarly delicate flavour, that *Hottentot hautgout*, so agreeable to the palate, and so congenial to the stomach, for which it has (particularly of late) been so remarkable.

As I delight in recording every effort of ingenuity, I must take the reader back a little, in order to remark, with respect to our meat in general, that when the slaughterman has done with any carcass, and it descends to the cutting butcher to undergo the latter, and every subsequent, process, even to the scales, the management of which, I am

The operation of the *grease pot* is not, as I have lately observed, confined to veal. Whoever will take the pains to examine the apparently fat meat exposed for sale, will be convinced that a considerable portion of art or artifice has been bestowed to give to it that appearance. This is particularly conspicuous in *beef*, the outside of which the ingenious manufacturers are in the habit of daubing over, or, in the sea language *paying*, with a thick coat of melted fat, which, when cold, produces, from its separating, upon the *cutis* particularly on the flank and *brisket*, that curious kind of *tracery* work which we have so often admired. Mutton has, I see, of late, been subject to the same kind of embellishment ; but I think, the greatest efforts of the art, have been bestowed upon lamb, the intestines of which have been absolutely modelled and adorned with twisted cones of extraneous fat, like spiral shells, or the horn of the unicorn, which renders them beautifully picturesque.

informed,

informed, requires a large portion of *actual* observation, the most curious operations seem to commence. This person, therefore, if properly educated, should to this acquirement have added a stock of what is termed comparative anatomical knowledge, to a lyceum for the study of which I shall, at the close of this speculation, direct his attention, and be at least grounded in the mathematical elements, as all these sciences, and others their dependants, will be called into action, if, in this learned age, he means to become a complete *Zootomist*, and, consequently, to cut a figure in his profession.

I remember once to have seen that truly great man whom I have already quoted, looking for a considerable time at the geometrical rules for the dissection of various animals, exhibited in prints at Charing-cross. He probably thought with me, seeing the lines, letters, and numerical references, that this was an excellent, though bold, attempt to introduce the *Liparian* system into our shambles; but he never could think, nor, had it been possible for his genius to have extended, could have divined, half the *improvements* that would be made in this art, or have calculated a tenth part of the advantages which we have derived from them.

He, not any one else without considerable study, could have comprehended the *diagonal cut* which, in the hands of an expert operator, combined with the modern mode of turning back the skin, *secundum apicem*, and properly beating with the blade, so as to crush the little fat there is to work on to spread, has been ingeniously contrived to give to the joints of kine lean as Phrygian's that appearance of plumpness so desirable, and, in this age, so much desired.

Having thus far descanted upon the state of animals slaughtered for the food of man, and still wishing to render our present admirable system as perfect as possible, there is another observation strikes me, which I conceive would be an improvement, more especially as I have heard with concern, and, indeed, in some instances have seen, that quadrupeds so enormously fat and unwieldy as our prime cattle, generally speaking, are, have become as liable to accidents, from over fatigue as other corpulent bodies, of which more than one melancholy instance has occurred with respect to Prize Sheep, &c. which, refer-

ring to that I have before celebrated, I fear arose from the improper and uneasy vehicle in which that animal was conveyed to Smithfield. I should therefore propose first, with regard to oxen, that the very admirable machine which about Christmas last became, for some time, a fixture in the City Road, to the great amusement of the neighbourhood, and which was said to enclose the angust body of an elephant, be made the pattern, and adopted for their transport. Indeed I cannot see why several of them should not ply as stages in future, though they must be considerably strengthened and enlarged if it is meant they should carry more than one passenger at a time. I would also suggest, for the removal of sheep, whether it would not be an object of consideration to establish immediately stands of *sidan chairs* or rather *hairman's horses*, of proper dimensions, which, like palanquins, might be carried by four, or, according to the size of the animal, by fourteen, at Islington, Mile End, and, indeed, on all our great roads. It is, as I have already hinted, the custom to bring our fleg calves to town in waggons; but these I conceive to be vulgar carriages, and by no means suited to the dignity of the beasts. *Long coaches*, or indeed *four-lins*, or, in my opinion, far preferable, these with chairs, and the castles of elephants, being vehicles better adapted to the feelings of these distinguished travellers, would probably save them from that sickness which rougher modes of conveyance has frequently occasioned, and perhaps render the feeding upon them, when they arrive at their journey's end, safer to the human constitution, though, I think, before they do arrive at this *last stage*, would not be amiss to have them medically examined, their pulse felt, and, in short, treated in all respects as (which is really the case) *patients* suffering from depletion.

These observations upon high fed beef, noble mutton, and elegant *dressed* veal, would be incomplete, did we not, before we conclude, consider a little more the sustenance of the animals whose flesh has so properly acquired these pompous and sonorous epithets, and judge whether they have derived these distinctions from their diet, and have become great, as the herds of old are said to have become valiant, by

being

being *well-fed* * ; which judgment a short analysis of their food will enable us to form. The first and most important succedaneum for air, exercise, and the sweet and natural herbage of mountains, downs, and pastures, is to tie the animals in a stall, or confine them in a pen, and cram them with the linseed cake, the excellent property of which for fattening cattle has, by the *gross*, rather than *grass* feeders, been long acknowledged. And as the mucilaginous and balsamic qualities of this feed are well known, although from its insipidity it has not been to frequently taken in decoctions as it ought to have been, I think an admirable method has been hit upon to introduce its virtues into the constitution at *second hand*. Therefore when we were of late eating a piece of roast beef, we might easily have conceived that we were fortifying ourselves against coughs and catarrhs, pleurisy and inward ulcerations, had we not too frequently found, after repletion, some effects that seemed not only hostile to the system, but opposite to the dulcet quality of the medicine, something that gave us an idea of the taste of linseed oil, and caused gentlemen sometimes to take a tumblerfull of brandy, as Foote says, "to keep all quiet," though I would by no means insinuate, that this has ever been the case with ladies.

The next species of agricultural diem is (as I have been informed) *grasses*, i. e. the dross and refuse of rallow. This, if cattle can be induced to feed upon it, which I much doubt, except they are literally crammed, must be a delicate nutriment, and produce excellent meat, which when taken into the human stomach must, in its effects, be extremely congenial to the feelings, and conducive to the health, of those that have made it their diet.

Other articles with which our flocks and herds are pumpered are, chiefly, artificial grasses and meal, to which, perhaps, the principal objec-

tions are, that they force them into an unnatural growth, and cause the greater part of their carcasses to consist of fat, or rather blubber, unwholesome and indigestible, of which instances have been exhibited at the show-yard in Smithfield, in the pieces of prize oxen, which to twelve inches of fat had scarce one inch of lean, and, with respect to sheep, haunches, &c. of mutton have been displayed at most of the principal butchers, in which the lean was scarcely discernible, at least it bore a still less proportion to the tallow or grease than the former.

These objects of curiosity, for such, from the immense price at which they were sold (two shillings and half-a-crown per pound), they could only have been to the admiring crowd, seem, as was observed of the first Prize Ox, to have given a tone to the markets, and caused butchers meat in general to be manufactured in a way, and advanced to a price, heretofore unknown, even in times of the greatest scarcity.

Avarice, mounted upon the shoulders of Luxury, and facilitated by his gigantic strides, seems to have made a rapid progress round the metropolis, perhaps over the whole island, while, the one in pursuit of gain, and the other of sensual gratification, their amiable partners have combined to sophisticate the productions of Nature, and render them, almost in every sense, the productions of art. With respect to meat, I have endeavoured to demonstrate the baneful effects of this confederacy, the same practices have been applied to poultry, and in some degree, though one would hardly think it possible, even to fish, several species of which (to say nothing of the means in use to give to them the appearance of freshness) are, by blowing, distended to twice their original size. The earth is forced into a rank vegetation. Alum and pearl-ash, as has been lately confessed to me by two bakers, enter largely into the composition of *bread* †. It has been stated,

* "And if I take Dan Congreve right,

"Pudding and beef make Britons fight." PRIOR.

† Alum finely pulverized and mingled with salt, which is also fine v ground, so as to make the mixture have the appearance of the white flour, is, in this state of preparation, publicly sold. It is to be regretted, as the baneful, and, to infants, poisonous, nature of the first of these ingredients (alum) has been by many experiments,

stated (and the statutes * shew with some reason), that we frequently drink the decoction of deleterious drugs (Cocculus Indicus and French berries, for instance) in our *malt liquors*. Our wine has been fined with lead, arsenic, &c., and our sauces stewed with verdigris †: therefore with all these (and these are not all) poisons in our diet and culinary preparations, can it be wondered that we should frequently feel the effects of their operation?

Another evil respecting food, which seems more immediately to affect the lower order of society, demands also immediate redress. I have great reason to fear, that since the enormous advance in the price of butchers meat, an immense quantity of the flesh of animals not deemed eatable has been sold, especially in forms where it could be disguised. I have heard it officially mentioned, that the carcass of a dog is, at present, never found with a *tongue* in its head. And indeed, though many dogs are killed, you seldom see their carcasses lying about as formerly. Hearts of horses live, it has appeared, been disposed of for those of oxen, as their tongues, I learn, have been salted, and their flesh converted to other purposes than for *dog's meat*: and—but I will not proceed further on this horrid and disgusting subject, which I can assure my readers might be placed in a much

more prominent point of view, and which I do conceive, both from regard to health and delicacy, ought to become an immediate object of investigation, especially when I contemplate the strong stimulus of avarice on the one hand, and the present circuitous mode of proceeding against offenders on the other.

Among the municipal regulations derived from the Saxons, there were formerly many, prohibiting butchers from selling any mealy, stale, or unwholesome, victuals. By the 4th of Edward the 1Vth, it was enacted, that victuals was not to be sold at *unreasonable* prices, nor any unwholesome meat not convenient nor fit for man's body. And further, by several acts of common council it is ordered, that no stale or unwholesome victuals should be sold in the City, nor any thing be brought into the markets for sale after three o'clock on the market days. These regulations, though, in the present age, seldom acted upon, are still existing, and in provincial cities (Bath for instance) laws of the same nature are, I believe, still carried into effect. The necessity for a stricter attention to the markets of the metropolis is sufficiently obvious ‡, and also to our street butchers, porkmen, &c. and our itinerant vendors of provisions. Here we frequently see swine in our streets, lanes,

and by *two fatal instances*, fully exemplified, that the dealers in it are not as penally prohibited from selling it for the purpose, which must be obvious to them, of being mixed with flour in the composition of bread, as the bakers are from using it, or indeed from having it, in certain circumstances, in their possession.

* No common brewer, &c. shall use any broom, wormwood, or any bitter ingredient, instead of hops, on penalty of 20*l.* 9 Ann. c. 12. §. 24. 26.—Or *foreign grains* Guinea pepper, *Essential oils*, Cocculus Indicus, &c. on penalty of 20*l.* 13 Ann. II. 1. c. 2. §. 11.

† Vide Experiments and Observations on the Poison of Copper, by William Falconer, M. D. F. R. S.

‡ It was with pleasure that I observed an article in the public papers of the 6th of April, by which it appears, that a stricter attention to this important object has taken place in the City. It stated, “that the Keeper of Newgate Market had the day before seized the carcasses of three oxen exposed for sale at the shops of two butchers, which, from their appearance, were supposed to have been poisoned. They were conveyed to the Mansion house, and were ordered to be thrown into the Thames, no person appearing to own them.” What became of them afterwards it is impossible to say, but I should have imagined, that it would have been far better to have had them destroyed by fire, as once was (and I hope still is) the practice at Bath, when any stale or unwholesome meat was exposed for sale in the market, &c. With respect to the carcasses of these beasts, I have no question but they were in the same state with some which were once made the subject of a prosecution in Westminster, the recital of which disgusted the Grand Jury as much as the reading the Bill did the Court. I may venture to say, that no one who heard the account of the transaction sat down to his dinner with any appetite, at least that day: yet after all, owing to a defect in the evidence, the prosecution proved abortive.

and alleys; and, which is still worse, hear that they are kept in cellars, first floors, garrets; anywhere! Here the butchers meat is frequently either disgustingly fat, or mere carrion, burnished and daubed over with grease that probably never belonged even to the species; so that the oily matter running out of the one, and off the other, renders the dressing of either almost a *Holocaust*.

It is from these circumstances, wherein the health of the public and the lives of individuals are endangered (as I have observed), to be lamented, that some legislative regulations are not adopted and enforced, both with respect to the feeding our cattle, and the manufacturing their flesh, as the food of man, which, if they did not go to the reduction of the price, might, it least, insure us a wholesome article for our money, and prevent the conversion of what should be nutriment to poison *. Neither Scipio, Cæsar, Cicero, nor any other of the greatest men of Rome,

disclaimed the office of inspectors of the provisions. It is much to be wished that their example might have some influence in this country, and that our great men would correct the practice of our *great families*, and induce them, instead of endeavouring to improve the size, *i. e.* the price of cattle, to turn their attention to the rendering their flesh less susceptible to sophistication, and consequently more salutary to the human constitution, which, as I do conceive it to be in absolutely necessary, would be a real and essential service to the public, as it would tend to restore the once respectable *Sirloin*, who now, swollen and bloated with disease, seems, like Falsart in disgrace, to hold his title in obedience to his former dignity, honours, and situation, and cause us once more to be proud of an article for which we many centuries maintained undisputed pre-eminence, namely,

THE ROAST BEEF OF OLD ENGLAND

LITERARY ANECDOTES.

NUMER VII.

ROBERT FERGUSSON, 1750—1774.

THE name of Fergusson has long been celebrated in the different walks of astronomy, politics, and jurisprudence. Robert Fergusson, of whom it is here attempted to give some account, has been hitherto little known on this side the Tweed. But the few poems he has left behind him prove that his talents were considerably above mediocrity, and that had he lived in times more favourable to poetry, he would have risen to higher excellence, and acquired greater fame.

He was born of parents who, though in a humble line of life, had it in their power to give him a liberal education.

He spent six years at the school of Edinburgh and Dundee, and several years at the universities of Edinburgh and St. Andrew's. He was at one time destined for the Scottish Ministry, but as he advanced towards manhood, he renounced that intention, and at Edinburgh entered the office of a writer to the Signet, a title which means a separate and higher order of Scottish attorney. Fergusson had a sensibility of mind, a warm and generous heart, and talents for society of the most attractive kind. To such a man, no situation could be more dangerous than that in which he was placed. The excellence into which he was led impaired his

* It appears that our rivals the French have been paying great attention to the *amelioration* of the food of their cattle, from which I augur, that the price of butchers meat will soon be raised in France; and also to the amendment of their breed. A number of the finest Bulls have been (it is stated) brought from Switzerland, and distributed among the farmers of La Vendee, by the Minister of the Interior, with instructions to permit every person to breed from them. It has also been stated, that a Rural Lyceum has been instituted at Alfort, for the instruction of pupils in the anatomy of Sheep, who are afterwards sent to observe the practice upon the national flocks of Rambouillet. Perhaps if these regulations are carried into effect, our alarms will have no longer cause to dread the present dearth of provisions, or, rating, with respect to our manufactures, to the disadvantage of this country.

feeble constitution, and he sunk under them in his twenty-fourth year. Burns, a kinder genius, and who ever regarded the memory of Fergusson with the most affectionate admiration, erected a monument over his grave.

Ramsey, Fergusson, and Burns, have secured in their country a taste for the old style of Scottish poetry. Their poems, though not only for beautiful simplicity, but adorned imagery, have yet a freshness, and excite an interest more pleasing than all the splendid fictions of a modern mythology. I though certainly inferior to Burns in point of genius, Fergusson possessed higher powers of imagination than Ramsay, and more learning than either. His poems written in pure English, in which he follows the classical model, though superior to the English poems of Ramsay, seldom rise above mediocrity. But in the dialect he is often very successful. However, the subjects of his poems are in general less happy than those of his brother poet. As he spent the greater part of his life in Edinburgh, and wrote for his amusement in the intervals of business and dissipation, his Scottish poems are chiefly founded on the incidents of a town life, which, though they are susceptible of humour, do not admit of those delineations of scenery and manners which vivify the rural poetry of Ramsay and Burns, and which so agreeably unite the fancy and interest the heart. In representing the genius of Fergusson, I must be recollected that his poems are the crudest productions of an irregular, though sensible, young man, who wrote for the periodical papers of the day, and who died in early youth. Had he lived he would probably have attained great excellence.

It is impossible to contemplate unmoved the fate which has attended many of the neglected bards of Scotland, not even the few of whom only particulars are known: the lives of Graham, of Michael Bruce, of Fergusson, and Burns, be read without the most painful feelings of regret. The two first lived and died in the obscurity of a country village, known only to a few, who loved their amiable disposition, and admired their uncommon genius. Both fell the early victims of a consumption, both led an innocent and virtuous life, debilitated by their

situation and poverty from the usual pursuits and pleasures of mankind. It has been seen that Fergusson was lunched on a wider theatre, and his early death was perhaps hastened by his own follies. Of Burns, who has not heard? and who that has heard of him has not lamented that he had not been born in a higher station, that a better system of education had left him less to himself, and corrected the native wildness of his genius. Over his misfortunes, his failings, his early and almost self-intended death (for what is the continued indulgence of a pernicious and destructive vice but a species of suicide), humanity would fain draw a veil, but posterity, which exacts the strictest truth respecting every author whose fame descends to her, permits no virtue to be concealed, nor errors to be palliated, the knowledge of which may contribute to the improvement of others, or deter them from vice. Dr. Currie has executed the delicate task of writing the life of Burns with infinite credit to himself, and, we really think, with justice to the man whose virtues and defects it was his duty to point out. The memoirs are entitled to every praise, for the undoubted veracity of the facts, the just and impartial reflections to which they give rise, and the uncommon neatness of style which prevails throughout. In the second volume, some of the letters ought, perhaps, to have been rejected, as they were not intended, and are certainly not calculated, for general perusal. Many of the letters, also, of Burns's correspondents, might have been omitted without injury to the writers.

GUICHENON, 1607—1664.

It has long been a matter of surprise to many, that no History of the House of Savoy has ever been attempted in our language, as materials for such a work are by no means wanting. For, the two last centuries, the Princes of Savoy have been very conspicuous in the annals of Europe. In the early part of their history, then disputes with the republic of Geneva, when only matters of the barren rocks of Savoy, their subsequent encroachments into Piedmont, their connections and family alliances with France, Spain, and England, their acquisition in the last century of Sicily, which they afterwards exchanged for Sardinia, the share they have had, more or less, in every

every war which has agitated Europe; and their constant success in negotiation, all conspire to make this portion of history extremely interesting, and well worthy the attention of some of our first writers. There is a very voluminous collection of materials for such a history in a work printed in two thick folios at Lyons, 1660, compiled by Samuel Guichenon, under the title of "*Histoire Généalogique de la Maison de Savoie*." The subsequent accounts of the Dukes of Savoy and Kings of Sardinia are to be connected with the general history of Europe, that it is presumed there would be no difficulty in preparing such a work, at least for common use.

As Guichenon is very little known in this country, the following short biographical account may not perhaps be unacceptable. He was born at Macon, in the province of Burgundy, the 18th of August 1607, as appears by a curious memorandum made by his father at the time of his birth, and which may be seen in Bayle. His father was a Protestant, and he himself conformed to that religion, but on his return from Italy, he recanted at Lyons in 1630, and continued a Roman Catholic till he died. He followed the profession of an Advocate at Bourg-en-Bresse, of which little province he published a history in 1630. By command of the Dutchess of Savoy, daughter of Henry the IVth of France, he undertook and accomplished his great work, the History of the House of Savoy, for which he was liberally rewarded, by being made Historiographer to the Court, and a Knight of the Order of St. Maurice. He was three times married, and by his second wife left five children, of whom there were descendants in the middle of the last century. He died in 1664. Besides his principal work, he wrote a History of Bresse, a compilation in Latin, entitled, *Bibliotheca Sabauda*, and a History of the Principality of Dombes.

DANTE, 1265—1321.

This extraordinary and original poet is said to have conceived an attachment for the Lady whom he has celebrated under the name of Beatrice at the early age of nine years. When his mistress died several years afterwards, his friends, to divert his melancholy, advised him to marry. He followed their advice, but soon repented it, for he

unfortunately made choice of a Lady who bore some resemblance to the famed Xantippe of old. But our poet, not possessing the patience of Socrates, dismissed her with such expressions and vehement mooks of contempt, that he never afterwards admitted her to his presence.

Dante, thus unfortunate in his amours, listened to the voice of ambition, and plunged into politics. Here he was again unsuccessful, and underwent a variety of dangers, till he found refuge at the Court of Verona, then subject to the Prince Cane de la Scala. But the high spirit of Dante was little suited to courtly dependance, and the troubles he had experienced had given to his character a strong tincture of melancholy. This subjected him to ill treatment and neglect in a Court where all was guile and noise, and where the common buffoon was more noticed and followed than the poet. The Prince observed this, and asked him, "How it happened that a worthless fellow like the jester was admired, while he, a man unparalleled in learning, genius, and integrity, was universally neglected?" "Why should you wonder at it?" answered Dante, "Do you not know that similarity of manners is the strongest bond of attachment?" This, and many other answers equally severe, soon disgusted his patron, and Dante was compelled to leave Verona. The elevation of Henry Count of Luxemburg to the Imperial Throne afforded him a fit time prospect of being restored to his native country; but the death of that Prince, which happened shortly after, deprived him of all hopes of re-establishment. He at length experienced an honourable reception at Ravenna, where he died in the service of the Lord of that city.

ROLLIN, 1661—1741.

One of those men who, having been too much praised in their life time, have experienced undervalued neglect after their death. Had the adulation once paid to Rollin been less excessive, the philosophers of the present day would not have had the equally unjust affectation of considering him merely as a plodding compiler, with no other merit than that of industry. He deserves the praise of being the most extensively useful scholar that perhaps ever existed. By his various works, his judicious direction to his pupils, and

and his faithful versions of the best classics, he has rendered the study of ancient history easy and accessible to the most moderate capacities. When placed at the head of the university of Paris, which high situation he attained at a very early age, by rapidly passing through the necessary intermediate gradations, the many changes which then took place in the mode of teaching evinced the penetration, the judgment, and the talents, of the new Rector. As an Author, his merit is easily discovered, and may be now fairly allowed him by every impartial reader, whose judgment is not misled by the popularity he once enjoyed, or the unjust prejudice which seems to have pursued his memory.

The private character of Rollin was excellent. He had a mildness of temper, a moderation in his opinions, and simplicity of appearance, which marked the candour and goodness of his heart. Born in the lowest rank, the son of a cutler, he was of the first to speak of his humble origin. "It was from the cave of the Cyclops," he would say, "that I first took my flight to Parnassus." With all this modesty, however, there was a tincture of vanity about him, which made him speak of his works with evident self-approbation; but the praises he would sometimes bestow on the fruits of his own labour were not so much the result of pride or presumption as the candid and justifiable expressions of a man who knew his own worth, and scrupled not to avow it. Indeed he must have possessed uncommon strength of mind to bear unmoved the applause of his pupils and friends. His name was known and celebrated in every part of Europe. Princes sought, and esteemed it an honour to obtain his acquaintance and correspondence. The King of Prussia, who honoured him with several letters, in one of them pays him this high compliment, "*des hommes tels que vous marchent à côté des Souverains.*"

His conduct had always been marked by the strictest morality and the most scrupulous piety. But in the last years of his life, his understanding appeared to sink, and his piety to degenerate into the most childish superstition. At a time when all Paris flocked to the cemetery of St. Medard, to visit the tomb of a pretended Saint, it was a melancholy and depressing sight to see this illustrious man mix with the vilest

populace, and join in their absurd devotions.

In life's last scene, what prodigies surprise,
Fears of the brave, and follies of the wise.

ALGAROTTI, 1712—1764.

was born at Padua, and finished his studies in the university of Bologna. He commenced his travels at an early period, and in his visit to England acquired a predilection for the philosophy of Newton, which induced him to write his "*Newtonianismo per le Dame*," a popular work founded on the model of Fontenelle's "*Plurality of Worlds*," and is equally instructive and amusing. At Berlin, Algarotti was kindly received by Frederick the Great, who conferred upon him the order of Merit, the title of Count, and post of Chamberlain. His character was that of a man of letters, a philosopher, and one of the first connoisseurs in Europe in the arts of music, painting, sculpture, and architecture. He contributed much to the improvement of the Italian Opera, and wrote verses replete with imagery and sentiment. He died at Pisa. The manseum which he erected for himself is a monument both of his taste and of his vanity, as was the following epitaph, written by himself,

"*Hic jacet Algarottus, sed non omnis.*"

JOHN SKELTON,

a bard who flourished in the reign of Henry the VIIIth, and was honoured with the laurel at Oxford. He was patronized by Henry Algernon Percy, fifth Earl of Northumberland, a Peer whose love for the Muse is undeniably proved by a magnificent MS. once his property, now preserved in the British Museum, which contains some of the best specimens of old English poetry. Skelton had been a Student at both universities, and Rector of Dis, in Norfolk. From thence he was expelled for irregularity; and, says Antony à Wood, "for having been guilty of certain crimes, as most poets are." He was imprudent enough to attack Wolsey, whose dependents pursued him to vehemently, as to force him to take sanctuary at Westminster, where Illip the Abbot protected him till his death. Skelton had imagination and fancy; but the vulgarity of his style, with the ridiculous

ridiculous rhymes in which he indulged, seem to render him very unworthy of the honourable title which Erasmus bestowed on him, of "Britannicarum Literarum lumen et decus." The following may serve as a specimen of his spite against Wolley.

He is set so hie
In his Ierarchie
Of frantic phrenetic,
And foolish fantastic,

That in Chamber of Stars
All matters he mars,
Clapping rodd on the borde,
None must speke a worde,
For he hath all the taying
Without any re naying;
He rolleth in recordes,
He saith, "How say ye, my Lorden?"
"Is not my reason good?"
"Good—even good—Robin Hood."
He died in 1529.
(*To be continued.*)

THE
LONDON REVIEW,
AND
LITERARY JOURNAL,
FOR JUNE 1802.

QUID SIT FULCRUM, QUID TURFF, QUID UZILE, QUID NON.

Sketch of the Life and Literary Career of AUGUSTUS VON KOTZBUE, with the Journal of his Tour to Paris at the Close of the Year 1800. Written by Himself. Translated from the German, by Ann Plumtree. 8vo.

OF the various species of composition which daily present themselves to the notice of the Public, biography seems to be allowed the most interesting, and to afford at the same time the most amusement. By means of it, we are enabled to discover the weaknesses which frequently attend to the greatest characters; we are incited to emulate their virtues, to avoid their errors, and, comparing situations and circumstances, to be content with the mediocrity of fortune in which we are placed.

The name of Kotzebue is known in every part of Europe where the Drama is cultivated, and he has been thought to have introduced to the Stage a degree of licence in the conduct of his dramas by no means favourable to the interest of sound morality. He has more given us an account of his life, which partakes in some degree of the beauties as well as the blemishes of his dramatic works. He seems, however, to have given it fairly, and by it we learn, that at an early age he imbibed a passionate

fondness for theatrical amusements, and when very young, while a scholar at the Gymnasium at Weimar, he notices a custom, which gave him an opportunity of exercising his poetical genius. "An hour in every week was devoted to poetry, and it was on a Saturday, I always looked forward to that day with particular delight. The forms observed on these occasions were thus regulated.

"At the appointed time Musæus came among the class, and enquired whether any scholar had a poetical composition of his own to produce, for this was very properly a perfectly voluntary thing on the part of the youth. Yet he scarcely ever failed of finding some bashful member of the Muses, who with downcast eyes signified that they had been taking a cantele upon Pegasus. The rostrum was immediately resigned to the juvenile poet, who ascended it and read his production, while the master walked up and down in silence with his hands behind him. At the conclusion of each piece, the work was criticised

criticised by the latter, though not with the same severity as is customary among the critical corps in the world at large."

After mentioning another exercise, Kotzebue proceeds to relate the history of his first production in this school, as follows :

"At that time ballads were much the rage. The almanacks swarmed with terrific legends of knights and ghosts, which, as tales of horror, could not fail of exciting my warmest admiration ; nor was it unnatural, in my ardour of authorship, that I should be inspired with a secret ambition of rivaling them. I therefore composed a ballad in the very highest flights of the ruling taste, a part of which I have still among my papers. It contained a sumptuous banquet, and a horrible murder ; a ghost appeared preaching repentance, and the obdurate sinner was at length carried away by the devil. The versification was, however, easy and correct."

"On the following Sunday, I scarcely knew how to wait for the appointed hour before I produced this masterpiece. The important moment arrived—my heart palpitated—I ascended the rostrum, and read my performance with a tremulous voice—but how did my eyes sparkle, how did my bosom swell with transport, when at the conclusion Mufæus said—Oh words never to be forgotten!—'Good! very good!—from what almanack did you borrow it?'—'Conceive, reader, if thou canst—but no, it is impossible to conceive with what exultation I answered, 'It is my own writing.'"

"'Indeed!' said Mufæus. 'Well, well, bravo! go on!'—I was almost beside myself, and would not have parted with the teaching of that moment to purchase a kingdom. With cheeks glowing with delight, I returned to my seat, and as I observed that the eyes of all my school-fellows were fixed upon me, I conceded my face, with ostentatious modesty, in the blue cloak which all the scholars were obliged to wear."

"From that moment, I considered myself as really a poet. Mufæus had said *bravo!* Mufæus could think that the ballad was taken from an almanack—a species of publication for which at that time I entertained a very high respect—who then could question my claim to be considered as a son of the Muses?—I had now proceeded in my

career, and against every Saturday composed something new ; but as it appeared to me that nothing could possibly equal my ballad, I contentedly reposed under my laurels, only gratifying my childish vanity by always carrying the beloved babe in my pocket, that no opportunity of spreading its fame might be lost by its not being at hand when I met with any one so good-natured as to request the perusal of it."

"Happily for me, Mufæus understood as well how to check conceit as to encourage genius. Some months after, when the time was approaching at which both tutors and pupils were to make an exhibition of their talents at a public examination before a numerous audience, Mufæus wishing the examiners to be presented with some specimens of the scholars' progress in composition, desired those whom he thought capable of it to recite poems of their own writing. When it came to my turn, and he asked me what I should produce upon the occasion, I answered, without hesitation, and with perfect self-satisfaction, 'My ballad.'"

"'Your ballad,' he replied ; 'what ballad?'"

"'The same that Mr. Professor was pleased to commend so highly some months ago,' I returned with a confidence and self-sufficiency that Mr. Professor could not endure."

"'Pshaw!' he replied, 'away with the silly thing, which I had long ago forgotten. No, no, pray let us have something new, something worth hearing.'"

"I was thunderstruck ; the mighty fabric of vanity erected in my bosom was overthrown in an instant, and shame stood weeping over the ruins. What was to be done?—I must cast off the laurel-wreath beneath which I had so long contentedly slumbered, and which I now first discovered to be withered, and endeavour to deserve a fresh crown."

Kotzebue went to Petersburg in the autumn of 1781, and on account of the nature of his engagement resolved to relinquish his favourite pursuit of writing, but his friend General Bawr, meeting with a collection of tales he had published, "and enquiring particulars respecting the author, learned, to his no small surprise, that it was the same Kotzebue who then laboured under him at a very different species of employment." This work procuring the

the author applause, blew the embers, still smothering in his bosom, again into a blaze; and it is added, by degrees, he again devoted his leisure hours, which were but few, to his old literary pursuits.

As it is probable that the following performance drew upon Kotzebue the anger of the Emperor Paul, and produced his exile afterwards into Siberia, though no notice is here taken of that circumstance, we shall present it to our readers.

"I wrote," says Kotzebue, "a tragedy, in five acts, called *Demetrius, Tsar of Moscow*, taken from the well-known story of the true or false Demetrius, who, according to report, was murdered a child at Uglich, but who afterwards appeared, supported by the Poles, and dethroned the traitor Boris Godunow. The world needs not now to be informed, that the best historians are divided upon the question, whether or not this Demetrius was an impostor? A strong prejudice was at first awakened in his favour, from the woman who was understood mother to the child supposed to have been murdered bursting into an agony of tears, in the midst of a numerous assembly of the people, at beholding the adventurer, is he was called, and with the wildest effusions of joy acknowledging him as her son. It is, however, alas! but too certain, that policy has often engaged even maternal tenderness in its interest, and those tears might not improbably be artificially shed by Maria Feodorowna, from hatred to the usurper, and a desire of revenging herself by contributing in any way to his downfall. Be this as it may, I did not like, in my capacity of tragedian, to produce an impostor as the hero of my piece, and accordingly I supported his being really the dethroned Prince.

"When my drama was completed, I read it to a small but chosen circle. The then Prussian Ambassador at the Russian Court, and the President of the Academy of Arts and Sciences at Petersburg, men of acknowledged and distinguished taste in literature, were among my audience. The piece was approved, probably more from the indulgence of my hearers than from its own merit. Such, at least is the impression I now have upon the subject, as I should by no means venture at present to bring it on the stage. General Bawl ordered it

to be immediately performed, and very splendid dresses and decorations, after the old Russian costume, were prepared for it.

"As the Tsarina had confided the entire management of the theatre to Bawl, he thought his own fiat sufficient, and that it was unnecessary to lay the manuscript before the theatrical censor. But this piece of negligence nearly proved the overthrow of all my transports. As the intended day of representation approached, and had been announced in the public prints, the Governor of the Police sent one morning to the theatre prohibiting the performance. It appeared, that Peter the Great had issued an ukase, expressly declaring Demetrius an impostor, and thus being still in force, was more incontestible evidence against him, than the tears of his mother were in his favour. In vain did I urge, that I was wholly ignorant of the existence of such an ukase: it was still asked, how I dared, in the very face of an Imperial decree, to present my hero to the public, under the title of Tsar of Moscow."

The play was however performed, on the condition of Kotzebue making, in his person, a solemn declaration that he was firmly convinced of Demetrius's imposture, and in representing the matter otherwise in his play had only been guilty of a poetical licence.

Kotzebue passed some time at Reval, and visited "the dismal and dreary environs of Kiekel, abounding with forests and morasses. Yet, through the enchanting smiles of affection and the genial warmth of friendship, even this miserable country was transformed into a paradise.

"Ye worthy, ye excellent people, among whom I then lived! in your circle I learned, that mortal man may be far happier in such a spot, though surrounded by the growling of bears, and the howlings of wolves, than in the midst of polished society, environed by the honied tongues of hypocrites and flatterers. Your forests were inhabited by beasts of prey, but cunning dwell not in their dens, hogs and toads crawl in your morasse, but envy hat not crept her altars in the midst of them. The lime-trees, indeed, alarmed not their lofty verdure till the spring was far advanced, and the roses were even more tardy in unfold-

ing their sweets, but innocence and joy were perennial plants in your gardens. The soil was sparing of its fruits, but benevolence needs not abundance! A groichen is a rich present when moistened with the tear of sympathy, and a louis-d'or has no value without it. O fleeting Time! scatter if thou wilt the rest of these pages to the winds of heaven, only let this one—this on which I inscribe the names of Frederick and Sophia Helena Rose—let this one remain untouched! for thou wouldst snatch it from the altar of virtue and affection, on which I place it as an offering of gratitude."

This sketch now relates our Author's travels through a part of Germany, in the year 1785, and closes with the death of his first wife.

In the route from Weimar to Paris, a brief account is given of the places through which he passed, with the mode of travelling and the accommodations upon the road, which are represented as very disagreeable and bad. The description of Paris is by no means inviting, but disgusting. As Kotzebue fled to dissipate his grief, and knew no better source of consolation, he constantly visited the places of amusement, and he gives an account of the entertainments, and a sketch of most of the pieces he saw represented at the theatres.

During his stay, he was taken so ill one morning as to be incapable of going abroad, at which time he recollects his former happiness, and thus addresses his deceased wife:

"Oh my Frederick! how unjust was I towards Fate when I so often wanted to gather the roses that blossomed around me without the thorns. Even those hours of anguish when I have walked up and down the room, racked and tortured with my malady, when I could not speak to any one, no, not to thee, and could think of nothing but myself—even those hours are charming to me in recollection, for then thou wert with me! Then didst thou sit upon a corner

of the sofa in silence, with thy work in thy hands, from which thou didst sometimes take a stolen glance towards me, yet cautiously avoiding to wipe a tear from thine eyes, unless when my back was turned. Thus sometimes have we passed whole hours. Yet, while all that was mortal about me was in agony, my soul could still feel the highest enjoyment in the serene transports of domestic happiness.

"But when these corporeal feelings subsided, the spiritual obtained the complete ascendancy; what then were our mutual ecstasies! I gave thee my hand, it was the well-known signal that my sufferings were abated—thy work was laid aside, and I no longer thought only of myself, walked only by myself, but arm in arm we paced the room together—then one kiss, and all was forgotten.

"Happy and cheerful, I laid myself down upon the sofa—the more happy for being alone with thee, for never then did I find the time pass heavily. Perhaps thou didst take a book and read to me, or went to the harpsichord while I accompanied thee with my flute.—Ye blissful hours, never, never can ye be repeated!—Oh, we were so all-sufficient to each other, that every thing else appeared superfluous to us. It sometimes we fancied we might find amusement at a ball, or some other diversion, and went thither, the moment the clock struck ten, my Frederick came to me or I went to her, 'My love, shall we not go home,'—'Oh, yes,' was the constant answer, and the first words as we entered our own house were, 'Thank God, we are at home again!'

We shall only add, that this work will afford entertainment to the reader. The narrative is conducted in a sprightly manner, and as it proceeds loses none of the interest which it early promises. It is in short such a performance as might be expected from the Author of *The Stranger*, *Pizarro*, and *Lover's Vows*.

An Account of a Geographical and Astronomical Expedition to the Northern Parts of Russia, for ascertaining the Degrees of Latitude and Longitude, of the Mouth of the River Kovima, &c. &c. &c.

(Concluded from Page 371.)

We left our travellers at their grateful devotions, on New Year's Day 1787; we are now to proceed with

them on their scientific and curious expedition.

On the 14th of January, Billings proposed

posed a visit to the *Yukagirs*, who resided about fifty versts from the Company's rendezvous at *Koonmab*; the party consisted of Dr. Merck, Mr. Roberk, the drawing master, and Mr. Sauer, and they travelled in *narti* (a kind of long sledges, very low and narrow), they were drawn by thirteen half-starved dogs to each sledge, and they went so slowly, that our Author kept pace with them, though wilking on snow-shoes. "We were," says he, "nine hours on the road and about midway we made a halt to eat some raw frozen salmon, which I thought excellent, although it was the first time I had dined on fish dressed by a 30 degrees frost, nor had I any other sauce than salt and hunger."

Very little mentioning notice is related of the people they went to, except that one of their Chiefs was so remarkably stupid, that he could not tell how many children he had, till he called them over by holding a finger for each child as he named it, and yet, the whole amount was only five daughters and two sons. With respect to the women, tea and bread and butter was as fashionable a refreshment as it is in England, and it was succeeded by a dance and songs, performed by eight young women, whose action expressed their manner of hunting, skinning, and dressing for food, the animals they had killed.

The *Cossacs* who inhabit these dreary regions are described by our Author as farcely deserving the degrading appellation of animated lumps of clay, exerting the most savage barbarity over their wives, their children, and their cattle, and also over the neighbouring tribes, whose miserable lot it is to pay tribute to them, or to be under the least obligation to them, either by accepting a glass of brandy or a leaf or two of tobacco. Girls are frequently married to the *Cossacs* at the early age of twelve, and as it is a slave that they want, it seems a matter of indifference to them, whether she be Russian, *Yikut*, *Tungouie*, or *Yukager*, provided she is of the Greek religion. Her particular province is to wait on her husband, whom she assists in putting on and pulling off his clothes, which she keeps in good repair; she also dresses his food and serves it up, and when he has made his meal, she sits down and eats with the rest of his labourers, with whom she has shared the drudgery of fishing, cutting wood, and other laborious occupations. In short, both sexes

seem incapable of forming any tender attachment, and the women are very inconstant to their husbands.

To navigators, the journals of the voyage to the *Icy Sea* will be found very useful, and the astronomical observations to the lovers of that science. To the general reader we shall only present such particulars as are uncommonly curious and entertaining, and can be brought within the compass assigned to our review department.

On the 15th of July, while at anchor close in with the land in *Wolves Bay*, they had several claps of thunder, with a gentle South East breeze and calm, and while the wind blew, the thermometer, which only three days before had been 2 degrees below freezing point, suddenly rose to 14 degrees and 10 degrees above that point; and during the intervening calms sunk to 5 degrees. At other times, it frequently indicated 1 degree above 0, and then the rigging of their ship was incrueted with ice. Latitude 69 deg. 27 min. Longitude 16 deg 50 min.

The natural history contains a description of the beasts, birds, trees, shrubs, and berries, on the land, and of the variety of fishes in the sea and rivers in these Northern districts.

We meet with nothing very remarkable till we come to Chapter X. of this extraordinary narrative, in which the Author gives an ample account of the *Yakuts*, a nation known among the *Russians* by that name, but who call themselves *Sacka*, and say that they came from the South originally, and in support of the probability of this migration it is observed, that a nation of *Mongrels* inhabit the district of *Krasnoyarsk*, extending to China, who also call themselves *Sacka*, and speak the same language as the *Yakuts*. The tradition of their migration is related as delivered by one of their Chiefs, the whole contents of this interesting Chapter being collected either from personal inquiry or research. The lessons respecting their religion, their ceremonies, their magicians, their method of dividing time, their customs, punishments, &c. cannot be abridged, and are recommended as well worthy the attention of the amateurs of authentic, well-written voyages and travels.

As a specimen, we borrow the concise account of their burials.—"The corpse is first dressed in the best apparel of the deceased, and stretched out, the

arms tied tight round the waist ; then it is inclosed in a strong box, with a knife, flint, steel, and tinder ; also some meat and butter, that the dead may not hunger on the road to the dwelling of souls. A *Shaman* (Magician) presides at the funeral ; the wives and other relations accompany the procession to a certain distance, the favourite riding-horse of the deceased is saddled and accoutred with hatchet, palma, kettle, &c. and led to the place of interment, at which also a fat mare : two holes are dug under some tree ; then the horse is killed, and buried in one, while the corpse is laid in the other : the mare also is killed, dressed, and eaten by the company, and the skin is suspended on the tree under which the body lies with the head always to the West. The *Shaman* takes his tambour, and invokes the demons to let the spirit of the deceased rest in peace, and finishes the ceremony by filling up the grave. When an elder brother dies, his wives become the property of the younger.

As soon as the ice broke up in the river *Lena*, Captain Billings and his party left Yakutsk, and proceeded to a village called *Amginskoï Sloboda*, inhabited by one hundred and sixty-eight Siberian colonists, sent there to cultivate corn as an article of commerce ; but the establishment has not answered the purpose, the soil not producing a sufficient crop for their own consumption ; so that the inhabitants are obliged to get their living chiefly by trading with the neighbouring tribes in trinkets and brandy. They arrived at Ochotsk on the 8th of June 1789, and found the largest ship intended for the expedition ready for launching, and the other nearly so. All the articles for the voyage had arrived safe, and Lieutenant Saretshiff joined them the latter end of the month. Towards the middle of July the largest ship was launched, and named, by express orders from the Empress, "The Glory of Russia." The smaller vessel was named "The Good Intent," which was shipwrecked in going out of the harbour. A resolution was immediately taken to sail with the *Glory of Russia* to Kamt-

shatka, and there build a small vessel during the winter. This short voyage they performed without any remarkable occurrence, arriving safe at the island of St. Peter and Paul on the 1st day of October. Here they found the climate mild and pleasant ; the kitchen-gardens belonging to the Cossacs were full of cabbages and other vegetables ; and the views around them were uncommonly beautiful ; fish and wild fowl were in great abundance, and having a plentiful stock of French brandy, they passed the winter very comfortably. Early in the month of March 1790, the whole command being got together in the harbour of St. Peter and Paul, they received dispatches from St. Petersburg, informing them of a ship called the *Mercury*, mounting 16 guns, under the command of a Mr. Coxe, having been sent into these seas by the Court of Sweden to annoy the Russian fur-trade *.

On the 1st of May, all hands embarked ; the *Glory of Russia*, which mounted 16 brass three pounders, was hauled into the Bay of Adak, when Captain Billings read his instructions to the other Officers, and declared his intention of steering to the North-West Coast of America. On the morning of the 1st of June, they rose the island of Oonalaska, and on the second at noon were well in with the land, which appeared every where high formed of projecting promontories and inland high mountains. The latitude observed was 53 deg. 3 m. 29 f. corrected longitude 193 deg. 47 min. The next day several of the natives came alongside, and were received on board, as was likewise a Russian hunter, who was rowed alongside by eight Alutcs, in a baidar (a kind of long boat) ; they were conducted by their visitors into a bay which the Russians call the Bay of Otters, where they came to an anchor opposite the habitations of the natives ; here Captain Billings landed with his astronomical instrument ; about five families reside on the island, called Sithanak ; it is only seven miles in length from North-East to South-West, it is separated from Oonalaska by straits of only a few fathoms wide, and appears to be

* The war between Sweden and Russia had just broke out, and undoubtedly gave rise to this false report. For the real design of Mr. Coxe's voyage, see our Review of "Observations made during the Voyage, and published by Lieutenant (now Captain) George Mortimer, Lieutenant of Marines, Second in command of the *Mercury*, an English brig." See Vol. XIX. of our Magazine, June 1792, page 431.

the South-West extremity of that island.

The description of the persons, dress, and manners of the natives of Oonalaska, and the adjacent islands, offers nothing new nor interesting for those who have perused the voyages of Captain Cook and other navigators of these seas.

The next place they visited was the island of Kadiak, where the Russians have an establishment for the purpose of hunting different animals whose skins are valuable; the establishment was formed by Shelikoff, a Russian Naval Officer; it consists at present of about fifty Russians, including Officers of the Fur Company and Sturman Ismailoff, Collector of the Tribute for the Russian Government, and about 1300 grown up males, with 1200 youth, natives of this and the adjacent islands, are under subjection to the Russian Governor of the settlement, who employs upwards of 600 baidars, containing each two or three of the natives, in the chase for the benefit of the Company: they are divided into six parties, each under the direction of a Russian leader. Besides these, small parties are sent out daily to fish for halibut, cod, &c. The females are employed in curing and drying fish; in digging, washing, and drying edible roots, in collecting useful plants, berries, &c. and in making dresses both for natives and Russians. About two hundred of the daughters of the Chiefs are kept at the habitations of the Russians, as hostages for the obedience of the men, and they appeared to be well satisfied with their treatment. The males are not so contented; and, at the first arrival of the Russians, seemed inclined to oppose their residing on the island; but Shelikoff surprising their women whilst gathering of berries, carried them prisoners to his habitation, and kept them as hostages for the peaceable behaviour of the men, only exchanging wives for daughters and the younger children of the Chiefs. Every considerable native had a large baidar capable of containing forty or fifty men, consequently of making a stout resistance; these, from motives of policy, were all purchased by Shelikoff, and they have now only small baidars, none of them carrying more than two or three men. They seem reconciled to the regulations introduced by the present Manager for the Fur Company, a Greek, who go

verns with the strictest justice, as well natives as Russians, and has established a school, in which the young natives are taught the Russian language, reading, and writing. He allows a certain number of the hostages to visit their relations for a stipulated time; when returning, others are allowed to go; and upon application of any one for his child to visit him it is not refused. The total number of hostages is about three hundred. Our Author observed, that such of the parties as were successful in procuring rich skins received a stipulated payment: for instance, the highest reward was for a sea-otter, a string of beads about four feet long.

On the 19th of July our navigators got into Prince William's Sound, and brought up near the place where Captain Cook lay at anchor in the year 1778. The next day, the observatory, with all the apparatus, was sent on shore, and they were visited by several of the natives, who, on assurances of a friendly reception, went on board the *Glory of Russia*, and being satisfied with their treatment, and some presents that were made to them, promised to return with some skins. However, they made shift to take away with them every thing that lay about carelessly, and, in particular, the iron tiller of the boat along side the ship.

This thievish propensity met with an extraordinary check on shore, where a number of the natives visited Captain Billings, who treated them with tea; a water-pipe belonging to the Captain did not seem to like the appearance of these savages; however, he lay still in the middle of the tent. The cabin-boy had carelessly placed the tea board so that part of it was seen on the outside of the tent. One of the natives attempted to appropriate the spoons to himself; this no one observed but the dog, who sprang up, leaped over the natives in the tent, seized the thief by the hand with the spoons in it, and held him fast till the Captain told him to let him go, a circumstance which, I believe, kept them honest afterwards in the dog's presence.

They remained in this station till the 30th of July, when upon taking into consideration their small stock of provisions, which precluded every thought of passing the winter where they could not be sure of procuring a supply; together with the lateness of the season, and the distance they had to

run back to Kamthatka, and the necessity of having a second vessel, for security in so uncertain a navigation; it was resolved by the Captain to sail directly for Kamthatka to forward the business of building the vessel. It was also considered, that a principal object of the expedition was to obtain some more perfect information concerning Cook's river, and other rivers and parts of the continent South of it, as well as to survey all the chain of islands between America and Kamthatka, and to ascertain, by astronomical observations, their true situation; by effect which, the whole of the next summer and winter might be employed, and the summer following be appropriated to explore the more northern parts to the utmost extent of possibility.

Under all these circumstances they began their voyage of return, and on the 14th of October they got safe into the harbour of St. Peter and Paul in Kamthatka, where they took up their winter quarters, and dispatched their ship builder Neizhni Kamthatka to build a consort for the Glory of Russia, to accompany them next year's adventures.

It was the 20th of May 1791 before the ice broke up so as to permit them to quit the harbour, and proceed on their second voyage; and Captain Billings then declared, that he was resolved to abandon every idea of revisiting the American coast to the South of Cook's river, and to steer his course for the bay of St. Laurence, in the land of the Tshutski, where two petty Officers sent from Ochotik in 1789 had received orders to wait their arrival; and as Captain Hall with the new vessel was not yet arrived, orders were left for him to follow. Here our Author reflects severely on the conduct of Billings, and considers this resolution as a departure from the plan laid down in his instructions, and an abandonment of the grand part of the undertaking. Upon the whole, there seems to have been no good understanding between Sauer and the Captain; the former being attached to Hall, and to Saretshoff, who remonstrated with the Captain, and wished him to make a second attempt to pass through Bering's straits; but he persisted in his first resolution, and they pursued the track marked on the map to the bay of St. Laurence, passing by

the islands of St. George, St. Paul, and Gore's Island, visited and described by former navigators; the Captain also landed on a point of land forming part of the Continent of America; a description of part of the dress, of a hut, a baidar, and some instruments of the Tshutski savages in the neighbourhood of the bay of St. Laurence, illustrated by a miscellaneous plate, are the most curious articles in the journal of this voyage. On the 4th of August they came to an anchor in the bay. Latitude 65 deg. 37 min. Longitude 189 deg. 18 min.

In Chapter XVIII. a division of the command takes place; Captain Billings with one party leaves the ship, on an excursion across the country to the *Kouima*, and Lieutenant Captain Saretshoff with our author and others, pursuant to order from Billings, sailed for Oonalaska, and anchored in the harbour of *Iluluk*; here they were joined by Captain Hall, and they all took up their winter quarters for the remainder of the year 1791. In the following Chapter a sketch is given of the religious notions, government, arts, manners, &c. of the natives of the *Alaskan* Islands, comprising the whole chain of islands from the point of *Alaska* westward to Kamthatka, except Bering's and Copper Islands. A plate exhibiting the masks worn by the *Oonalaskians* in their dances, with the darts used by them, and the boards from which they throw the darts, decorates this part of the work.

In the month of April 1792, this party began to make preparations to return to Kamthatka, where they had been severely afflicted with the scurvy, and they now discovered that the sails, cordage, and rigging, of the ships, had suffered from the climate as much as the ships' company; every thing was rotten, and the vessel very foul. Captain Hall, who had now the command, took charge of the Glory of Russia, and Captain Saretshoff of the other vessel, named the Black Eagle. Nothing remarkable happened during their passage to St. Peter and Paul, Kamthatka, where Captain Hall arrived on the 16th of June, and Saretshoff on the 19th; but what must appear to every reader of this narrative *very extraordinary indeed*, is that Captain Billings, the Commander in Chief of the Expedition, should suffer himself to be left without a ship, amongst the savages on the

the land of the Tshutski, in the bay of St. Laurence, where, as it afterwards appears by a letter from one of the party to Mr. Sauer, he narrowly escaped being murdered.

The next Chapter contains a geographical description of the peninsula of Kamtschatka, with a sketch of its civil and natural history, and an engraved View of the *Ozerus* Hot Springs. In the month of August 1793, Mr. Sauer and his party sailed in a galliot to Ochotsk, and from thence he set off, accompanied by Ensign *Alexis* and two sailors, on the 1st of September, for Yakutsk, where they were to wait the arrival of Captain Billings. After inexpressible hardships, some of their horses dying in the woods, our Author arrived alone at Yakutsk on the 2d of October, having been obliged to leave his baggage and his companions in the woods. Being joined by Captain Billings, he remained with him in Yakutsk till the 2d of January 1794, when they set out in sledges for the city of *Irkutsk* where they arrived about the middle of the same month, and met with all the other Officers of the expedition.

A short account is then given of Captain Billings's expedition across the land of the Tshutski, with a further description of the natives, from a journal of one of the party, and two plates; one of a Tshutski woman; the other of a man in armour, with a woman and child; and the body of the work concludes with the following paragraph:

"I arrived at St. Petersburg on the 10th of March 1794, so very much afflicted with the rheumatism, from a cold caught at *Irkutsk*, that in regard to action I was reduced to the helpless situation of an infant. The kind attendance, however, of Dr. Rogan, and the friendly assistance of the Russian merchants in that city, who are so eminently distinguished for their unbounded hospitality, alleviated every pain, lessened every difficulty, and prevented the miseries of penury from being added to my misfortunes. And we sincerely hope the encouragement given to his publication will afford additional consolation.

There are seven Appendixes to this work. No. 1, is a Vocabulary of the Yukagir, Yakut, and Tungoose Languages. No. 2, a Vocabulary of the Languages of Kamtschatka, the Aleutian Islands, and of Kadiak. No. 3, a List of the different Stages from St. Petersburg to Yakutsk, specifying the Place, Number of Verks, Houses, and Churches, in the Cities and Towns, Dates of Arrival and Departure, &c. No. 4, an Account of the full Pay of the different Ranks of the Officers, Sailors, &c. in the Russian Naval Service, according to the Regulations of 1782. No. 5, Instructions of her Imperial Majesty, from the Admiralty College to Captain Billings, for the Expedition. No. 6, Instructions for Mr. Patrin, the Naturalist. No. 7, Extracts and Supplementary Observations.

M.

Letters addressed to a Young Man on his first Entrance into Life; and adapted to the peculiar Circumstances of the present Times. By Mrs. Well, Author of "A Tale of the Times," "A Gothic's Story," &c. 12mo.

(Concluded from Page 277.)

TOWARDS the close of our last review of this extraordinary work, we promised to entertain our readers with some extracts from, and observations on, some of the most edifying letters in Vol. III. The performance of that promise enjoins us to pay particular attention to Letter XIII the second of that volume, in which will be found some excellent maxims on the subject of true *Politeness*. "It is inconsistent with irritability, negligence, and rudeness—therefore, if you find your susceptibility of malignities such as Hamlet complains of in his celebrated soli-

loquy—"the proud man's contumely—the insolence of office," &c.—grow querulous, restrain it, as you value your future peace. If the person who has wounded your feelings be either a friend, or one whose esteem you are anxious to procure or preserve, and the circumstances of the offence will admit of it, I should recommend an early, cool, and respectful explanation. Many a sincere attachment hath pined away under the withering influence of suspicion, when mutual explicitness might have saved the most severe mutual heart-ache, and have preserved to each

each party the essential advantage of reciprocal good offices.

"If you feel any of the indignities (above-mentioned), treasure them in your memory, not to excite your spleen or resentment against those from whom they proceeded, for they may as often have been caused by *inadvertency* as by a design to insult you; but by the smart of your own acute sensibilities on such occasions, and by the observance which you would think it just to receive from others, regulate your own behaviour, in every instance in which you are lord of the ascendant.

"Hate what is arrogant and overbearing, so far as to avoid those faults yourself; but let Christian charity teach you caution in affixing such opprobrious terms to the behaviour of others."

"We have agreed that general civility is essential to politeness, and have determined fretfulness to be as inimical to its nature as it is to the repose of the bosom in which it is harboured. Now let us look a little at the prevailing fashion of ease, or rather inattention. The politeness of the last age had a good deal of officiousness in it. I am told, that people often knocked one another down in running to shut the door, and that, in handing plates charged with the principal delicacy round the table, the most lamentable misadventures frequently happened to Nanking china and brocade petticoats. While we smile at the perplexed ideas which could confound being very troublesome with being very agreeable, and congratulate the polished freedom which a juster cast of thinking has introduced into our present manners, let us take care that our *freedom* continues to be polished. For, of the two extremes, it is better to be laughed at for a little overdoing in the way of civility, than to incur censure for violent negligence."

Our Author then instances the *familiar nod*, which young gentlemen and ladies have adopted, as being both awkward and ungraceful, and highly unbecoming, except to their very intimate *juvenile* acquaintance; and another still more reprehensible custom, of calling their elders and superiors by their bare names, without any appellation of respect. "These habits are to far from being tokens of fashionable

breeding, that they are proofs of no breeding at all. A well-bred person treats you with attention, if not from tenderness to your feelings, from respect to his own character. I have so often heard what was meant for ease and freedom, decided by excellent judges of men and manners to be *sheer impudence*, that I should tremble at the apprehension of your incurring this censure."

The contrast between ill-nature and good-humour is delineated with precision and elegance, and comprises salutary advice for avoiding the former and cultivating the latter. "Good-humour is the current coin of life; an easy comfortable quality, which we may familiarize by hourly practice, a seed of spontaneous growth, which quickly produces its hundred fold return."

On that interesting subject to youth, *public diversions*, the following just observations will apply to thousands as well as to her son. "They must be very sparingly resorted to (our Author writes *frequently*, but it renders the meaning equivocal), for their expense is ill-suited to your fortune; and an excess in those pleasures would certainly seduce your mind from attention to your business, and might eventually injure your moral and religious feelings. The *amusements* of life must never become its *employments*. Extreme rigidity in abstaining from them may form an illiberal, morose, unpleasant, character; unbounded gratification must constitute a dissolute, selfish, unstable one. In this, as in every other point, moderation is the end that we should aim at; and to determine that moderation with respect to the danger of excess, I know of no better rule than to preserve perfect self-possession. When the love of pleasure has the power to unhinge our minds, and to draw us into what we feel to be blameable, it is plainly become our master, and self-denial must subdue the tyrant."

Letter XIV. commences with displaying the advantages of a taste for literature, and in stating the different kinds of literature she enters upon an ample field of criticism, and condemns or approves well-known works with a high hand—as who should say, "it is our sovereign will and pleasure to condemn sentimental reading as dangerous, and often ridiculous; and there-

* To frequent, is to visit often, to be much in any place.—*Tobin's's Dict.*

ture

fore I will anatomize the Sorrows of Werter, and by throwing aside the noble and vital parts, and exposing only the weak vessels and the offals, turn the whole into ridicule and a laughable scene of folly." See p. 233 to 243, in which Rousseau and Sterne share the same fate as the Author of the Sorrows of Werter: and as this passage may be profitable to our readers, that the Letters to her Son were revived, enlarged, and improved, for the benefit of the public; otherwise the question might be asked, if it was likely that the young man (apprentice to a manufacturer of packs of cards) should think of reading Voltaire, Rousseau, Sterne, and other authors whose writings he condemns, if he had not put him in mind of them by her criticisms, forgetful how prone we all are to follow the example of our common mother Eve, by an inclination to taste forbidden fruit. But the Lady is determined, at all events, to shew her great reading, and for this purpose, in the course of her Letters in the third volume, the subject of our present review, she officiously introduces a few words, or a few lines, relative to almost every author of ancient or modern times, from Aristotle to Mrs. Wolstonecraft and Dr. Godwin. And strange indeed it would have been if he had left out the *Reviewers of Literature*. In warning her Son against "the dangers of periodical criticisms," we come in for a large share of her acrimonious witticisms. The following description of our fraternity must not be passed over without being honoured with our particular notice. On another occasion she admonishes her son carefully to avoid "illiberal general reproach;" in the present instance, however, the mother indulges herself in the wanton exercise of it without mercy.

"Many of our Miscellaneous are *essentially* hostile to our civil and religious establishments." If so, why not specify them, that all loyal subjects may hold in detestation the principles, the authors, and the publishers. "I could exemplify their moderation and impartiality by observing, that the most *plausible* works on the side of Schism and republicanism, I will not *quite* fix infidelity and anarchy, are selected, and suffered to *appear* their doctrines through successive numbers; and if

some very champion of the most should rush forth, rather than precedence, and lift up his voice against the demon of misanthropy; also is unfortunately dragged down-ground, and influenced with the spirit of misanthropy, which is the worst enemy he has. He is, however, not the limit of badness, and what would be ridiculous in him, and what would be applicable to him, is not applicable to them. Their remarks are upon their own side, and the name of candour, on their side, assertion does this charitable censures; where are her praises as an admirer of Lord Grenville's measures, she should have followed the enacting clauses of his famous act, she should have affixed the names of the printers as the means of delivering the audacious authors. But proceed—"Most of the publications of which I have been treating (*Magazines and Reviews*), are undertaken to serve the purposes of a party; and you will own, that an impartial party is as rare as the phoenix; that for this I often think, that these tribunals are much of the deference with which the public receives their fat to the very politic use of the plural pronoun, 'We are firmly of opinion—it is our decided judgment'—are phrases that carry with them an impressive authority which poor singular I and we can never attain to. For many years, I never met with the above sentences without finding my fancy transport me into an extensive library, crowded with black coats, large wigs, and green spectacles. Each individual, while sipping his cup of tea (the modern Halicote), appeared in the act of pronouncing his oracular opinion on the impeached author; while the moderator of the learned corps, collecting the suffrages as the majority decided, either crowned the work with immortal bays, or consigned it to oblivion; well might I, and every unfortunate wight in my situation, tremble at an assemblage as formidable and invulnerable as that of the *Sanctum*" (of the holy Inquisition); but since I have been enabled to take a peep behind the scenes, my terrors and my deference are considerably diminished. For, alas! my dear boy, these black coats, wigs, spectacles, and commentators, are but the

* See Vol. III p. 176 to 179.

indefatigable fabricator of a vision. *Number* always constitutes counsel, jury, moderator, and judge; and *we* is only composed of *I* and *myself*. It is even well-remembered, that truth and verity would offend conduct us into the *circumstances* more than the *particular library*, where *you* would meet with one *solitary* writer glowing with rage and envy at a successful competitor, and earning his *steady dinner* by a virulent abuse of the pamphlet which has been extolled by a brother Reviewer, and impeded the circulation of his own."

The writer of this review acknowledges the charge of making use occasionally of the plural *we*, and he owns he expected to have found in Mrs. West's letters, that *we* included her husband, as furnishing the example of some virtue to be copied by the son, in the conduct, especially as it has been more than *whispered* to him, that Mr. West is a very respectable man in the same class (the middle) as that son; but instead of this we find no mention made of him throughout the whole work—but *we* resolves itself into *I*—Mrs. West (we do not know the Lady's christian name), the Lady, is all in all sufficient in herself to oppose a host of Critical, Analytical, Monthly, and London Reviewers. After all, curiosity has been busy to enquire who is Mrs. West, the dictatress, and how came she acquainted, as she is the wife of a capital grazing farmer at a great distance from London, with the manners of the beaux and belles of the nineteenth century, the *Narcissuses* of the day—the answer is, that she is the daughter of a citizen of London, and in her juvenile days might have *sparingly* resorted to Bond Street, Hyde Park, and Kensington Gardens. We will now recommend her to a task for which she is excellently qualified, to compose

letters for young women, and to take Fordyce's Sermons (though a dissenter) for a model, making it an object to diminish the number of *learned wives*, and to increase that of good domestic ones. Having bestowed more than "half a page" on her present performance, we take our leave with a brief account of the principal contents of the remaining letters. In Letter XV. the *latitudinarianism* of the new philosophy is considered—Vindication of Alexander the Great, with anecdotes of his life and character: The general tendency of periodical publications is to excite discontent at the inequality of mankind—Reflections on the origin of human improvement, as described by Rousseau, and as detailed in Scripture; this subject is continued in Letter XVI. The necessity of industry considered as a general blessing; this is one of the most useful lessons in this book of instructions. Dreadful immorality of the Democrats; a time serving gross misrepresentation of facts. Christianity favourable to all lawful authorities; this is a truth deduced from Scripture, and properly maintained by historical evidence.

The last impressive caution to her son on the score of infidelity we select for a conclusion.

"Whatever views of earthly temporal happiness you may blight by youthful indiscretion, do not deprive yourself of your heavenly immortal inheritance, nor ever cast away the wretch's last hope, repentance! As sure as you now exist, that impious suggestion of the most terrible despair, "the eternal sleep of death," cannot but be a fallacy. *Conscience* will for ever pursue you; and whatever guilt you incur here, you must suffer for hereafter."

M.

ERRATICS. By a Sailor. Vol. II. and III. 1810.

This Sailor describes a trip up the Thames, and another into the Mediterranean Sea, with rambles in Italy, and some original information respecting the surrender and subsequent evacuation of Toulon. Of this last event he professes, and we believe him to have been, an eye-witness. In communicating this information to the public, he has adopted the mode of letter-

writing, which appears not ill calculated for such intelligence. In going through the volumes, we have seen much to approve and nothing to condemn. We therefore recommend them to the reader's candour and attention.

A Sketch of the Life and Character of Lord Kenyon, late Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench. 8vo.

This Sketch delineates the character of a Magistrate whose name will be remembered

ered as long as law, religion, or morals, shall have any influence in society. It contains a fair representation of the respectable qualities of Lord Kenyon, without concealing or palliating his defects. It does justice to him, and we may add no more than justice.

The Utility of Country Banks considered.
8vo.

The Author of this pamphlet is an able defender of Country Banks, which he asserts may be considered as mines to the kingdom, and hinders as the workers of them. The subject he considers under the following heads: I. Of Money. II. Of Interest. III. Of Banks, and the Operations of the Banking System. "While our provincial Banks," says he, "maintain the confidence of the public, and by an unfulfilled integrity, and by a liberal accommodation to the mercantile part of the community promote the industrious endeavours of an enterprising people, it will be impossible for the empire of Great Britain to be unrivalled in her Commerce. By extending the trading capitals of the merchant, the wealth of the country is put into a progressive state of improvement, and from the largeness of the capitals employed in trade we must command a great superiority over other nations." The writer has shewn very considerable abilities in this performance, but by many will be thought to have conducted himself too much in the style of an advocate, as he has certainly kept out of sight many formidable objections to his system.

Methodism Unmasked; or, The Progress of Puritanism from the Sixteenth to the Nineteenth Century: intended as a Supplement to "Hints to Heads of Families."
By T. E. Owen, A. B. 8vo.

This pamphlet, which is composed chiefly of extracts from ancient and modern publications, is intended to prove that sectaries of all kinds are (and ever have been since the time of the Reformation), either blind instruments, or wilful tools, in the hands of Anarchists and Deists; that their aim is not a reform in religion, but a total overthrow of our religious and political constitutions, and a revolution in these dominions similar to that which has deluged France with blood, and brought upon millions irreparable ruin. The Author or Compiler hopes

the public will give him credit for his good intentions; at the same time regretting on the conscientiousness of having endeavoured to do what he believed to be his duty.

Chronological Tables: exhibiting many remarkable Occurrences from the Creation of the World, &c. Chiefly abridged from the French of the Abbé Lefebvre du Rostay: Arranged Alphabetically, and augmented from authentic sources to the present Time; particularly illustrating British History. Chronological and Accounts of Inventions and Discoveries in every Department of Science; and Biographical Sketches of Thirty Thousand Illustrious or Notable Persons. With a Frontispiece. One Volume, 8vo.

This compilation exhibits proof of industry, and may be considered as a very useful addition to the chronological compendiums of our country.

Pleasures of Solitude. With other Poems By P. L. Courtier. One Volume Small Octavo.

These are, for the most part, pleasing and elegant, though pensive, compositions, and breathe much of the true spirit of poetry. The volume is handsomely printed, and embellished with engravings.

Melancholy, as it proceeds from the Disposition and Habit, the Passion of Love and the Influence of Religion. Drawn chiefly from the celebrated Work entitled "Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy; and in which the Kind, Causes, Consequences, and Cures, of this English Malady ——— are traced from within its inmost centre to its outmost skin."

One Volume, 12mo.

The celebrity and excellence of "Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy" is well known. The present volume is a very judicious abridgment of it; but the Editor seems by no means to have confined himself wholly to his original; for he has in very many places illustrated Burton's positions by references to, and quotations from, modern history, &c.: and has thus greatly enlivened his work. To those who either have not time or not patience to wade through the variety of quotation, or are not disposed to endure the quaintness, of Robert Burton, the present cannot fail to be a pleasing and interesting substitute.

A Tour to the North of Devon, including Barnstaple, Tavistock, Lynton, Lynmouth, and the Valley of Stones. By T. H. Williams, of Plymouth. Royal Octavo.

This is a second part of the "Pictorial Excursions in Devonshire and Cornwall," of which the commencement was noticed in our XXXIXth Volume, p. 373; and the Author has by no means lessened the favourable opinion of his work which the first part induced us to entertain. The figures which he describes are presented to our view in beautiful etchings, all executed by himself. Besides a Fancy

Title-Page, we have here, 1. A View of Oakhampton Castle, Devon; 2. A View in the Valley of Stones; 3. The Valley of Culbone; 4. Lynton Church, from Lynmouth; 5. Another View of Lynton Church; 6. Lynmouth, from Lynton Church-yard; 7. View in the Road from Contisbury Church to Lynmouth and Lynton; 8. A Third View of Lynton Church, &c.; 9. View of the Conoidal Hill in the Valley of Stones; 10. An admirable Sketch to serve as a Tail-piece to the Number, occupying an entire leaf.

LYCOPHRON'S CASSANDRA, L. 766—769.

Ὀὕτω μάλ', οὕτω μὴ τίσος δ' ὕπνος λαβῶι

Λάθῃσι Μελάνθοιο ἰαλυσίδ' ἱππηγίτης.

Ἢεὺ γάρ, ἤεὺ ταυλόχεος σκίτας,

Καὶ Νηρίων πρηνέας, —

Nondum omnino, nondum: ne tantus verò somnus
Oblivionis capiat Melanthum inclinatum Equestris;
Veniet enim, veniet ad-navalē Rithri portum,
Et Neriki cacumina, —

LYCOPHRON has employed more than 150 lines in relating the adventures of Ulysses. He may be considered as having epitomised the *Odyssey*, and given the cast of novelty to stories not new. Though an imitator of Homer, his imitations are not so frequent, as to tire by their repetition; nor so servile and close, as to exclude variety. Cassandra, after having foretold the calamities, which Ulysses was doomed to sustain, informs us; that thus were the curses of the Cyclops fulfilled. These curses were; May he *not* return, or *late*, and to *new* troubles. His late return is thus expressed by Homer: Ὀψὲ κενεὶς ἦλθ'. By Lycophron, οὕτω μάλ', οὕτω the word to be supplied is ἤεὺ, which appears below. These three words, with those that follow, μὴ δὲ, &c. have been considered as forming together one sentence. But οὕτω μάλ' οὕτω, with αὖτε understood, is a sentence by itself, and as such it should be pointed. Τίσος ὕπνος are words that refer to the sleep of Ulysses, when left by the Phœaciens on the coast of Ithaca. But, says Cassandra, sleep cannot so oppress him, ἰαλυσίδ' ἱππῳ λαβῶι, though inclined to the sleep of torpidity, as that he should long forget

his native country. For he shall come at last. Ἢεὺ γάρ, ἤεὺ —

We are informed by the Scholiast, whose information in these matters is accurate, that Μελάνθοιο and ἱππηγίτης are among the names of Neptune. Yet, however applicable these names may be to Neptune, they are evidently here applied to Ulysses. Neptune is constantly represented as for ever vigilant in counteracting the schemes, and planning the destruction of his son's destroyer. The sleep of Ulysses is so frequent that some critics have been disposed to censure it. They seem to have insinuated, that, when the hero slept, the poet slumbered. To Ulysses, however, this *τίσος ὕπνος* applies.

The reader will recollect, that the most arduous enterprise of Ulysses, that which gave him a name, was his night-adventure with Diomedes. He led the horse of Rhesus in triumph to the Grecian camp. With reference to this transaction he is, I conjecture, called ἱππηγίτης and, as a night-adventurer; Μελάνθοιο.

— spreto noctisque hostisque per-
riclo,
Ingrreditur curru lætos instante tri-
umphos.

R.

ESSAYS AFTER THE MANNER OF GOLDSMITH.

ESSAY XVII.

"O reform it altogether. And let those that play your clown speak as they are; is set down for them; for there be of them that will themselves laugh to see some quantity of barren spectators to laugh too."

HAPPENING a few evenings since to occupy a seat in the corner of a box at a coffee house where three remarkable personages were apparently holding a court to decide on the merits or defects of the present state of the drama, I was engaged to listen very attentively to a discourse in which I felt myself extremely interested, having entertained some no doubt highly improper notions of the judgment and taste of the town. I was presently gratified by an oracle, dressed in black, with a hard featured four looking face, smoking a pipe of tobacco, who out of one corner of his mouth breathed the accents of discontent as follows:—"The vitiated taste and manners of the present age (said he very gravely) are in a state of constant warfare with the mind and opinions of a man of sense, who shrinks back at the reigning absurdities, and dares not pay his visits at the court which Folly keeps; and in nothing is this open rebellion against common sense more apparent than in the present system of the drama, by which managers, authors, and performers, with a mean submission, lower and debase its functions for the momentary plaudits of audiences without taste or discrimination, who come chiefly to display their well dressed figures in the lobby, talk to the ladies of pleasure or retire from their third bottle of wine to the playhouse for the convenience of a nap in a side box. These wretched and vitiated manners (continued he) spread their unwholesome contagions from the greater to the lesser circles, till the disease of folly becomes an epidemic, differing only from others in one respect, that here the complaint in the natural way is the slightest, and that which fashion inoculates is the worst sort. "Ever finding fault," "ever setting things to rights," (replied a thin man with a long face that carried a constant kind of smile which I could not by all the rules of physiognomy comprehend); "it is yourself, Mr. Acid, who have wrong notions of things; you are of

the Old School, and not sensible of the improvements in the art of acting. Let me explain the science, and you will own yourself in the wrong." "You may say what you please, Mr. Acid (returned the Oracle); but you must admit the present deplorable state of the drama, though you are a player."—"Not a bit of it" (answered the Comedian, contracting his buccinator muscles).—"Listen to me while I state three propositions:—1. A man in the opposite corner with a commanding severity of countenance; the first is, that the morals and manners of the present age are vitiated and depraved; the second is derived from the fact, that that depravity tends to depreciate literature and the drama; and the third is, that the managers and performers are infected with the reigning malady." "I deny the major of each (retorted the player), and will, if you will allow me, prove the negative proposition; and first, I will undertake to establish the position, that the morals and manners of the present age are not vitiated or depraved; and to do this, let us examine whether there is not in the present day an uncommon share of understanding among the Great? Are there not more Nobility, and of course more refinement? Is there not a great deal of public virtue, and so small a share of secret venality that people are actually obliged to advertise for seats in a Great Assembly, owing to the immense difficulty of *treating* for them in the usual way? Is there any such thing now as party? and do our great people, possessing the great minds that they do, own any side but that of Truth and Reason? And then for judgment and taste, look at the fetes, entertainments, and private masquerades among them: what a deal of novelty and wit. "You don't know me." "I think I know you." "Who am I?" "Who are you?" Is it possible not to be entertained with such agreeable and pointed repartee? If you are convinced, Mr. Acid (continued the theatrical philosopher

sopher and politician), I will go on to another proposition, derived from the first, that the same refinement of morals and manners extends to encouragement, and to serve the interests of literature and the drama; and suit for literature: Have we not New Systems of Philosophy, New Systems of Surgery, and New Lectures on Midwifery, wherein each author discovers that every body before him was in the wrong, and that his system is most right, because it is the most new? How careful and industrious are our great people to reward merit: don't they actually encourage the authors and inventors of patent candlesticks and smokers, wine coolers, and water-closets? Don't they make the fortunes of those deserving people who by their skill in medicine can cure every thing; and take by the hand those ingenious artists who understand *tricks upon cards* and other deceptions? Don't the Great town players, and players get very great, that is, in every thing but their parts? And now to analyse the merits of the modern authors; Can any thing be more gratifying? In former days, a plot, a design, character, wit, and humour, were thought necessary to the success of a piece. Lord love ye, Mr. Acid, experience shews the contrary every day; the author of the present hour is quite a different sort of being; he has nothing to do but to cram his play with incidents, pantomime, spectacle, ghosts, and spectres, to produce numerous stage effects, and innumerable *closetra's* in every scene, with handsome and appropriate compliments to high personages; in short, he must take his freedom out in the *Knights' Company*, and he will succeed; his piece will be licensed, so as it be not offensive to Government or the morals. We have no occasion for a licenser to refuse nonsense, as the piece would be almost a *sinécure* in a nation of so much sense. And now for my last proposition, which is, that the managers and performers are influenced by this refinement of taste. Don't the manager refuse any thing, however good, that won't do? and can any body blame him? and don't the performer, like a clever tailor, take measure of the taste and judgment of his audience, and *man* the business of the speaking pantomime with infinite address? Don't he reiterate *enulations*, and grimaces to obtain reiterated

bursts of applause from those inimitable judges of the scenic art; while he, master of human nature and its varieties of character, is so marked with excellence, that the moment he enters every body cries out, "That's Snipe;" for you must know a judicious alteration is made in the work of the drama; formerly the players had to study new characters, which was infinite labour, but now the author writes his character to fit the character of the performer, which makes it easy to both parties, and thus Snipe does not perform Scrub, but Scrub Snipe; which pleases the town very much, for they are fond of Snipe: and if an author withes his farce to succeed, he must have me in it. But if you desire another example, look at that celebrated Tragedian. How excellent! true to nature as clock-work: Observe, he enters O P, at the third plank he folds his arms, he advances at the sixth, he starts at the seventh, and at the tenth he commences his soliloquy; then enter two more performers, who *stage* themselves at certain distances and in certain attitudes; this is what we call *forming* the stage, but which you who are not acquainted with the *Ruse de Theatre* would perhaps call *deforming* the stage. Now the hero is to put on his gloves, and now he is to take one off; at the appointed spot he pulls out his handkerchief from his pocket, and unfurls it like an ensign before the line. He leaves nothing to the directions of Nature working in the scene, because he has got all his actions with his part; and indeed it would save some trouble if the copyist were to make marginal notes of this species of drill exercise. The player knows now what he is to do, and so do the audience as well as he. A good observer could mark out to a mathematical certainty the map of his journey on the boards, which in some great performers varies not an inch through a whole season."—"And this is what you call dramatic excellence, Mr. Snipe (returned the Oracle). Let me tell you, Sir, that the actor should be involved in the business of the scene; studied action is like studied sentiment, forced and lame; the sentiment of the author, to be felt, should appear to come from the heart, the action of the player from the subject of the scene, and not from the Prompter's book."—"Ay, this might do formerly (returned the Comedian); but

but are we not supported in our present system by the authority of the German drama: for instance now: Enter Bloodungus P's, in a thoughtful attitude, his arms folded; he disengages them, and lays the fore-finger of his right hand on the fore-finger of his left. Enter Whiskemia the spectre O.P. Bloodungus starts and runs off; Whiskemia runs after him. Enter Bertherina and her little child; they are met by Count Bullinham, who embraces them both, when they hold up the pretty little boy between them like a Cupid in a vignette, and down drops the curtain."—"So (cried the old Gentleman in the opposite corner of the box) this is what you call playing; it may be so; there's one comfort, it is not playing upon our feelings. Did ever any body see a father and a mother holding up their child between them like the tumblers at Sadler's Wells, or the sculptured figures in a monument in Westminster Abbey. I have an utter aversion to these posture-masters."

I began to despair of being able to form a right judgment of dramatic excellence, when a Gentleman in spectacles in the adjoining box was applied to by Mr. Snipe for his opinion of the requisites necessary to make a good player, which they agreed should be final. After a degree of modest reluctance, he spoke as follows: "Perhaps I may be thought to establish a new proposition, when I say, that the chief thing necessary to make a good actor is Genius; *alior nascitur* will apply as well as *poeta nascitur*. It must be remembered, that a performer is not merely an orator; he must do something more than declaim; he must represent a certain character, and this justly. Genius is the perfection of the human understanding, an union of the collected powers of the mind, imagination, sensibility, penetration, and judgment, directed to the same point of excellence, with a happy facility of attaining truth. The genius of acting consists in a fine and ready imagination, an acuteness of observation, and a correct judgment, working on the sure principle of an ardent love for the drama, joined to the love of fame. Happy natural talents are necessary to make an actor. labour and study may do a great deal, but it will after all be a tedious journey to find dramatic excellence. The player who is not rich in talents may indeed labour to amass the

wealth of the understanding; but he will be but a more laborious actor; and will rarely ever find stock in trade enough for a master in the art. The art of acting requires such happy resemblances of nature; that the actor may not be known from the original. Thus the performer who has genius assimilates himself without any study to the character he has to represent. The more Nature affords him the better; and it is only when she refuses that he must borrow from Art her best likeness. There are very few actors who possess the variety of talents by which they can easily adapt themselves to any character. Garrick came nearest to this point of dramatic excellence; he was a genius who could not only take any part he pleased, but infuse into the form the soul and nature of the character; and how few possess the fascinating grace of a courtier of genteel comedy, the grandeur of mind and manners necessary to tragedy, and the happy humour which constitutes farce. A great fault in our present performers is, that they are chiefly mannerists; you may find them imitated with infinite success, and there must be something ridiculous to make such imitations succeed; it would have been an extremely difficult task to have imitated Garrick. The moment a man becomes a mannerist, he loses the chief excellence of a performer, which consists in metamorphosis, and he gives up the praises of true judges for the unmeaning plaudits of the multitude, who laugh at any thing. Miserable critics! equal in their taste to the old woman, who being asked her opinion of the resemblance of a portrait to the face of a friend, made answer, *that the nose was prodigiously like indeed*. The performer who gives up the chasteness of acting, and trusts his success to making faces, and overdressing his character, offends truth and nature, and pleases only tools. Equally disgusting is this puppet-show mimicry in comedy to the studied niceties and precision of attitudes, the forming a groove, and other theatrical tricks in tragedy, that oppose Art to Nature and can only be tolerated in spectacle and ballets. The Tragedian has better things to trust to than these for success. There is, however (and he), an Actor of the present day whose merit needs no aid from trick or the common traps of applause, and who, by a Display of Nature

Talent

Talents, commands the approbation of true criticism, which delights to find genius and acknowledge merit. This actor, disclaiming the little arts of meaner capacities, conceives the part he is to play with such nice discrimination, that the character created by the author receives the Promethean

spark from his genius, and has his Ambition, rage, revenge, hypocrisy and malice speak, he is a villain or a tyrant that you detest: this great actor is totally forgot in the representation: nor is it till the piece is over that they cry out in rapture, "COOKS REFORMED THE PART." G. H.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

MAY 24.

The School for Scandal was performed at Drury-lane Theatre, for the benefit of that veteran of the Stage Mr. King. The audience was uncommonly numerous, it having been announced that he would on that night take leave of the Public.

Mr. King seemed to have collected his remaining powers for exertion. In order to grace his exit from a stage which he has adorned with the highest reputation for the period of *fifty-four years* *. It is unnecessary to mention, that his performance was crowned with the loudest, the most liberal, and most heart-felt applause. He certainly had never played the character with more correct truth of colouring. Mrs. Jordan also performed Lady Teazle with great ease and vivacity.

Between the Play and the Farce, Mr. King came forward, attended by Mr. Charles Kemble (who kindly officiated as his Prompter, left on so trying an occasion his memory should happen to fail him), and delivered the following

FAREWELL ADDRESSES,

Written by RICHARD CUMBERLAND, Esq.

Whatst in my heart those feelings yet survive,

That keep respect and gratitude alive—
Feelings which, tho' all others should decay,

Will be the last that Time can bear
The fate that none can fly from, I invite,
And doom my own dramatic death this night.

Farewell!

Tho' you will kindly my defects would spare,

Constant indulgence who would wish to

Who, that retains the sense of brighter days,

Can sue for pardon, while he pants for
On well-earn'd fame the mind with pride reflects,

But Pity sinks the man whom it protects.
Your fathers had my strength. My only claim

Was zeal; their favour was my only
Of late, too often, when the whole was dug,

I've paid *half service* to the Muse and
Not what I was, I now decline the stage,
And ground those *arcs* which I but feel-
bly wickl.

The *Past*, nearly breathless, lame, or
Whilst the Muse visits his creative mind,
Continues wearing his immortal wreath,
Lives in his fame, and triumphs over death.

But every chance that deals the pass-
Lays the poor *Actor's* short-liv'd trophies low.

That chance has come to me, that comes
My drama done, I let the curtain fall.

During the delivery, Mr King, was much affected; but he struggled to conceal his agitation. His feeling was more discoverable in the low faltering tone of his voice, than in tears, a white handkerchief, fainting, or other theatrical trick. He received the most thundering applause; and as soon as he had made his bow, Mrs. Jordan came on the stage, and graciously led him to the Green-room, which he found filled with the performers, who had nobly and generously done honour to themselves by seizing on this opportunity of presenting a handsome testimonial of their esteem and regard for their retiring elder brother. Comedians are, perhaps, of all professions, the most exposed to error and frailty; but the united invention of malice and calumny

* He first appeared at Drury-lane Oct. 19, 1743, as *Albwin*, in "A New Way to pay Old Debts."

has never imputed to them the want of the essential virtues of feeling, benevolence, generosity, and noble-mindedness, whenever a sufficient and fit occasion has called for the exercise of either.—Mr. Dowton, after allowing Mr. King a little breathing time, came up to him, to beg that he would take a cheerful draught out of a silver cup, which his brothers and sisters of the *Sack and Bastin* requested him to do them the favour to accept, with a salver, as a token of their regard and grateful remembrance of his merit as a Comedian, and his uniformly friendly conduct towards them all, during the many years that he had continued to please the Public before the curtain, and endear himself to them behind it. Mr. King, in a tone that expressed his feeling, declared the deep sense that he should ever entertain of this most affectionate mark of their regard and esteem; and assured them, that, if his health permitted, he should gratify himself with the pleasure of frequently coming among them. The cup was then handed round, and all the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Theatre drank Mr. King's health.

On the Cup is an inscription, signifying the cause and occasion of the present, with all the Performers' names (contributors to it); and on its base is the following motto from Henry V. Act 5.

"If he be not *fellow* with the *best King*,
"Thou shalt find him the *best King* of
good fellows."

The Salver was richly decorated, and had the arms of Mr. King engraven in the center.

26. A new Comedy, called "THE WORD OF HONOUR," was presented at Covent Garden Theatre, for the first time, and for the benefit of Mrs. Mattocks; the principal characters being as follow:

Don Erivan, Governor of Valladolid	} Mr. COOKE.
Don Valzario	
Don Fabricio	Mr. H. JOHNSON.
Don Ernesto	Mr. MURRAY.
Don Montiano	Mr. BRUNTON.
Roxillo	Mr. FANLEY.
	Mr. SIMMONS.
Donna Rosaviva	Mrs. H. JOHNSON.
Donna Zorraminta	Mrs. ST. LEON.
Floresia	Mrs. MATTOCKS.
Dorista	Miss SIMS.

The Scene is laid in Valladolid.

The plot is very simple in its structure. Two young Ladies, Donna Rosaviva and Donna Zorraminta, agree, for the sake of a frolic, to go veiled to the public theatre. They there meet with their regular admirers, who, supposing the Ladies to be of an easy disposition, resolve to 'intrigue.' In the ardency of their pursuits, they give offence; and Donna Rosaviva calling out for help, is relieved by Don Valzario, who, in the momentary wounds Don Alfonso, the professed lover of Donna Rosaviva, but who is disliked by the Lady. A rumour is spread, that Alfonso is mortally wounded; and his assailant is consequently treated as an assassin and murderer. He is closely pursued, and runs for shelter accidentally into the Governor's house, the first who presented itself to him. Donna Rosaviva, the Governor's daughter, discovering in him her deliverer, endeavours, as an act of gratitude, to save him from the fury of his pursuers; and what was originally mere gratitude advanced into love. He, however, is unacquainted with her real attachment; and thus commences the series of hopes and fears on all part of the various characters. Valzario being taken at last, the Governor discovers in him the son of an old friend, the Governor of Seville, and bestows upon him the hand of Rosaviva, of which Don Alfonso (now recovered) appears to have been unworthy.

This piece is generally ascribed to Mr. SKIFFINGTON, a Gentleman well known in the regions of fashion.

The fable, as we have shewn, is founded upon Spanish manners, and is, of course, full of intrigue and intricacy. The dialogue, indeed, is not recommended by much humour or point; but we may say of the whole, that it is neither devoid of interest nor amusement. If scarcely fit for legitimate Comedy, it neither shocks by extravagance nor disgusts by vulgarity. There is an air of chivalry over the whole, which keeps alive the attention and agreeably flatters the imagination. It much resembles the romances of the fifteenth century; and is more calculated for momentary pleasure than permanent instruction. The characters are drawn with sufficient attention to the manners of the Spanish nation in respect of generosity and gallantry; they are, however, without contrast. The great point, therefore, upon which its success depends, is the activity of the scene, which never suffers the attention to languish. Many novel

novel and interesting situations are produced; but they are not improved to their full advantage. The Author shews more of fancy than of judgment or spirit, and seems better calculated to rival Mrs. Radcliffe than Congreve or Sheridan. Nevertheless, he ought by no means to despair of attaining the *vis comica*. Experience in writing, when joined to his knowledge of life, may enable him to give a just picture of the manners of mankind, and of the various features of the human mind. With all its drawbacks, *"The Word of Honour,"* as a *coup d'essai* of dramatic talents, is rather entitled to critical encouragement than hostility.

It was strongly supported by the performers, and very well received by the audience, whose applause was abundantly testified on its conclusion. It has been since twice repeated.

PROLOGUE

TO

THE WORD OF HONOUR.

Written by W. H. IRELAND.

Spoken by MRS. MATTOCKS.

BEFORE this high tribunal I appear,
Subdu'd by gratitude, not chill'd by fear,
I come, my soul's warm feelings to impart, [heart.
And breathe the language of a grateful
'Tis you have foster'd me; to you I owe
Those tranquil joys that from content-
ment flow. [still,
'Tis you protect your veteran servant
Whose chief delight is to obey your will.
For fifty years I now have tri'd this Stage,
My form has yielded to the hand of Age;
Yet proudly let me say, Time's stern
control [soul,
Has not yet warp'd the feelings of my
Trembling I still your favour must im-
plore

For one who never said to you before,
Our youthful Author ' who this night
appears,

Alternately o'ercome by hopes and fears,
Whose thoughts conflicting your sweet
smiles can ease. [please;

And thus o'erjoy him for his wish to
Oh! could you read his heart, I know
you'd find [mind.

Each trait that stamps the unassuming
His feelings would a Cynic's ire assuage,
And hush to rest the ducal Citiz's rage.
Your generous patronage will not refuse
Protecting kindness to a trembling Muse.
Full well the feelings of his soul I know;
For favour so benign his breast will glow;

Let me in this fond hope but augur true,
His warmest gratitude shall live for you;
And, to convince you that I vouch aright,
He'll pledge his WORD OF HONOUR
ev'ry night.

EPILOGUE.

Written by W. H. IRELAND.

Spoken by MRS. MATTOCKS.

[Behind the Scenes.

Do let me pass, I must and will go by,
Folks must not be kept waiting so for I.

Your servant, gentlefolks. Forgive me,
play;

I'm come now, last of all, to see a Play;
For you must know, in this my Sunday
gown,

I left our village for this flaunting town,
'Cause folks did tell me fights would ne-
ver cease

Upon the Proclamation of the Peace.

Lord bless the Peace, say I, and bless the
hand [tive lard.

That guards THE STEERAGE of my ri-
Well, from the fluge I got, my bones full
lore, [Boar.

When cracker drove us to the Great Blue
Fust, after squeezing 'twixt a Cit and
Tar,

I saw the Mayor arrive at Temple-ha; ;
Aloud 'thead the joyful tidings read,

'Then came away, well pleas'd, though
almost dead. [scere

At night, Lord bless us! what a blazing
The lighted lamps of red, blue, pink,
and green,

Appear'd to charm the eye in each abode,
From Hyde Park Corner to the City Road.

The India House to see I needs must go,
But there a clumsy fellow squeez'd me so,

I scream'd with agony, then limp'd along,
And to the Bank was carried by the

throng. [fire,

The house of Monsieur Otto seem'd on
And there, indeed, I thought I shou'd ex-
pire; [joke,

Believe me, tho', the smothering was no
For there I lost my apron, shoe, and cloak.

Well, in a night or so, my Cousin Sue,
With John the Butler, after much ado,

Forc'd me away the Op'ra folk to see,
Where I was told they play'd deep Tra-
gedy; [scere;

But, lawk, I never saw such Ruff be-
For when the Gentlefolks cried out Ex-
core, [pain.

A fine dress'd Lady, without sign of
Fust singing died; then rose and sung
again. [smaud,

With Suke and Betty, Lady Whumfie's
I saw the folks all go to Malquerade,

La!

La! what a jumble!—

Why, some were ragged as our threshers
Ben; [men.

Some men were women—and some women
But at some men I laugh'd still more than
that, [Op'ra hat:

With large loose sleeves, and with their
That poor squeeze'd hat, that makes your
London beaux [cloaths.

Look just like rayers carrying home black
This is not all—For I have been to
view

The paintings at the Exhibition too:
But after all, to me the rarest sight
Is that I see before me here to-night;
Such sweet good nature, and such win-
ning grace, [lovely face,
Beams in each eye, and clothes each
That ev'ry sight is now forgot—but
one—

To see that sight a thousand miles I'd run,
To praise it, I am sure, you'll all agree,
'Tis our lov'd King, his Queen, and Fa-
mily.

O! may the choicest blessings still attend
Old England's Sov'reign, and his people's
friend!

May ev'ry bliss kind Heav'n still bestow
Await that King we honour and adore!

JUNE 2. At Covent Garden, for the
benefit of Mr. Hill, was presented for the
first time a Musical Entertainment of two
acts, said to have been written by a Mr.
Eyre, and called "THE CAFFEY; or,
Buried Alive."

The first act was very tedious, and the
second very ridiculous; the piece, there-
fore, met the fate that it deserved, com-
plete condemnation.

POETRY.

ODE
FOR
HIS MAJESTY'S BIRTH-DAY, 1802.
BY HENRY JAMES PYE, ESQ. P. L.

I.
No more the thunders of the plain
The fiery battle's iron show'r,
Terrific, drown the duteous strain
That greets our Monarch's natal
hour;
Peace, soaring high on seraph wings,
Now strikes her viol's golden strings;
Responsive to the thrilling note,
Symphonious strains of rapture float,
While grateful myriads in the Pæan join,
And hail her angel voice, and bless her
form divine.

II.
Thro' many a whirlwind's blast severe,
The rage of elemental war,
Stern heralds of the opening year,
Sol urges on his burning car;
Thro' dark the wintry tempest hours,
Thro' keen are April's icy show'rs,
Still, still, his flaming couriers rise,
'Till high in June's resurgent skies,
'Mid the blue arch of heav'n he victor
rides,
And spreads of light and heat the un-
extinguish'd tides.

III.
Glory's true sons, that hardy race,
Who bravely o'er the briny flood,
Smiling serene in danger's face,
Whisk'd by tempest, fire, and
blood,

Britain's triumphant flag unfurl'd,
The terror of the war'y world,
Now freely to the swelling gale
Of Commerce, spread the peaceful
sail,
And friendly waft from ev'ry shore,
Where Ocean's subject billows roar,
The gifts of Nature, and the works of
toil,
Produce of ev'ry clime and ev'ry soil.
The Genius of the Sister Isles
On the rich heap exulting smiles,
"Mine the prime stores of earth's remot-
est zone,
"Her choicest fruits and flow'rs, her
treasures all my own."

IV.
Nor second you 'mid glory's radiant
train, [spread:
Who'er the tented field your ensigns
Whether on Lucelles' trophied plain
Before your ranks superior numbers
fled;
Or on Ierne's kindred coast
Ye crush'd invasion's threatening
host;
Or on sand'd Egypt's sultry sands
The banner tore from Gallia's vet'ran
bands;
Your sinewy limbs with happier toil
Now till your country's fertile soil,
Mow with keen scythes the flagrant
vale,
Or whirl aloft the sounding flail,
Or bow with many a sturdy stroke,
King of our groves, the giant oak;

Or now the blazing hearth beside,
With all a soldier's honest pride,
To hoary fires and blooming maidens tell
Of gallant Chiefs who fought, who conquer'd, or who fell.

V.

Yet, in the arms of Peace reclin'd,
Still flames the free, the ardent mind;
And should again Sedition's roar,
Or hostile incursion threat our shore,
From Labour's field, from Commerce' wave, [brave,
Eager would rush the strong, the
To form an adamantine zone
Around their patriot Monarch's throne.

But long, with Plenty in her train,
May Concord spread her halcyon
reign,

And join with festive voice the lay sincere
Which sings the auspicious morn to Britain ever dear.

THE RETREAT TO THE COTTAGE OF MON REPOS.

A POLITICAL OLIO.

BY JOHN, THE HERMIT.

(Continued from page 183.)

OCCASIONAL POEMS, WRITTEN AT
THE COTTAGE; WITH INSCRIPTIONS
IN THE GARDEN, &c.

X.

An Inscription; addressed to a Rose, on
leaving the Cottage for a few Days.

FAREWELL, sweet Rose! delicious
flow'r!

Ah! in my absence thou wilt die!
And never more, around this bow'r,
Thy lovely bloom shall meet mine eye!

No more shall I thy sweets inhale,
When Morning smiles, with eye se-
reous;

Nor drink, with thee, the balmy gale,
That steals thy fragrance, all unseen.

No more behold thee droop thy head,
All pregnant with the pearly dew!

No more, at evening, smooch thy bed,
And, sighing, breathe a short adieu!

No more, for her my soul adores,
Hang o'er thy charms, and, with a kiss,
Ask thee to lend thy od'rous stores
To grace the seat of Love and Bliss.

And must I, when we meet again,
Behold thy glories in the dust?
And, gathering all the scatter'd train,
Blend with the clod? Alas! I must!

Then the poor bird of love forlorn,
Shall mix its sorrowing notes with
mine;

Shall nightly visit yonder thorn,
And, o'er its fav'rite's grave, repine!

Ah me! no more to view thy bloom,
Thou lovely, fragrance-breathing
flow'r!

For soon thou'lt drop into the tomb!
And I but wait th' uncertain hour!

Yet, why untimely should I mourn?
Full oft will Spring thy charms restore;
Whilst I!—Oh never shall return!

Oh Spring! shall view thy charms no
more!

I, who now droop, alas! consuming flow!
The trembling child of unrelenting woe!

XI.

Addressed to a Red-breast; inscribed on a Tree
much frequented by that Bird.

WHY sit'st thou lonely on that spray,
Sweet bird! whole breast with crimson
glows?

Why absent from thy love the day?
Hark! for she calls thee, full of woes.

How can'st thou modulate thy tone,
And swell with long thy plumy breast,
Whilst she whom love has made thy own
Sits, pensive, in her distant nest?

O why thus leave her secret bed,
That hangs in yonder woodland vale?
Why from her parent duties fled!

O hush! and soothe her with thy tale!
She guards, with care, her callow brood
From every prying school-boy's eye;
And asks, of thee, that daily food
Which she no longer can supply.

Yet whence that strain of tender woe!
For sure the notes of grief I heard!
What latent sorrow bids them flow?
Tell me, my little social bird.

No—Fancy whispers, in my breast,
The cause whence all thy actions
spring;

Tells me why absent from thy nest;
Why lonely thus thou'rt wont to sing.

Each morning, at thy love's command,
Thou seek'st that gently-waving spray,
Near which my Julia's milk-white hand
Bastrews with crumbs the peppled way;

And there thou tun'st thy sweetest strain,
All grateful for the gifts it brings.
Yes, gentlest of the woodland train,
For thus my constant warbler sings!

For this he quits love's secret bed,
That hangs in yon sequester'd vale;
For this, from love's endearments fled,
He breathes his melancholy tale.

That

That note again ! Ah, bird of woe !
 'Tis thus, within the lonely grove,
 'Tis thus my amorous sorrows flow,
 When absent from the maid I love !

Haste, Bird ! return the woods among.
 And tell how charm'd I've heard thy
 lay ;
 And, mingling kisses with thy song,
 Allure thy little love away.

Tell her, within this garden fair,
 Embow'd by some selected tree,
 My *Julia's* hand shall weave, with care,
 A tott retreat for her and thee.

When the last leaf forsakes the grove,
 And clouds and tempests rule the skies,
Julia will place thee and thy love
 Within the chamber where she lies.

There shall that matchless child of May *,
 The source of all my soul's delight,
 With food and kisses bless thy day,
 And guard from harm the hours of
 night.

Haste ! to thy mistress joy restore !
 Haste ! nor repeat that plaintive strain !
 'Tis thine to part with her no more ;
 'Tis thine no longer to complain.

XII.

*Inscriptions, affixed to the following Models
 from the Antique, which were exhibited
 in the Cottage of Mon Repos, during the
 Illumination in honour of the Peace.*

Venus de Medicis.

Now, Venus, smile ! the ruthless God of
 War [hain'd car !
 By Peace is tumbled from his blood-
 Now, Venus, all thy hopes and joys im-
 part,
 And bid Love riot in each British heart,

Crouching Venus.

To Peace I kneel ! O maid of birth di-
 vine, [join !
 What myriads in my fervent prayer will
 O may 'st thou never fly Britannia's shore,
 But bless her sons till time shall be no
 more.

Apollo Belvedere.

No more, Apollo, strike Ambition's lyre,
 Nor waste, in Glory's praise, thy heav'n-
 born fire. [string,
 To Peace and Joy now tune the trembling
 And sing of Venus, and of Bacchus sing.

Antinous.

Hence horrid War ! of Discord born and
 strife !
 Thou foe to all the social ties of life ;
 Whild I, my friend, my Emperor to fame,
 Plung'd, self-devoted, in th' Egyptian
 wave ; [ful events,
 At Friendship's call resign'd my youth-
 And died to save him from the arms of
 Death.

Venus aux ballets fifies.

For joy some people stand upon their
 heads, [give
 And play a thousand tricks to prove their
 So I, now Peace her golden radiance hath,
 Am careless what I show, or what you
 see !

A Reposing Bacchus.

Oh Pitt ! O Minister of cold design,
 To lay such imposts on each quart of
 wine !
 For which (forgive a wine-devouring elf)
 O may 'st thou never taste a drop rhyall !
 Alas ! reclined upon this shaggy bed,
 I have not spirit to upraise my head !
 When Peace returns, my friends ! it wine
 grows cheap, [sleep,
 No more I'll murmur, and no longer

A Figure of Spring.

When last I call'd to life the sleeping
 flow'rs,
 I wept o'er Europe's desolated lands !
 But now delighted I adorn my bow'rs,
 For Peace assails me with her balmy
 hands.

A Ditto of Summer.

When Spring from fair Europa bends her
 way, [fern Isles ;
 To grace far distant lands, and South-
 Long o'er these plains I'll shed a kin ter
 ray, [ast smiles !
 And bless mankind with more benign

A Figure of Charity.

When War's wild yell, mixed with her
 thunder's roar, [thore ;
 Were heard, O Europe ! on thy every
 On Albion's cliffs I roam'd amidst the
 strife, [wounds of life.
 And sought to heal the bleeding

JOHN, THE HERMIT.

*Cottage of Mon Repos,
 Sturry, near Canterbury.*

(To be continued.)

* *Julia* was born in that month.

MORNING.

MORNING.

A PASTORAL.

WITH purple blushes glow'd the eastern skies
The soaring birds on airy pinions rise,
While, as he stray'd the winding vales along,
Thus Colin tun'd his love encaptivating
Smooth flow the streams, and gently
breathes the gale,
If Stella listens to my plaintive tale;
From ev'ry flow'r more fragrant odours
rise, [skies,
And sweeter numbers fill the circling
The sportive lambs renew their wonted
play, [day.
And gayest sunshine gilds the happy
But, ah! she's fled! lo, savage scenes appear,
Nor genial zephyrs bless the early year;
Nor lilies sprang, nor fragrant odours
rise, [the skies!
And the rough whirlwind bellows thro'
'Tis she with pleasure crowns the passing
hour, [bow!
And blooms enchanting in the vernal
'Tis she dispels Mist's gloomy rugged
frown, [crowns!
And smiling joy with nobler blessings
Not Sylvia's air, or Atalanta's race,
Bright Chloe's form, Amudus' every
grace, [pure,
With youthful Stella's beauties can compare,
Each charm more lovely, and her face
more fair! [tive long,
For her each morn I tune my plaintive
And all my numbers to the fair belong,
For her at eve I tread the shady grove,
While distant valleys echo to my love,
So when the night in sable horror reigns,
The woods resound with Philomela's
strains.
She pensive warbles at the day's decline,
Her song more turtle's, but as vain as
mine! [day,
"Sad was the hour, and luckless was the
"When first to Stella's charms I fell a
prey!"
Oft have I sported joyous on the plain,
The pride of nymphs, and envy of each
swain, [shade,
Beneath some spreading poplar's ample
Have sung with Damon, and with Sylvia
play'd [remain,
Alas! the nymph and well-known tree
But jocund pleasure flies the huckle's
swain! [breath,
Gloomy despair with horror fills my
And fruitless passion steals my wonted
rest,

The blossoms droop, the shadowing leaves
decay,
And grisly terrors blast the cheerful day!
But see fresh leaves the drooping trees
adorn, [morn;
And ambient zephyrs fan the blushing
See Stella comes in all her sylvan pride.
With love propitious smiling at her side;
See fresher beauties grace the rural plain,
And birds with rapture breathe the
am'rous strain;
See Stella comes, let cares be chas'd away,
And blithsome pleasures crown the happy
day. [laughing eye,
She comes, she comes, let Mirth with
To distant woodlands sound the shepherd's
joy! [day,
"But was the hour, propitious was the
"When first to Stella's charms I fell a
prey!"

NOON.

A PASTORAL.

TO MISS *****

YOUNG Stephen, chief of shepherds,
and the pride, [water side,
Sought the cool shade, where murmuring
Retird from noon tide's Phœbus' sultry
rays, [days,
The woods thus echo to his cheerful
O thou! whole temper of my moment
charms, [charm,
While I sit at thy feet, and in thy
Gentle your manners, elegant your mien,
Unaided by passion, and your serene;
Accept the youthful poet's humble song,
To you his Mute, and all his powers be-
long! [distant plain,
Bring me some God to Hampton
Where Delia smiles, and blooming Pleasure
reigns,
Bright as the day, as gentle eve serene,
Sweet as the spring, and true as Poverty's
Queen, [charms,
The lovely maid eat passing moment
Checks my rid Passion, and fierce Rage
disarms!
Her voice is music to my ravish'd ears,
And each word in silver words appears,
No youthful toliet ever debas'd her mind,
Bright as her form, and as her sense re-
fin'd, [confess,
There rest a thought but veils might
No mortal wish but angels might ex-
pect!
Her rich virtue, innocence her fame,
Each passion generous as her noble aim;
Her tears have long for others learn'd to
flow,
Poor Misfortune and its woe,
such

Such is the maid who dwells in Delia's
 Rul'd my fond heart, and my passions lay;
 For her my sheep unnumber'd I would say;
 Graze on the plain, or by the stream let play;
 The shepherd thus his flock's delightful
 care, [share]
 While love's soft raptures all his wishes
 When Delia smiles, I find no other joy;
 No cares then vex me, and no ills annoy;
 The noblest passions all my thoughts possess,
 [crease]
 I live in my actions, with my tears in
 Delia is by me where'er I rove,
 No moment but reflection paints my love;
 Blooms in the valley, in the landscape's
 seen, [green]
 Chirms in the meadow, and adorns the
 In dreams, when Fancy rambles uncon-
 fin'd, [fond]
 Her beauteous image still adorns my
 Sometimes with her I tread Elysian
 groves, [loves]
 Where to their harps celestial tune their
 And oft I see her on my vision smile,
 Bids my fond ardour, and reward my
 toil; [night]
 When some rude noise disturbs the silent
 And the gay vision vanishes from my sight;
 But still my bosom, constant to the fair,
 Shall care for her, and know no other
 care;
 Each day examples of my love shall view,
 'True to my passion, to my Delia true.'
 'Till she, dear maid, shall crown my fond
 desires, [sires]
 And feel the transport which my bosom
 'Then live each year our generous joy re-
 new,
 'True to our passions, to each other true.'

NIGHT.

A PASTORAL.

CHEER was the night, and o'er the
 silvery plain
 Still Silence held her unmoled reign;
 When youthful Florio, to the shades re-
 tired, [spied]
 By fruitless passion and the Mute in-
 Thus long his love, while Cynthia mild-
 ly bright [flight]
 With quivering rays diffus'd a bluish
 Adieu! ye woods! where oft, in hap-
 pier days, [praise]
 I taught each shade to sound Amanda's
 Adieu! ye streams! the meadows' Elysian
 pride,
 Where courtsons echo to my love replied;
 No more the long your singing thrax re-
 bound,
 Or distant woods repeat the gentle sound;

And the green grove's sweetest
 Nor echo answer'd to my voice;
 But the brown homestead's distant
 [share]
 While your fair leaves in sweetest
 Ah! forsake me! by your love
 [share]
 And the soft beauties of a smiling
 Oft at the grey-ey'd morning's early
 dawn
 I sang her praises on the meadow lawn;
 At sunny noon, beneath some fragrant
 shade,
 I wove a garland for the lovely maid;
 Where rooks sweet, and upning lilies
 gay, [share]
 In booming pride their radiant
 Oft have I carry'd her name on a
 tree, [share]
 And thought no shepherd half so
 How oft at dewy eve, along the
 Have gladly met her with the
 train; [share]
 With fond pleasure bade each swain ad-
 And lightly tripp'd it in the merry dance.
 She saw, well-pleas'd, what tumults fill'd
 my breast, [share]
 When she appear'd, in youthful beauty
 'Some pitying time to all my vows re-
 turn'd, [share]
 And still for me each other shepherd
 But ah! when I see, Cato's wealthy
 hen, [share]
 With eager passion caught in constant
 Flatter'd her beauty, prais'd her youth-
 ful mind; [share]
 With female wits then fond Pride cool-
 Her varying breast with different passions
 prove, [share]
 Now urg'd my Advice, and delay'd by
 At length her vanity taught Love to
 yield, [share]
 And Pride remain'd sole victor of the
 Ah, faithless maid! was it for this I
 sung [share]
 For this each valley with your praises
 For this the party-colour'd garland
 The faithful emblem of incessant love?
 Ye youthful swains! from hence
 fate beware, [share]
 Nor trust too soon the false-hearted
 Fly to the nymph in whom you dwell,
 [share]
 A lovely person and a virtuous mind;
 To her be set your admiration;
 Let praise grow lavish for the faithful
 maid, [share]
 But mark the moral which my song
 A beauteous form may ev'ry vice conceal,
 [share]

THE WITLING AND THE CLOWN.

A JEU D'ESPRIT.

BY AMBROSE PITMAN, ESQ.

A WITLING of the dashing kind,
 Ask'd HODGE if he had seen a wind
 "Yes, that I have (quoth HODGE), I
 vow,
 "I saw a mighty wind 'ust now."
 "You saw it, HODGE? it cannot be!"—
 Replied the man of repute.
 "Pray, what was it like?"—"I do,"
 quoth the Clown, {down"
 "Twas like—so burst blown my cottage

WILL THE MANIAC.

A BALLAD.

HARK! what wild sound floats on the
 breeze!
 'Tis Will, at evening fall,
 Who sings to yonder waving trees,
 That shade his prison wall.
 Poor Will was once the gayest swain
 At village wke was seen,
 No lighter heart than his of pain
 E'er tripp'd the moonlight green.
 His snowy flock graz'd on the hill,
 A finer ne'er was known;
 And, but when died a kid, poor Will
 Had never cause to moan.
 But now poor William's brain is turn'd,
 He cares not for his flock;
 For when I ask'd "If them he mourn'd?"
 I mark'd his vacant look.
 Yet William does not mourn his fold,
 For them he scarce would miss:
 Some say a love he never told
 Consum'd his form to this.
 And others tell, as how he strove
 To win the fau-one's heart,
 Who mock'd his tears, and scorn'd his
 love,
 And left him thus to smart.
 Will wander'd then amid the rocks,
 And left his flock to stray;
 And oft would creep where burking
 flocks
 Had rent the earth away.
 He lov'd to delve the darksome dell,
 Where never pierc'd a ray,
 There to the wailing night-bird tell
 His mournful tale away.
 And oft upon the craggy mount,
 Where threat'ning cliffs hang high,
 Have I observ'd him stop to count,
 With fix'd stare, the sky:

Then to himself in murmurs low
 Repeating, as he wound
 Along the mountain's woody brow,
 'Till lost was ev'ry sound.

But soon he went to wild assay,
 His knicker ach'd to tear;
 And now, secluded from the day,
 In yonder cell he lies.

Poor Will from all that pass along

Clings but in vain, and then
 Poor Will, the Maniac, goes the long
 Kervins the gift again

AMINOOR.

London, March 24, 1802.

ANACREON.

ODE I.

I WISH to sing Atrides' fire,
 Or sweep to Cadmus' plaint my lyre:
 To these, alas! no longer true,
 It bids such haughty themes adieu!
 The silver strings I lately chang'd,
 And all the lyre athwart chang'd,
 Boldly commenc'd, in martial verse,
 The Herculean labours to rehearse.
 But still the plaintive lyre recoils
 To sing of Hercules' arduous toils;
 To love alone the notes belong,
 To love alone it tunes the song.
 Adieu! then, heroes, to your praise;
 Adieu! to such majestic lays!
 Averse to these alone, my lyre
 Trills with soft love's ecstatic fire.

E.

SONNET.

WHILE gentle zephyrus the green sur-
 face sweep,
 And fan the bosom of the azure tide:
 Lo! the winged vessel skims along the
 deep, [sails.
 As Halcyons wanton round its painted
 The balmy breezes fill the swelling sail,
 Which strives with open breast their
 help to court; [gale,
 Ugg'd by the winds, it fluctuates in the
 And waits the vessel to the wish'd for
 port.
 But should loud tempests riot on the shore,
 And rouse the slumbering billows from
 their sleep, [pour,
 Then would the waves in one wide deluge
 And whelm the vessel in the faithless
 deep.

Thus, as on Pleasure's lucid stream we
 sail,

Rises of Misery the tempestuous gale.

June 3.

L. S.

JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

SECOND SESSION OF THE FIRST PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

[Continued from Page 400.]

HOUSE OF LORDS.

TUESDAY, MAY 4.
DEFINITIVE TREATY.

THE order of the day for the House to be summoned being read,

Lord Grenville rose, and, in a speech of near three hours, went into a general review of the articles of the Definitive Treaty. His Lordship dwelt principally upon what he considered the very important difference between the Preliminary Articles and the Definitive Treaty, in all of which he considered the French as having obtained great advantage, particularly in the cession of the Cape of Good Hope; the alteration with respect to Malta, which was in fact yielding it to France; their settlement upon the River Amazon; and allowing them possession of Louisiana. He maintained, that by these cessions, to protect our trade in the East and West Indies, we should be under the necessity of keeping thirty ships for every six the French might think proper to maintain on those stations. The evident neglect of the interest of the House of Orange his Lordship repro- bated in the strongest terms; for al- though some indemnity for his losses was to be made, it was neither stated when, by whom, or to what amount; this was sacrificing the honour of the country, in not supporting an Ally, who had sacrificed every thing for us. His Lordship then turned to the great advantages we must experience by the neglect of renewing the Treaty of 1763 and 1767; the former of which their Lordships knew was negotiated by Mr. Fox, and it was impossible for any treaty to be more beneficial to the country. Having gone through the arguments on these and several other points, his Lordship quoted part of the celebrated speech of William the Third, wherein he recommended foreign al- liances, to control the overgrown power of France, by the influence she had gained in placing one of the family of

her own Sovereign upon the Throne of Spain; and how trifling was this, said his Lordship, compared with the influ- ence she at present possessed in Europe. His Lordship then, remarked upon the very great importance it would be to have these various points explained, and, apologizing for proposing to delay a day, moved, that the Definitive Treaty be taken into consideration on Friday, the 14th inst.

Lord Ashburton replied to the Noble Lord, and denied that any of the alter- ations between the Preliminary Arti- cles and Definitive Treaty were of ma- terial consequence. He admitted, that in some particular points who had ad- vised the proceeding on this Treaty, would have been glad to have made better terms, but at the same time they did not think the difference of sufficient consequence to justify them to recom- mend a continuance of the war. His Lordship declared, he was entirely at a loss to conceive what was the intention of the Noble Lord's motion; but at all events he thought the subject was of too much importance to rest so many days, and keep the public mind so long in a state of agitation; he therefore proposed, that, Wednesday, the 14th, should be substituted instead of Friday, the 14th, which was agreed to.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 5.
THE HOUSE OF ORANGE.

The Earl of Carlisle, in a long pre- face to the motion he was about to sub- mit, animadverted on the ambiguous, equivocal, and uncertain manner, in which the non-renewal of the Treaty formerly submitted had left us, by the present peace, and particularly on the questions that were likely to be revived on the old claims of France in respect to the sovereignty in India. After advert- ing to the result given to the family, in consequence of the French so dic- tate its title of a branch of the House of Nassau, and some other topics, his Lordship

Lordship concluded with moving an Address to his Majesty for a copy of any Convention entered into by any of the Contracting Parties, in explanation of any article of the Treaty of Amiens.

The Marquis Cornwallis had no reason to doubt but that compensation would be made to the Prince of Orange, if he would accept of it; nor could it be effected by any agreement between France and Holland, without the consent of the other Contracting Parties.

After a very long and desultory conversation, the motion was withdrawn.

FRIDAY, MAY 7.

The Royal Assent was given, by Commission, to the Export and Import Duty Bill, to the Bill for allowing French Wines to be imported in Bottles, the Bank Restriction, and thirteen other Bills. The Commissioners were, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Auckland, and Lord Walsingham.

Earl Spencer moved for copies of returns of the revenues of Malta during the time of its being in our possession. Agreed to.

MONDAY, MAY 10.

The Royal Assent was given, by Commission, to the Bills for settling Annuities on their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of Sussex and Cambridge.

PORTUGAL.

Lord Holland rose, pursuant to the notice he had given, to move for certain papers concerning Portugal. His object, he said, was, to have it ascertained with whom lay the blame of Portugal being now placed in such very disadvantageous circumstances as she was certainly in, in consequence of the Treaty of Badajoz. This Treaty gave the French an entire command over her American possessions. He was inclined to think that the present Ministers were altogether not to blame, their predecessors in office had reduced Portugal to a state which necessarily brought about these distresses. He did not think the merits of the Definitive Treaty could be sufficiently discussed, unless there were documents before the House to shew what were the real causes of Portugal being placed in the distressed state she now was in. He would therefore move, That an Address be presented to his Majesty, that he be graciously pleased to give directions to lay before the House copies of all notes, or other official documents, which passed between Government and the Court of Portugal, relative to the

Treaty between France and Portugal in the year 1797; and also those which related to the Treaty of Badajoz.

Lord Pelham said, it was impossible for him, consistently with his duty to the country, to consent to the production of such papers. Many of them were private confidential communications, which it would be highly improper to make public—particularly so, when it was considered that they must contain language and expressions concerning France, with whom we were then at war, that would not be fit to use towards a country with which we were at peace.

Lord Grenville said, he perfectly agreed with the Noble Lord who spoke last, as to the impropriety of exposing those official communications, especially those relating to the Treaty of 1797, which never had been ratified. Besides, he could assure the Noble Lord who moved for those papers, that if they were produced, they could not elucidate his argument, which was founded in error, nor prove any of the facts which he had assumed. With respect to the Treaty of El Arich, he had only to observe in reply to the charge of the Noble Lord, that as soon as ever the official account of the signing of that Treaty was received in this country, orders were sent out for confirming it.

Lord Holland said he would persist in the motion, which was accordingly put and negatived.

THURSDAY, MAY 13.

Lord Stanhope acquainted the House, that he had some important facts to communicate with respect to the ensuing discussion, which he thought could be safely done only to their Lordships. He therefore moved the order for the exclusion of strangers which was necessarily enforced. When strangers were re-admitted, Lord Grenville was speaking on the subject of the Definitive Treaty. His Lordship, in a very able and argumentative speech, which lasted three hours and a half, spoke against the Treaty, declaring it was infinitely worse, and more dangerous, than the Preliminary Articles were in October last. He took an extensive view of the Treaty in all its points, particularly the French claims in the East Indies, the indemnification of the House of Orange, and the honour of our flag, earnestly recommending the adjustment of those disputable points

points by amicable negotiation. He concluded by saying:

"That an humble Address should be presented to his Majesty, assuring his Majesty that this House would take into its most serious consideration the Treaty of Peace which his Majesty had been graciously pleased to communicate: That the House acknowledged with all due humility his Majesty's prerogative to make peace or war; and that it should be its first duty to maintain inviolate the public faith, as pledged by the Treaty of Peace, and to assist his Majesty in performing the engagements which his Majesty had bound himself to adhere to: That the House could not conceal its awful apprehensions at considering the situation which had been the result of the Treaty of Peace: That it could not forbear offering his Majesty their Thanks for such provisions as had been adopted to avert the danger: That it was impossible for the House to see without alarm the circumstances that attended the conclusion of the present peace, by which sacrifices had been made on the part of this country, without any corresponding concession on the part of France: that numerous subjects of clashing interests had been left unsettled; that in the moment of peace we had seen indubitable and convincing proofs of the ambitious projects of our rival: that these considerations had imposed on the British Government the necessity of measures of precaution: That the House relied on his Majesty's wisdom to be watchful of the power of France, and humbly thought it necessary to assure his Majesty of its ready and firm support in its exertions in resisting every fresh encroachment on the commercial rights of the British Empire: That it was desirous of a system of economy consistent with a Naval and Military Establishment, adequate to the danger of the country: That it was actuated by a sincere wish for peace, and impressed with that sentiment, earnestly wished his Majesty, by amicable adjustment, to arrange those points which had been left unsettled by the Definitive Treaty, &c.

The Duke of Norfolk spoke against the Address, as one of the most pernicious tendency, and moved an amendment, "that all those words after the expressions—the sense of the House to abide by the Treaty"—should be left out."

Lord Pelham argued with wonderful ability against the principal positions in Lord Grenville's speech. Our Sovereignty in the East, he said, was acknowledged and confirmed by various Treaties—with respect to the rights of the Prince of Orange, every attention had been paid to them. His Lordship concluded by moving, as an amendment, that an Address be presented to his Majesty, approving of the Definitive Treaty now under discussion.

Lords Westmoreland, Ellenborough, Darnley, Rodley, Chancellor, Camden, the Duke of Richmond, Lords Hobart and Stanhope, delivered their opinions. After which, the question was put on the Amendment, when the numbers were—Contents, 121—Non-Contents, 16. Lord Pelham's motion was then put, and carried without a division.

THURSDAY, MAY 20.

A conversation of some length ensued relative to the Election Treating Bill, on the question of its going into a Committee; in the course of which, the Lord Chancellor, Lords Roslyn, Buckingham, and Pelham, argued strongly against the Bill; and Lords Alvanley, Ellenborough, and Romney, spoke in favour of it; after which a division took place, when there appeared, in favour of the Bill, 6; against it, 7—the Bill is therefore lost for the present Session.

FRIDAY, MAY 21.

Upon reading the Order of the Day for the committal of a Bill from the House of Commons, for regulating the Sale of Scot, Pigeons Dung, and other Manure, by Measure, and preventing Frauds therein,

Lord Holland observed, that however friendly he was to Bills of regulation, and for the prevention of frauds in any matters worthy of consideration, when such regulations were really necessary under any existing defect of the laws of the land; yet he had most seriously to deprecate the continuance of a custom already too prevalent of degrading Parliament by proceeding to enact laws upon every frivolous occasion, and loading the statute books with Acts of Parliament; his Lordship could not consent to its going into Committee, until he had taken time to consider a little more closely its contents. He therefore moved to postpone the committal to Monday following.—Ordered accordingly.

Q q q 2

MONDAY,

MONDAY, MAY 24.

The Royal Assent was given, by Commission, to the Marine and Army Mutiny Bills, the Annual Indemnity Bill, and near thirty other Bills. The

Commissioners were, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Alvanley, and Lord Walsingham.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, MAY 3.

THE DEFINITIVE TREATY.

MR. WINDHAM rose to make his promised motion. What he had to propose, was merely to fix a day for the consideration of the Definitive Treaty of Peace concluded with France, and not to ask the House to come to any final decision on that important subject. He did not suppose that any objection could be made to such a proposition. His first object was to ask for a variety of papers necessary to enable the House to pronounce a final decision. It would be for his Majesty's Ministers to say whether they will grant those papers or not. In his opinion, the Treaty ought to be considered under four different heads. 1st, Those arrangements made by France during, or about the time of, the negotiation of the Preliminaries, which may be injurious to the interests of this country, and which were not known at the time the Treaty was discussed, at least not known to the House. 2dly, Circumstances which have since occurred. 3dly, Those points in which the Definitive Treaty differs from the Preliminaries. 4thly, Those points which, though they might not properly be considered as departures from the Preliminary Treaty, were yet of an entirely new nature, not having been touched upon in it. Under the first division of the subject, the House would have to consider all the stipulations which had been made relative to the cession of the island of Elba, the boundary of Portuguese Guiana, the cession of Louisiana, &c. As the cession of the island of Elba had already been more than once adverted to in the House, he should touch but shortly on that topic. He would observe, by the bye, however, that there were two points of view under which this and all the other topics to which he was about to allude ought to be considered. First, the importance of the transactions themselves, and next, the means by which they were brought about. Of the importance of the cession of the

island of Elba to France the House could not be ignorant. It gave them Porto Ferrajo, a strong fortress, and an excellent harbour in the Mediterranean. Nothing could be more advantageous to them for extending their power in that quarter. The boundary of Guiana was also a question of great importance to this country; but here again he should rather consider the manner than the thing itself—Nothing could exceed the duplicity of that transaction. When the Preliminaries were sanctioned by the House, did they rightly understand what that boundary was to be, there was a Treaty of Madrid and a Treaty of Badajoz, with neither of which was the House acquainted. The expedition to St. Domingo made the situation of this country in the West Indies very different from what it was expected to be at the signing of the Preliminaries. It was not to be foreseen, that at peace we were to lend a helping hand to our own enemies, to do that which the Government of this country had so long been endeavouring, at vast expence, to do themselves. He came now to the third division of the subject, in which he proposed to consider those stipulations of the Definitive Treaty, in which there appeared a departure from similar articles in the Preliminaries. The first he should notice, was the article which related to the prisoners of war. No security was given by France for payment of the money advanced for the support of her seamen, or troops, prisoners in this country, but it was provided, that the Contracting Parties should, in settling the account, make allowance for the expence of the foreign troops at the disposal of either. Under this we probably should have to pay for Russian troops, who, at one time, there was reason to expect would have been sent to attack this country. Malta was an object of great importance, which had been given up by the Preliminaries. What provision was there made for our delivering Malta into the hands of those who were to protect

protect it? Stillier observations applied to the Article which related to the Cape of Good Hope. It was stipulated that that port should remain to the Batavian Republic in full Sovereignty; but there was nothing in this that could prevent the Dutch Government from admitting a French garrison, if they thought proper so to do. He then proceeded to the fourth and last head, namely, the consideration of certain circumstances which had no reference to the Preliminaries. The first thing that occurred to him was the total absence of any thing like a notice of preceding Treaties. He knew that some were of opinion that we gained more than we lost by this omission. That was a question for future consideration. We thought it right, it should seem, to renounce the Continent, and perhaps the Continent might think it proper to renounce us. But it was not our relations in Europe only that this non-revival of former Treaties affected; it might prove seriously injurious to our interests in the East Indies, which really constituted the last hope of the Empire. Our rights in that country had been secured at two different periods, viz. in the year 1783 and in 1787; but these Treaties were not even alluded to in the present. The country was placed precisely in the same state of dispute with France, as that in which it stood before the Treaty of 1743. It is true, it might be said, we had right on our side; we had what an attorney would call a good cause, we might come into Court with all the evidence in our favour, but if he had the decision of an arbitrator in his favour, he would not pull the seal off the deed in order to try the question anew. Let it be recollected, however, that this right of action was a war, that the arbitrator was the sword, and the court of justice in which the action was to be tried was the field of battle. There were other rights which might be implicated by this omission, which, though of great importance, yet sink to nothing when compared to this, such as cutting logwood in the Bay of Honduras, &c. It was the practice to talk of the propriety of the country, of the confidence of the public, and other wonder-working words, but there was one thing which, more than any other, ought never to be sacrificed, that was national dignity. The best security a nation could have was, never to suffer herself

or her allies to be insulted. But in this respect we had departed from all the policy of our ancestors, and our late enemies seemed to have taken it up. They took care to protect their Allies from every indignity, except what they chose to bestow on them themselves. These Allies were always ready to do any service that might be put upon them, and they would probably be employed to drag us by the hair of the head into the war. They were like dogs that would bear kicks and cuffs from their master, but were always ready to fly at any body that would offer to attack him. These Powers will soon begin to insult us; they will not even wait till the wax that has sealed the Peace be cool, before they show their eagerness to please their masters. In fact, the terror which the French Government excited in the neighbouring States on the one hand, and the protection it gave them on the other, could not fail to make them all range under her. He lamented the situation of the Prince of Orange and the King of Sardinia, but above all the state of degradation in which this country had been placed by the Treaty. It was truly a humbling stroke. The matter must be well investigated in order to ascertain whether this cordial drop of Peace, which we have taken into our mouths, may not turn bitter on the stomach. We know not yet what effects it may have; as Shakespeare's Juliet says, "What if it be poison?" Let us examine this Treaty minutely; let us see what our situation really is. One reason for his having entered at some length into the subject at present, was, to show the necessity of full time being given for the consideration of the Treaty before the House proceeded to decide upon it. A day considerably distant ought, in his opinion, to be appointed. He, then, concluded, by moving, that this House will take into consideration the Defensive Treaty of Peace on this day to-morrow.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer observed, his Hon. Friend had rested his arguments on four points. It was not his intention to follow him throughout all his details, but he should not act properly if he did not take this opportunity of doing away the impression which some of his statements might have made. His Hon. Friend had said great stress on the cession of the Isles of Elba, but was it a reproach to his Majesty,

Majesty's Ministers, that a cession was made by a Sovereign Power, which was perfectly competent to make it. With regard to the boundary of Guiana, the Hon. Gentleman complained that that boundary was settled by the Treaty of Badajoz; but during the negotiation of the Preliminaries, his only complaint was, that the Treaty of Madrid was to be substituted instead of that of Badajoz.

The Right Hon. Gentleman denied that Louisiana was the only great point; the same arguments might with equal truth be applied to Florida, or any of our possessions in the North and South of America. With respect to the establishment of the Italian Republic, there was no person, who had the honour and interest of his country at heart, could for a moment contend that such an establishment ought to operate as an interruption to the negotiation. Did he mean to say that the renewal of war could sanction the interruption? Certainly he could not. The conduct of the Courts who had sanctioned and approved the measure was a justification for Ministers for the proceedings at Lisle. He would ask, whether the sailing of the armament destined to the Island of St. Domingo was a cause of regret to this Court? He believed not, connected as our possessions in the West Indies were with the event of the transactions carrying on in that Island, it must be a source of universal satisfaction that the sailing had not been retarded. It may be fairly calculated, from what has happened in that quarter, what might have been the probable consequence of the extension of the Black Government, and therefore it would have been a source of not only regret, but deep self-reproach, if Ministers had retarded it. With respect to Malta, he had taken a wide and ample field. The present provision did not make any material difference from the arrangement which had taken place on the supposition of peace. The Right Hon. Gentleman had laid much stress on the Sovereignty of the Cape. It was true that there is a little difference in the term of the stipulation. In the present instance, the port is opened to other Contracting Powers. Whether this would occasion any alarm was a matter of doubt; those who best knew have determined in the negative. The other point he classes under the head of new articles and provisions. In his

opinion it was rather an omission or inadvertency on the part of Great Britain. It was not the fact that this country had stipulated for a renewal of the Convention or Treaty of 1763; with respect to that subject, he wished the House to abstain from forming an opinion till the whole matter was gone into; and he felt a confidence and satisfaction in saying, that a full explanation and justification would be given by Ministers. By the Treaty of 1763, France had nothing to claim. The trade to the Bay of Honduras would be recognized by the Court of Spain, in time of peace as well as war. The objection which the Right Hon. Gentleman had taken, and which now remained to be answered, was to the day. He was not surprised that one who disliked so many parts of the Peace should object to the whole, but did the Right Hon. Gentleman hope, by the delay which he moved for, to prevent the ratification? He believed not; such an object would not be countenanced by the House, nor sanctioned by the people. His Majesty's Ministers were ready to give the Right Hon. Gentleman every explanation he could desire, and afford him all the papers he might ask, but conceiving that time had been amply given to afford Gentlemen an opportunity to make up their minds, he should move, that instead of "tomorrow fortnight," the words "Tuesday se'nnight" be introduced.

The amended question being put, Mr. T. Grenville contended, that his Right Hon. Friend had adverted merely to the general topics which presented themselves to his mind on the view of the question. It was a most curious argument of the Right Hon. Gentleman, that because the question was the most important, and embraced a greater field of discussion, that the time for examining it should be contracted.

Mr. Pitt defended the Treaty against Mr. Windham's attack, but he reserved the full statement of his arguments till the promised motion should be made. He felt, however, with respect to the apprehensions expressed for the safety of our East India dominions, in consequence of the non-renewal of former Treaties, that not only no English Member of Parliament could find any solid ground of objection or uneasiness, but that no rival could discover a plausible pretence for

cavil

civil on that account. He defended generally the non-renewal of Treaties; and contended, the advantage of the omission was as much on our side as on that of France.

Mr. Windham explained, and could not think less time necessary than was proposed by his Motion.

After some further explanatory conversation, rather than debate, between the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Windham, Lord Hawkebury, and Mr. Grenville, the question was put on the amendment, and carried in the affirmative without a division.

TUESDAY, MAY 4.

The Secretary at War rose, in consequence of the notice he had lately given, to move for leave to bring in a Bill to enable his Majesty to continue the services of certain Volunteer Yeomanry Corps under particular circumstances. In the first place he proposed, that the Thanks to the Volunteer Yeomanry Corps, voted by the House, should be read; which being done, he remarked, that these Thanks rendered it quite unnecessary for him to enter into any eulogium on the services of these Corps. Every body must be sensible, that during the War the Volunteers and Yeomanry had greatly contributed to preserve the tranquillity of the country, and that they had also, by the good countenance they maintained, tended greatly to embarrass all the speculations of the enemy respecting any attack on this country. In the first place it should be provided, that the service of each individual should be perfectly voluntary, and that if any person should at any time think proper to retire from it, he should be liable to no reproach, either public or private. 2dly, That the service should be given without pay. The House were aware that the Volunteer Infantry Corps had, during the few last years, been a considerable expence to the public, at least about 6 or 700,000l. annually, as most of them received two days pay in the week. Nothing, however, had at any time been paid to the Yeomanry. The advantages to be given to these Corps for the continuance of their services were simply these: First to the Yeomanry Cavalry—that they should be exempted from serving in the Militia by appearing on horse back and equipped, during seven days in each year for exercise; and that they should be exempted from the

Horse Duty, by appearing at muster armed and accoutred one day in the year; they should also be held bound, in honour at least they would be, to assemble on the summons of the Lords Lieutenants to suppress any riot, or to repel any attack on the Coast. Next, the advantages to the Infantry Corps were, that they should be exempt from the Militia service, by appearing annually fourteen days under arms for exercise; and from the Hair Powder Duty, for appearing one day under arms. It would not be necessary to continue the services of the small corps of infantry in little towns, country parishes, &c. No Corps would be kept up except those of great towns, such as London, Edinburgh, Bristol, &c. He would wish to see every yeoman of this country have his broad sword and his helmet placed over his chimney, and be, like his ancestors, ever ready to take them down when the interests of his country required he should use them. He then moved, that leave be given to bring in a Bill to enable his Majesty to accept of the services of such Yeomanry and Volunteer Corps as may choose to offer them.

Sir Edward Knatchbull rose, with extreme pleasure, to second the motion.

Leave was then given to bring in the Bill.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 5.

Mr. Elliot rose to move for certain papers which he conceived ought to be laid before the House, and he was happy to find, from what had fallen from his Majesty's Ministers, that no necessary information on that important subject would be withheld. The first paper he should move for was, the Treaty of Badajoz. There were two Treaties signed at that place, but he meant the one concluded between Spain and Portugal, referred to in the Definitive Treaty between Great Britain and France. That Treaty gave up Olivenz to Spain, and materially affected the integrity of Portugal. His second motion would be for copies of all the Armistices and Conventions concluded between Spain and Portugal in the course of the year 1801. One of these Conventions, he understood, contained the basis of a considerable cession made to France of Portuguese Guiana. His third motion would be for Copies of all the Treaties or Conventions between France and Spain, concluded since the signing

signing of the Preliminaries of Peace, which may have been communicated to his Majesty. It was well known now that the British flag was already degraded by what had been yielded in negotiation. He concluded by moving an humble Address to his Majesty, praying that he would order to be laid before the House a Copy of the Treaty of Badajoz, referred to in the 7th Article of the Definitive Treaty of Peace.

Lord Hawkebury did not object to the motion; but could not help making some observations on the irregular, it not disorderly, manner, in which the Hon. Gentleman had brought it forward. He concluded by a strong and animated censure of the assertion which the Hon. Gentleman had made respecting the degradation of the British flag.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer defended the conduct of Ministers, and insisted, that the interests of Portugal had not been abandoned. He contended, that the object of moving for the papers was solely with the view of influencing opinions of Gentlemen by frequent arguments and discussions. Ministers, when the question came regularly before the House, were ready to give a complete and satisfactory answer to the objections which might then be made.

After a few words more from Lord Hawkebury and Mr. Elliot, the Addresses were put and carried.

Mr. Elliot then moved an Address to his Majesty, that he would be graciously pleased to direct, that Copies of any Treaties concluded between France and Portugal in the course of the year 1808 be laid before the House. This Address was carried.

He afterwards moved an Address to his Majesty for Copies of any Treaties concluded between France and Spain, which may have been communicated to his Majesty's Ministers since the conclusion of the Preliminaries of Peace, by which any part of the Spanish Territories in America have been ceded to France. The question being put, was negatived.

THURSDAY, MAY 6.

Mr. Temple, in a neat and appropriate speech, moved, "That an Account be laid before the House of all territorial Revenues and commercial Duties raised in Malta, which in his Majesty's Possession, during the year 1808, come into annual Accounts." That an humble Address be presented to his

Majesty, praying that he would be pleased to order a Copy of the Treaty concluded between France and Austria, at Luneville, to be laid before the House."—"Alto, A Copy of the Laws and Ordinances of Malta, referred to in the 19th Article of the Treaty, and guaranteed by this Country."—The first motion was put and agreed to, but the two last were negatived.

FRIDAY, MAY 7.

Mr. Nicholls submitted his motion for passing resolutions on the late Ministers, and entered into a long detail of the measures pursued from the commencement of the war. Among other interior points, he accused Mr. Pitt of attempting to furnish France, by buying up corn in foreign markets; and of wasting the force and money of the kingdom, by the expedition to St. Domingo, by which, he said, we lost 25,000 men, and expended 12,000,000l. He particularly censured the expeditions to La Vendee and Holland; and asserted, that in consequence of the establishment of the Income Tax, thousands had perished in the poor houses. In short, he condemned every measure of the late Ministers; denied that any one of their schemes had proved successful, excepting the expedition to Egypt, to the happy termination of which he attributed the peace; and concluded with moving, "That an Address be presented to his Majesty, expressing the Thanks of the House for his having been pleased to remove the Right Hon. William Pitt from his councils."

The motion was seconded by Mr. Jones.

Lord Belgrave defended the general conduct of the late Ministry; and said, he could hardly conceive the Hon. Member was serious in his motion, because it was well known, that so far from his Right Hon. Friend being dismissed from his Majesty's Councils, he had in fact resigned. His Lordship then pronounced an eloquent panegyric on Mr. Pitt; and concluded by moving the following amendment, "That by the wisdom, energy, and firmness of his Majesty's Councils, during the late arduous contest, supported by the unparalleled exertions of our fleets and armies, and by the magnanimity and fortitude of the people, the honour of this country has been upheld, its strength united and consolidated, its credit and commerce main-

tained

ruined and extended, and our invaluable constitution preserved against the attacks of foreign and domestic enemies."

Mr. Thornton seconded the amendment, in a short speech, in which he bore testimony to the wisdom, talents, and exertions, of Mr. Pitt, in the conduct of the war.

Sir H. Mordaunt contended, that the conduct of Mr. Pitt had saved the country from ruin, and that a vote of thanks should be paid to him for the great and important services he had rendered this country, to which effect he moved a further amendment.

Mr. Baskin opposed the amendment. The Noble Lord compared the country to a vessel, which, after enduring the most tremendous storms, had at last entered into port with colours flying, had dropped anchor, and all was peace, all was safety, and yet instead of moving the thanks of the House to the Pilot who brought her into safety, he calls for the acknowledgments to be directed to that man, who took to his *long-boat* in the moments of extreme danger, and abandoned the vessel to the violence of continuing seas? It has been said, that the Peace was not so good to one as the country has a right to expect, was not that the fault of the man we were called upon to thank, the fault of that same William Pitt? He hoped a Committee would be appointed to enquire into his conduct. It might be necessary, however, here to ask, whether he had really quitted the helm, or whether he was still *proguido* guiding all the affairs of the State, whilst those who had the name of Peace-makers are but his deputies? When the late Ministers are to be applauded for their skill in conducting the affairs of the empire, he wished to know whether Earl Spencer (who probably was at that instant speaking against the peace) was to be thanked for his conduct, when that conduct at the same moment differs so widely from his conduct in the war, who is held forth as the champion of adulation. The conduct of the one-half of that Administration is the best evidence of accusation against the other, and that alone was sufficient to impeach Mr. Pitt, which he trusted would be the case, for unless impeachment pursued him in his lurking-place, that House would never exercise its functions with justice to their constituents; and he

was strongly of opinion that justice never would be done till that person was brought to a fair and retributive account for the millions of money lost, and the oceans of blood spilled, to amuse his ambition. In adverting to the amendment made to the original motion, he saw no reason that after this special pleading word "that," he might not also change the whole of the original motion, and move, "That a Committee be appointed to inquire into the conduct of the late Chancellor of the Exchequer during the war;" which he did, and was seconded by Mr. Whitbread.

Mr. Carter in terms of the highest panegyric spoke of the late Ministers, particularly Mr. Pitt; and stated him to be the cause of the salvation of the country, when beset with foreign and domestic enemies.

Mr. Wilmot brought to the recollection of the House all the splendid achievements of the war, and the glories it produced, contrasting them with the situation of the country before the war, and drawing a comparison between its wealth, commerce, and character, then and now, shewing that the difference is most considerably in favour of the present, and imputing the whole to the wisdom, perseverance, foresight, policy, and magnanimity of his Right Hon. Friend. He considered the original motion ungrateful and unjust, and the first amendment most becoming the character of a generous people.

Sir Robert Peile very warmly supported Mr. Pitt.

Mr. Grey, considering that under the late Administration this country, from a situation of power, was brought into a state of comparative weakness, and the public debt doubled, voted against the amendment.

Mr. Fox rose at half past eleven, and spoke till past two o'clock. He reprobated the mode which the Noble Lord had adopted of engraving an amendment so different from the original motion, for the purpose of obtaining the priority of vote. It was thought perhaps too, not to praise by name the late Chancellor of the Exchequer might not be agreeable to certain descriptions of men, and therefore the general lumping amendment was proposed, by which Army, Navy (already repeatedly and justly thanked by the House), and his Majesty's Councils, were

were praised : and, in fact, a general edict of praise was to be issued. Mr. Fox proceeded to contrast the situation of the country as the late Administration found and as they left it ; and went on to shew, that at the beginning of the contest, had Maret been treated with, we might have had peace on the most advantageous terms ; Holland, Belgium, &c. would have been saved ; and then, would French principles have been more dangerous than under the extended dominion of Bonaparte ? He reprobated the pretence of fighting for religion, social order, &c. when, after various negotiations, mere terms only were discussed, and these venerable names were only usurped to colour the cause, and to inflame the passions of men. Mr. Fox then considered the superior advantages of our situation for negotiating with weight in 1800, and dwelt with much severity on the insolent insulting letters of Lord Grenville. He highly complimented Sir Sidney Smith, both as an officer and negotiator [Sir S. was under the gallery] ; and said, that if the French had Egypt, it was because we compelled them to remain there. He rapidly discussed the prominent actions of the late Administration, particularly the financial conduct of the late Chancellor of the Exchequer, the present situation of the Bank, the impolicy of the Income Tax, and, above all, the mischief to the British Constitution resulting from the Union with Ireland. This last he considered as the most prominent objection to the vote of thanks now proposed. The terms of peace were in themselves very alarming in many respects, but this he ascribed to the war.

No man could view the aggrandizement of France without dismay and anxiety. The war too had destroyed that connection with the Continent, and influence in Europe, which, well understood and applied, was of so much importance. As a Whig, he could not but lament the change. It was the misfortune of the present reign, that his Majesty's advisers were always for stretching power beyond its due extent. By one effort of this kind they lost America, and by a second they had augmented the power of France to a height to which the proudest hopes of Louis XIV. could never have aspired. The present proposition he therefore must consider as an insult to the public, as it only served to shew in what sense Parliament was always inclined to vote. He should, however, give his decided negative both to the original question and the amendment.

Mr. Foster said, that he could not vote his thanks to the Ministers who had forced the Union with Ireland against the sense of the people of that country.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer supported the amendment of Lord Belgrave. He admitted, that during the late war some of our expeditions had failed ; but contended, that the conduct of the war, in general, had been attended with success.

The following divisions at length took place. For the original motion 52, against it 224. For Lord Belgrave's motion 221, against it 52. For Sir Henry Mildmay's motion of thanks to Mr. Pitt 221, against it 52.

Adjourned.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

In the Paris Papers of the 2d instant, we find the following article relative to Switzerland — The Assembly of Notables at Berne have unanimously adopted the new plan of Constitution for the Helvetic Republic, proposed by a select Committee of seven Members. The reports that the French Government intended to interfere in the internal affairs of Switzerland, are contradicted in the Helvetic Journal in the following terms — "We can assure our readers, on the credit

of authentic information, that the French Government have formally approved of our last revolution, and that, respecting the independence of our country, it entirely leaves to those persons who are actually at the head of affairs, the care of giving the Helvetic people a Constitution adapted to their circumstances."

Extract of a Letter from Paris, June 2.

"Bonaparte having sent to the King of Etruria a copy of the *Cancordat*, the latter

latter returned it with a great number of marginal notes written in his own hand, and containing observations to which he expressed his hopes that Bonaparte would conform. Bonaparte answered in a way that shewed it was not his desire that the King of Etruria should presume to have any thing to do with the affairs of France, and sent a transcript of his Majesty's letter to the archives of Foreign Relations, with the following title: "*To be preserved as a monument of the fidelity of Kings, when they suffer themselves to be governed by France.*"—The King of Etruria has prohibited in his Kingdom the execution of those articles of the *Concordat* which might have any relation to it.

"Some important changes in the Constitution are mentioned. The establishment of two Chambers is spoken of—the one to consist of landed proprietors, and the other, to form the Senate, and to have the privilege of discussing all treaties and diplomatic transactions."

On the 14th May, the First Consul reviewed the first regiment of artillery. This regiment was deprived of its colours for being concerned in the insurrection at Turin. The Consul, however, after making a long address to the soldiers, in pointing out the danger which attended their conduct in the strongest terms, restored their colours, on which they swore to defend them till death.

The decree appointing General Andriotti Ambassador to the Court of Great Britain has been signed by the Consul.

Extract of a Letter published in the Monitor.

"PORT REPUBLICAIN, Feb. 13.—On the evening of the French invasion, the Blacks were armed. The soldiers deprived the two White Commanders at Port Republic of authority, and prepared for resistance. Port au Prince has not been destroyed, but upwards of 300 white inhabitants have been carried away by the insurgent, numbers of whom escaped and returned, others are said to be put to death, several were butchered at Chilly. The village of Croix de Bouquets was burned to the ground, and several plantations. The negroes employed in the cultivation of this district are said to have opposed the incendiaries, or the whole must have been de-

stroyed. The villages of Arcabaye, Vares, and Boucaffen, were also burnt, and great apprehensions entertained for the lives of the inhabitants. The town of Leogane was first pillaged, afterwards burned, and all the inhabitants murdered except five or six. There is strong reason to fear that the whole of that district has shared the same fate. Toussaint takes no halt measures; he says great dangers ought to be general. The flames begin to appear in the neighbourhood of St. Mark. The expenses of the colony this year amounted to thirty-four millions, and the effective receipt is only nineteen millions. Toussaint and Dessalines are two of the richest individuals in Europe. Toussaint now demands new taxes to the amount of fifteen millions, and has thrown up strong entrenchments in the Spanish quarter."

ARMY OF ST DOMINGO.

The General in Chief to the Minister of the Marine and Colonies.

"Head Quarters at Port Republicain, March 9, 1802.

"CITIZEN MINISTER,

"I have arrived at Port Republicain, and have found the town idle and untouched. The city is not the same with the town of Leogane, which was burnt by Dessalines. But there the ravage has stopped, and the whole South part, from Leogane, has been preserved from harm. I am under particular obligations to the Black General L'eglum, who has behaved with great propriety, and maintained good order in all that has put of the colony. The whole Spanish part has been preserved. Its inhabitants are armed, and on them much to establish a cordon. The cruelty and barbarity of Toussaint are without example. The letters we found in his baggage, or which were delivered to us by Blacks who abandoned his party, characterize a soul as atrocious as hypocritical. I send you one of them, which was put into my hands by General L'eglum, who fortunately had acted entirely contrary to the order he received from him. All the divisions are on their march to repair to Le Petite Riviere, in order to occupy the important post of Le Crete a Pierrot, where the enemy has his principal powder magazine, his principal depot of cartridges, and where he seems resolved to defend himself to the last extremity. The large number

of powder magazines which we have already taken from him, and which we found in the different Mornes, begin to render this central depot of very essential importance. I have left General Desfourneaux at Plaisance, to protect the Northern Department; and I hope that the squadrons from Flushing and Havre will soon arrive at the Cape. The divisions of Harry, Rochambeau, Boudet, and Debelle, are in motion. The provisions embarked at Bourdeaux begin to arrive, and the maintenance of the army is already ensured for six months. This frees us from one great uneasiness; oxen are in sufficient abundance, since the expedition of Toussaint into the Spanish part. The baggage of the enemy falls frequently into the hands of our soldiers, which affords them great relief, and enables them to sustain the unheard-of fatigue of this difficult warfare. The Black Officers have baggage and great luxury. The Chieftains wear silver spurs, without shoes or stockings. The moment I have ensured the administration, and organized a park of artillery, in case we experience resistance in any fort, I shall myself repair to the advanced posts.

"Health and respect.

(Signed)

"LECLERC."

In another letter to the Minister of the Marine and Colonies, dated Head Quarters at Crete à Pierrot, March 25, Gen. Le Clerc gives an account of the capture of the Mornes and forts of Crete à Pierrot, near Artibonite, at the distance of eight leagues from St. Marc, and fifteen from Port Republicain. After a short journal of the blockade of Crete à Pierrot, Leclerc says, "From the 1st to the 3d of Germinal (22d to the 24th of May), we bombarded the fort with great activity, and let it several times on fire. On the 3d, at eight in the evening, the left of the enemy made a sortie on our right, and endeavoured to pierce our lines, throwing themselves on Artibonite between the corps of General Rochambeau and a reserve which I placed under the command of Aid-de-Camp Burke, on the left of Artibonite. The miserable wretches were put to the sword. We found in the fort a powder magazine, the baggage of Dessalines, his music, a great many lutes, and fifteen pieces of cannon. The enemy lost in these combats more than 3000 men, but they fought with confidence behind their walls, whereas they shew very little in the open field.

Our loss has been considerable; in all these affairs we had 500 men killed or wounded. Toussaint, however, after his troops had been beat and dispersed at Gonaives, in the beginning of Germinal (March 22), retired to the woods with only 500 men. While the army was engaged against Dessalines, he recovered from his first terror, collected 500 men more, effected a junction with Christophe, who had preserved 300 men, and conceived the project of saving the whole department of the North, and perhaps carrying the Cape. He presented himself before Plaisance to attack General Desfourneaux, who repulsed him with vigour. Toussaint was not discouraged—he did not appear from before Destourneux—advanced towards Dordou and Maimonville—raised a part of the printers of the North, and presented himself before the Cape. If the succours from Flushing and Havre had arrived, the inhabitants of the North would have been kept in awe, but knowing that there was only a weak garrison at the Cape, and deceived by the false reports which Toussaint caused to be spread, these unhappy planters were once more misled. General Boyer kept the enemy at a certain distance from the town—made frequent sorties, and the Cape sustained no hurt. General Hardy set out this day from Crete à Pierrot to take up cantonments in the North. General Rochambeau has marched towards Gonaives, Toussaint being in that canton. I expect that the divisions of Flushing and Havre, and those from Breil and Loulou, which you announce, will soon arrive: they will be useful to us in order that we may occupy cantonments in every point of this vast colony, which will be the only means of enabling us to attain the re-establishment of order and tranquillity. Though we have been marching forty days, we are resolved still to march, and not to leave the enemy time to take breath. Language does not furnish an epithet for the ferocity of Toussaint. He has butchered more than 10,000 of the inhabitants, Blacks, Whites, and Mulattoes. In our different expeditions we collected nearly 8,000 individuals, men and women, whom he had devoted to slaughter. None of the wounded Generals are mortally wounded. I cannot bestow too high praises on their zeal, or on that of the whole army.

"Health and respect.

(Signed)

"LECLERC."

Admiral

Admiral Villaret Joyeuse to the Minister of Marine &c.

" Road of Cape Francois on board the Flag Ship, Le *Gemifre*, April 8.

" CITIZEN MINISTER,

" The conquest and restoration of St. Domingo are the grand object of public interest, according to which I have been ordered to direct all the movements of the national arm. I have hitherto directed nothing to fulfil this destination. All the ports of the colony have been secured, all the cities are guarded, our maritime communications are free on every point, and the rest of the colony is inaccessible. It is in the interest of the island, even until the moment, that the towns of the war is established. The Commander in Chief, after the submission of Montepas, penetrated as far as Port Republicain, by the most dangerous routes, forcing all the ports, and driving before him all the troops of the rebels. But, with his just war with General Boudet, he occupied all the towns and all the points in the league to Gonaves, and pursued Desallines, in the mountains of Artibonite and Mirabais, Fondou-Leuversie and Christophe, collecting in his rear the regular troops, and thousands of brigands (who are here called *pauciers*), led upon the heights of the Cape, to the foot of the plateau, to the plain of the North, the quarter of Mirabais, L'Anse-au-Fort, Port-au-Royal, Port-au-Prix, and even came to lay siege to Cap-Haitien, under the walls of La Haye and La Petite Anse. General Boudet, driven from the heights, with his thirty-four ships of the fleet, and a corps of 1200 men, who valiantly contributed to the defence of the Cape, till the arrival of General Hardy's division. Armed boats were stationed at La Petite Anse, the Rade Caniffet, and in every part of the bay, which could be threatened; they remained there as long as there was no appearance of danger. The Commander in Chief, however, being master of the northern part of the Colony by the fidelity of General Laplane, of the eastern Spanish part, by the submission of Cavaux and Paul L'Ouverture, and of all the eastern department by the presence of his army, was desirous to destroy the principal force of the rebels, collected under the command of Desallines, in a post named Crete à Pierrot, and in the neighbouring mountains. This post was defended by two considerable forts, constructed in a pretty regular manner

Generals Dehelle, Dugua, Devaux, and Boudet, were wounded. In the attack, General Leclerc received a spent ball in his thigh, and four of his Aides de-Camp were wounded by his side. Our loss was two men killed or wounded; but the rebels, frightened at the intrepidity of our troops, and the obliquity with which they pursued them in these mountains, hitherto considered as inaccessible, and being so close that their fortifications were destroyed by our bombs, having exhausted their provisions, and foreseeing that, by a combined attack, relieved by the Crete à Pierrot—they were surrounded by our troops, who gave them no quarter. Immediately after General Hardy set out with his division to advance towards the plain of the North and the environs of the Cape, and by the most advantageous routes formed a junction with General Boyer. During these different operations General Desbuniaux, having under his command the Negro General Moreau, preserved our passage and fire the quarters of Limbe, Rouge, Plaisance, Port-au-Prix, Jean-Rabel, and the Môle St. Nicholas. Frigates and corvettes stationed on the whole coast protected the movements of the division. The Admiral Moreau, on his part, with the weakest means, happily repulsed all the attacks of the enemy, and preserved the communications of the colony, as well as the commerce of them that was going on with the quarters of Mirabais, Ouanette, Valliere, Laxabon, and Port-au-Prix. Two ships of the line and a frigate have been constantly near the coast, and the crews shared with the small number of soldiers at his disposal, the dangers of his position and the hardships of his success. Such, Citizen Minister, is a general view of the results of the campaign during the whole month of Ventes. More circumstances of this war will be communicated to Government by the Commander in Chief, a judge of the merit and advantages of all the present engagements."

The Admiral then goes on to state some particulars of no great importance respecting the operations of particular vessels belonging to this squadron. The division of Admiral Estouev had been detached at Port Republicain, and all the important points of the Eastern and Southern coasts, the General having proceeded to the Cape March 9, to concert measures with Admiral Villaret, the *Fondroyant*, through the ignorance of the pilot, struck on a rock, and had been

nearly wrecked: she, however, escaped with the loss of her rudder. The *Zelee*, *Tourville*, and *Switzerland*, are arrived at the Cape, and the frigates from Havre on the 17th and 29th of March. Three vessels landed about 3000 troops. The Batavian division arrived on the 18th General, April 6, and landed 2500 men. The English frigate the *Nereide*, commanded by Captain Morda, appeared off the Cape on the 31st of March. He had left his station off Cape Liberia, to inquire after an English vessel reported to have been captured or detained by one of Toussaint's cruizers. Captain Morda anchored in the road. "We received him," says Admiral Villaret, "with the same marks of respect and friendship as those which Admiral Duckworth showed to the Captain of the *Comedie*. I am inclined to believe, that his Officers will bear testimony to the politeness of the French, and to our wishes to maintain peace between the two nations."

BRIT. May 21.—Admiral Villaret, who left St. Domingo the 12th of April, with eight sail of the line, is arrived at Brest. There was nothing new at St. Domingo since the English quitted it. Our troops had recommenced their pursuit of Toussaint.

PARIS, May 25.

The General sent to the Minister of the Marine and Commerce.

"He has returned Port Republican, and is."

"CITIZEN MINISTER,"

"Immediately after the taking of Crete a Party, well armed, having himself pursued, fell back upon the great fortress; but I had cut off his retreat in that direction by a detachment which occupied the Mithras. The Blacks attempted to force a passage, and were repulsed. He then fell back upon the Cahiers, and now occupies from position to position with very few followers, but extremely favoured by local situations, of which it is very difficult to form a plan. I have assigned the Post of Crete a Picquet in a favourable position, and placed a garrison in it. When the English arrived at Port Republican, General Boudet dispatched Citizen Bille, his Aide de Camp, with a flag of truce. He was detained by the Blacks, who constantly carried him along with them from *marne* to *marne*, and wood to wood, twenty times was he on the point of being put to death. The details of the

massacres which he witnessed make one shudder. On the 29th of April Toussaint sent for him, lamented the disagreeable situation in which affairs were now placed, and sent him back with some letters. Thus it appears that Toussaint still hopes to find, in the duplicity of his character, a remedy for the painful situation to which he is now reduced. He begins at last to form an idea of the power of France. I have taken every measure to follow up the first step of this intercourse, though there is little to be hoped from him, who is so deeply versed in the art of flattery."

"Heath and respect."

(Signed) "J. LECIERE."

In another letter, dated at the Cape the 20th, he laments the want of arms, and in the evening to assist in rebuilding the city.

PARIS, June 17.—The following letter was this day received from the General in Chief:—

"CITIZEN DOMINGO,

"*Heath and respect of the City,*
May 8.

"CITIZEN MINISTER,

"I take the earliest opportunity of detaching Citizen Brucers, my Aide de Camp, to acquaint you with the happy events which have re-established tranquillity throughout this fine and immense colony. You must have received the reports by which I informed you of the military successes which took place in the month of General (March 22—April 5). Better and dispersed in every direction, we reduced the camps of the Blacks. Driven out of fires, and almost without powder, they were reduced to captivity. The arrival of the troops from Mithras and Havre gave the finishing blow. Christophe sent to inform me that he had always been a friend to the Whites, whose qualities and intentions he had esteemed more highly than any other men of colour; that all the Europeans who had been in St. Domingo could bear testimony to his principles and his conduct, but that impious circumstances, which govern and frequently decide the conduct of a public character, had not left him power to act as he could have wished, in a word, that he was anxious to know whether there still remained any hopes of safety for him. I returned, in answer, that with the French people the door of repentance was always left open, that the constant habit of the First Consul

was to weigh the actions of men, and that a single misdeed, whatever were its consequences, never effaced the remembrance of services formerly rendered; that, in fact, the information received by me previous to my departure was personally favourable to him; and, in short, that if he was willing to place himself at my discretion, he would have reason to be satisfied. He still hesitated. Several columns marched in pursuit of him, and some slight encounters took place. At length Christophe apprized me that I had only to send him a few orders. Those I sent were that he should repair alone to the Cape, on pain of the working Negroes whom he had sold with him, and collect all the troops under his command. Every thing was punctually executed. More than 2000 inhabitants of the Cape, who were in the most distant *arrees*, have returned. His magazines and artillery are in good hands, and about 1700 troops of the line, whom he had still remaining, joined our troops. A part of them have been disarmed and sent to work at the plantations. I trust I retain in order to be incorporated with the national troops. The submission of Christophe completed the consecration of Toussaint. He employed every means to acquaint me with the appalling situation in which he was placed, and with what pain he saw his battles continued without intermission, and without an end. He added, that very unfortunate circumstances had already occasioned many calamities; but that, however great the force of the French army, he should still remain valiantly strong and powerful to burn, ravage, and tell dearly a life which had once been useful to the mother country. All these communications, frequently repeated, gave me to profound reflections. One-fourth of the colony had still escaped the ravages of fire, and Toussaint and the blacks, though they had done much mischief and conducted the war with extreme barbarity, had never seen France, and for twelve years, had received only the imprudences of our force and our character. I caused Toussaint to be informed, that he had only to repair to the Cape, and that the hour of pardon might still return. Toussaint did not fail to profit by the permission I had given. He came to see me, entreated to be allowed to favour, and took an oath of fidelity to France. I accepted his submission, and ordered him to repair to a plantation near Cap-Haïtien, and never to leave it without my permission. I have placed Delisle

at a plantation near St. Marc. All the planters, who had been carried off, are returned. I shall incorporate with the colonial troops such part of the trained Blacks as I shall think fit to be entrusted with arms. The stores and pieces of artillery which they had dragged to the top of precipices, or concealed in the woods are daily brought in. They had still more than a hundred. A new era commences. From all the *arrees* and *incursions* I have taken, you will perceive that we are busily occupied with the internal administration of the country. The bad season has commenced, but the reports which the troops enjoy will enable us to pass it with the least possible loss. In consequence of your attention, we are abundantly supplied with provisions.

"Health and respect
(Signed) "LIERRE."

Island at the Cape, May 8.

"The rebuilding of the Cape proceeds with a degree of activity which it is difficult to conceive. The city rises out of its ruins. I do not conceal the misfortune which has been done in many districts of the colony, but on the other side of the large island which I am to receive, I am convinced that more than the rest of the colony are ruined. The old parts of the country, and all those to the south of Môle, and Port-Liberte, are completely preserved. American vessels call at our harbours with cargoes of flour, dairy, and other materials for building. Citizen Pichon acquaints me, that the Americans have shown much disposition with the measures taken by us for our arrival; but, in my opinion, they are wrong to look of the past. There were some agents of the American Government with Toussaint, and they did not always give him the best advice. Muskets, guns, and powder, were furnished from the United States with increased activity, the moment the Preliminaries of Peace were known. It was therefore natural that I should take measure to prevent this communication with the rebels. Our countrymen in America do not feel very much for the interest of the public tranquillity. A pretty little bug which you sent out has cost 2500 francs to repair. Citizen Pichon, however, ought to know that the bug was not worth half that price. The colonial trade also begins to flourish a few vessels. I have given orders for restoring the operation of the colonial system as far as possible. All vessels coming from France

are exempted from every kind of import duty. They pay ten per cent on exportation, it would perhaps be advisable to demand five only; but I shall wait for instructions from you on this point. This can no wise injure commerce, because you can, in the mean time, diminish in a like proportion the duties upon the trade from the West Indies. The colony is also in a situation to receive such a commercial system of regulation as you may think proper. Should our large commercial towns take means for supplying our demands, we may in a short time restore the operation of the edicts of 1764 relative to the customs. I have further to request that you will assure the First Consul that I have not for a moment lost sight of the direct instructions he gave me, as well in a political as in a commercial point of view, and that I shall regard the day when the national commerce alone will be sufficient for the demands of St. Domingo, as a happy day for myself and the army, inasmuch as a colonial war should have for its result the triumph of commerce. I have sent General Dugua to the South coast. General Rochambeau is in the district of St. Marc. The whole of the army is entitled to my praise, but I ought to notice, in a more particular manner, the zeal, the firmness, and the services of General Rochambeau. The activity of Daure, the Chief Commissary *à la suite*, is also entitled to eulogy.

“Health and respect.”

(Signed) “LECLERC.”

A private letter of the same date restores tranquillity as completely restored to the whole island, and that inhabitants from the Spanish colonies in North America are arriving in great numbers.

In a letter from General Leclerc to Toussaint he tells him, that a vessel of convenience shall be thrown over every thing that has passed prior to his arrival at St. Domingo. “With regard to yourself,” he observes, “you desire repose, and you deserve it. After a man has sustained for several years the burden of the government of St. Domingo, I apprehend he needs repose. I leave you at liberty to retire to which ever of your habitations you please. I rely so much on the attachment you bear to the colony of St. Domingo, as to believe that you will employ the moments of leisure you may have in your retreat, in communicating to me your views respecting the means to be taken to make agriculture and commerce again flourish.”

To this letter is subjoined a decree which repeals the outlawry of Toussaint and his colleagues.

A letter from Tours, in the Department of Indre and Loire, dated the 4th instant, states, that on the 30th ult. the whole of that Department was ravaged by a most dreadful hail storm, which has destroyed all hopes of the harvest. The hail was of an extraordinary size, and such as was never before seen in that part of the country. The crops of grain are completely annihilated, the vines are all destroyed, and even several large trees are beaten down.

The old Prince Suboff, a celebrated favourite of Catherine II. having arrived at Warsaw, on his way to Italy, the populace, who always considered him as the protector of the dismemberment of Poland, treated him with the utmost indignity, and even threatened his life. He, however, was obliged to be ordered out to his protection, and the next day, he made a precipitate retreat from the city.

The city of Lissa, situated in the Kingdom of Murcia, experienced, on the 30th of April, a dreadful disaster. The deluge, which is of several leagues extent, continued to water the surrounding countries, suddenly burst, and inundated a space of more than twenty leagues, as also a part of the city. Five hundred houses have been destroyed. Above 1000 persons have lost their lives, and a great number of heads have been drowned.

RUSSIAN, *June 1*.—Letters from Italy announce an extraordinary piece of news. It is no less than the occupation of the Morea by the French army, which has evacuated Cadix, to leave, adds the time accords, *with the consent of the Porte*, as a compensation for the aggrandisement of territory which Wallachia and Bulgaria will give to Austria and Russia, who, *with the consent of the Porte* also, are preparing to take possession of them.

AMERICA.

The Congress have agreed to the admission of the North Western Territory as a State into the Union.

The Creek Indians being desirous of making peace with the Spaniards, proposed to the Governor of St. Augustine, that they would deliver up to him the famous Bowles, the Chief of one of their tribes, together with all the Spanish prisoners, negroes, and property of every description, that they had taken from Florida.

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rida: in return, they demanded that the Indian prisoners in the Spanish fortresses should be delivered up, and that the Indian tribes be admitted to have intercourse with the Spanish settlement; which the Governor agreed to, on condition of their leaving their arms on the frontiers.

A very singular circumstance occurred towards the end of April at Baltimore: as the ship *Birmingham*, Captain McCarthy, was entering the river, the mate blew out his brains in the fore-castle; and immediately afterwards, a young lady, a passenger in the ship, threw herself overboard, and was drowned. The mate had a wife and family on shore, and the father and brother of the young lady were on board the vessel.

WEST INDIES.

[From the *Barbadoes Mercury* of the 24th April.]

ROSAU, (DOMINICA), April 14.—On Saturday morning the 10th instant, accounts arrived in town express to his Excellency Governor Johnstone, that a mutiny had broke out in the 8th West India regiment, of which his Excellency is Colonel, who, on the preceding evening, had revolted against their Officers, and put three of them to death; in consequence of which an alarm was fired, and the colony put under martial law, which was sanctioned by a Council of War, to continue for fourteen days.—The different military corps were immediately assembled in the town. On Sunday his Excellency embarked with the remainder of the 68th, and arrived at Prince Rupert's on the evening of the same day. Previous to this the mutineers had made a *sortie*, in which they had a skirmish with Captain Trotter's company, but in the end were repulsed and driven back by that company, supported by the Marines of the different ships in the Bay †. His Excellency found, on his arrival, that terms had been proposed to Major Hamilton, after which, several interviews between parties deputed from the mutineers and our Commanders took place, the result of which was, that they should surrender and lay down their arms, and that 500 men should march to take possession. The Governor, at the head of a detachment from the Royals, commanded by

Captain Puxley from the *Saints*, about 300 of the 68th, commanded by Major Scott and Hamilton, and the Marines, together with some Officers and privates of the Artillery, entered the garrison, when they found the mutineers drawn up on their usual place of parade, with the colours in their front. They received our troops with presented arms, and obliged two of their Officers, whom they had spared from the massacre of Friday night, to take post in their front. The Governor drew up his troops in two lines opposite to them, rode to the line of mutineers, and directed them to shoulder and ground their arms, on which he rode to the rear of the front line. They were then ordered to advance three paces in front, at which moment, Sergeant called out, "No, General—no." The Governor then replied, if they did not instantly obey, he would order the troops to fire upon them. On which, the whole seized their arms, and a general fire commenced, by which many of the mutineers fell, and the remainder dispersed themselves in different directions.—After the scene on the parade, many of the surviving fugitives were seen scrambling up the outer Cabrit, others fled up the inner one, and those who could attain it, running along the line on the ridge, discharged, as they passed, the cannon which had been previously loaded, and pointed on their pursuers, and then threw themselves headlong over the precipice. Such, however, was the spirit of activity manifested by every white individual in the garrison, that, in the course of half an hour, the whole were completely reduced; and these daring banditti may now be said (except about 130, who are prisoners on board the ships of war) to be almost wholly exterminated.—Our own loss has been very trifling, according to the best accounts, amounting to 20 killed and wounded.—Lieutenants McKay and Wainnays appeared to have been peculiar objects of their rage. Lieutenant Wainnays' fate was truly lamentable. These barbarians having stripped him, fastened him to a tree, pricked him with their bayonets, and mutilated him in a most shocking manner, and the dead body of Lieutenant McKay, the first victim to their wrath, they equally insulted, by dragging it about the post in a manner too horrid to relate.

* Capt. Cameron, killed; Lieut. Mackay, ditto; Lieut. Wainnays, ditto; Commissary Laing, ditto; Quarter and Barrack-master, Sergeant McKay, ditto; Clerk of the Cheque, Barron, dangerously wounded, Quarter-master Sergeant Young, wounded.

† The *Magnificent* and *Excellent*, 74 each; *Severn*, 44, a 61 *Gascade* sloop of war, 511

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

MAY 27.

MASTER Broderip, an Etonian, was unfortunately drowned, as he was bathing near the Eton Headpile, in the river Thames.

29. The Society of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, had a meeting in the Adelphi; when the annual premiums and bounties were delivered. Among many others were the following.—To John Hunter, Esq. of Gubbins, in Herefordshire, for having planted 40 000 oaks, the gold medal.—To Mr Thomas Clow, of Shoreditch, for his invention of weaving purses, pockets, and sacks, in a loom, and improving the construction of looms in general, 25 guineas.—To Mr. H. Greathed, of South Shields, for his construction of a cork boat, by which the lives of many persons shipwrecked have been preserved, the gold medal of 50 guineas.—To the Hon. Joseph Rubley, of Tobago, for a plantation of bread fruit trees, the gold medal.

30. A fire broke out in the Castle of Roseneath, Scotland, belonging to His Grace the Duke of Argyll, which was burned to the ground.

By a treaty between Saadut-Ally, the present Nabob, of Oude; and the Hon. Henry Wellesley, concluded at Lucknow, on the 10th of November, 1801, his Highness has ceded to the Company, in perpetual sovereignty, a certain proportion of his territory, in lieu of the subsidy usually granted by him to the Company's troops. The revenue of this ceded territory amounts to 1,350,000l. sterling. Mr. H. Wellesley is appointed Lieutenant-governor of this country.

Captain C. W. Byne and Lieutenant G. B. Bellairs have been found guilty at the Quarter Sessions at Bombay, of the murder of Mr. A. Forbes Mitchell, by killing him in a duel: in consequence of the jury having recommended them to mercy, the Court sentenced them to be transported to Botany Bay, the former for seven, and the latter for fourteen years.

A duel was fought in the Company's garden, at the Cape of Good Hope, on the 14th March last, between Lieutenant Rae of the marines and Mr. Bremer, purser of the Hindostan, when, after firing three rounds, Mr. B. received a

wound in the body, of which he died the next morning. The Lieutenant and his seconds are arrived at Portsmouth under arrest.

31. A duel was fought at nine o'clock in the morning, on Rathfarnham Strand, Dublin, between Sir Richard Musgrave and Mr. William Todd Jones. Mr. May was second to Sir Richard, and Mr. T. O'Mara was second to Mr. Jones. Having taken their ground, Sir R. was wounded on the first fire, his antagonist's ball striking him on the side of the abdomen, and passing out near the left thigh; he was carried to his house, and we are happy to hear is in a fair way of recovery.—The cause of this unfortunate affair was, Sir R. having made some animadversions on the character of Mr. Jones, in his History of the "Irish Rebellion."

In a sort of Supplement to that Work, intitled "Observations on the Reply of Dr. Caulfield, Roman Catholic Bishop, and of the Roman Catholic Clergy of Wexford, to the Miltrepresentations of Sir Richard Musgrave, Bart. and on other Writers who have animadverted on the "Memoirs of the Irish Rebellions," Sir Richard had the following passage:—

"Mr. Wm. Todd Jones is very much incensed with me for having quoted part of a letter written by him in the year 1792, to that illustrious Body the United Irishmen (of which it is said he was a member) in favour of the Roman Catholics. From some part of Wales, where he resides, he published a furious tirade of abuse against me, which has been circulated with malignant sedulity by his good friends, the United Irishmen. In framing it, he seems to have extracted from the Billingsgate Vocabulary a number of opprobrious epithets and appellations, which those who know me, must be convinced are no more attached to my character than the scurrilous railings of a drunken fishwoman to an unknown passenger. I will not degrade myself by attempting to answer so contemptible a production. I shall only observe, that any thing coming from the pen of Mr. Jones can no more wound my feelings than it can injure my character; and, though I am not an adept at scolding, I dread his pen as little as I do his sword.

On Sunday, May 23, Counsellors O'Brien and O'Dwyer, waited upon Sir Richard

Richard Musgrave, and delivered to him the following written message :

" Sir Richard, Mr. Todd Jones considers your mention of his sword in your late publication, joined to your other expressions, as a direct call upon him, and he desires you will please to appoint time and place for a meeting."

Sir Richard Musgrave then almost immediately signed the following paper, as previously drawn up :

" I am sorry for having imputed any unworthy motives to Wm. Todd Jones, Esq. and I retract every expression tending to wound his feelings."

" RICHARD MUSGRAVE."

Signed in presence of Us,

May 23, 1801,

MORGAN JOHN O'DWYER

DENNIS O'BRIEN, jun.

" The above transaction is to be published by Sir Richard Musgrave's consent, in the British and Irish Newspapers, and in the *Moniteur* of Paris ; and a copy of Sir Richard's retraction is to be printed by himself, in nine days from the date hereof, in the new edition of his work now going to press.

" Promised in presence of us,

" MORGAN J. O'DWYER.

" DENNIS O'BRIEN."

The Account adds, that Sir Richard Musgrave, conceiving his character had suffered by his retraction, wished to withdraw it. The duel was the consequence.

A splendid Gala was given by the Union Club, in Pall Mall, in honour of the Peace ; and it is admitted, that every idea which was previously formed of this grand and novel exhibition fell far short of reality.—The demand for tickets had been excessive, and the anxiety of the fashionable world to arrive in time was so great, that every avenue to Cumberland-house was completely blocked up before midnight.—By one o'clock the house was completely filled, and a more varied or more splendid assembly it is not easy for the imagination to conceive. All that the inventive taste of luxury could devise was combined in the dresses and metamorphoses of the company. The decorations were profuse in the extreme ; and as the exclusion of dominoes gave scope for the display of a variety of characters, the whole was the most motley group we ever remember to have seen. The grand saloon being filled with company, there was no opportunity for dancing, nor did the visitors seem inclined to partake of that amuse-

ment. The terrace adjoining the saloon at the back of the house, was illuminated with painted gauze lanterns, hanging from a shrubbery, planted on each side of the walk. The effect was charming, and universally admired. The long walk from the house to the Park was illuminated in the same manner, and would have afforded a delightful promenade, had not the weather been cold. The walk was planted on each side with fruit trees in full bearing, and flowers of every description.—The billiard room was appropriated to the use of the Prince of Wales and his friends. The tables were here laid with a brilliancy that excited universal admiration. The wreaths of flowers, the elegance of the frame-work, and the festoon ornaments were unparalleled. On the principal table was a beautiful *water piece*, the centre of which was occupied by Neptune in his car, surrounded by Naiads, trophies, and other naval devices, and in the paterne were complimentary trophies to his Royal Highness, with allegorical designs. The canopy erected for the Prince, evinced a magnificence suited to the rank of the Royal Visitor. The ground was of crimson satin, and the effect was greatly heightened by superb fringe, and trimmings of gold and silver.—The supper-rooms above stairs were also comparatively splendid. The tables contained frame-work, down the middle, beautifully painted in a variety of colours, and ornamented with trophies and small statues of the most exquisite workmanship. Over the tables were arches, hung with silver gauze in festoons. In the large card-room there were two tables 41 feet in length, both superbly ornamented. The supper-room of the Club contained two tables 23 feet each, on which were two sets of ornaments, in the Arabesque style, very superb ; in the centre of one, in an ornamental vase, were introduced live gold fish.—When the time of supper approached, a great scene of confusion occurred. The company were obliged to ascend to the upper rooms by a narrow staircase, where hundreds were wedged in for the space of two hours. The rooms had been filled in a few seconds, and the company pressing from below, prevented those who had ascended from returning. With respect to the supper, it is only necessary to say that it consisted of every delicacy which art and nature could afford. The principal character of the evening was the Prince of Wales, as King Henry VIII. in a very superb dress,

drags, and a cap surrounded with diamonds—Several accidents happened in Pall Mall, some coaches were overturned, and others dashed to pieces; but no lives were lost.—We understand that upwards of 1200 persons got admission by means of forged tickets.

JUNE 2. The Gentlemen of Boodle's Club gave a grand entertainment at Ranelagh; and though it was not equal in point of splendour to that of the Union Club, yet of the two it was preferable, as there was more space, and consequently better accommodation for the numerous company which attended.—At ten o'clock the Lottery began drawing as the Ladies presented their tickets.—All prizes and no blanks.—The prizes consisted of shawls, parasols, handkerchiefs, quizzing glasses, &c. and the drawing occasioned great mirth.—The miniature Opera performances began about eleven.—The Ball began about half past eleven, and about thirty couple danced.—The Prince entered alone at half past eleven, dressed in scarlet regimentals, the uniform of a Field Marshal, and Sir Willoughby Aston immediately attended his Highness round the room.—The Duke of Cumberland entered arm in arm with Sir Sidney Smith.—Some persons came in masks, but they were refused admittance.—The business was well conducted by several gentlemen of the Club, and the supper consisted of every rarity.

3. In the afternoon, a dreadful fire broke out at a warehouse in Great Abchurch-lane, Goodman's fields. It was occasioned by a candle being left burning near some straw. Several engines arrived in a short time; three of the firemen got on the roof, which sunk under them, and two are said to be lost; the other was dug out in a very miserable state, but is likely to recover.

7. A boy eight years of age, son of the late Captain Wilson, fell into the water at Hull Harbour, and was lost. His father and another son shared a similar fate, at the same place, about three years since.

8. A party of Gipsies were brought up to the Public Office, Bow-street, charged with kidnapping a female child, named Mary Kellen. It appeared that on Friday last this child, in a most wretched state, applied to some persons at South End, near Lewisham, for relief; and said that she had just made her escape from some Gipsies, who had stolen her from her friends at Plymouth. On

being interrogated, she asserted that she was the daughter of Captain K. of the Marines; that she was stolen about seven months ago, and that, after having been stripped of her clothes, and dressed in a filthy garb, she was forced to wander with the gang, who treated her with the greatest cruelty. She also stated, that they lately entrapped a little boy, whom they treated in a similar manner. The Gipsies admitted that she had been with them; but, instead of six or seven months, as she said, declared she had only come to them about ten days ago, and then by her own request, one of the women meeting with her on Kennington Common apparently in the greatest distress, and she begging to be received among them. This assertion was positively denied by the child; and the Vagrants were committed to the House of Correction till the matter could be investigated.

The consequence of further enquiry has been to prove, that the statement of Mary Kellen, respecting her being kidnapped by Gipsies, was a complete fabrication. The girl ran away from the Rotherhithe Poor-house, and offered to go with these Gipsies who met her at Kennington. She did not appear much disconcerted at being detected in her combination of falsehood; the Magistrate committed her to the House of Correction, and dismissed the Gipsies, for whom a handsome collection was made in the office.

Elton Montem—This triennial ceremony took place on Tuesday.—Their Majesties and the Princesses attended at eleven o'clock, and gave their usual donation to the Salt bearers, after which the procession then moved to Salt-hill, where an elegant dinner was provided for the Gentlemen.—A great portion of salt was collected; every person who entered Windsor on Tuesday, being obliged to contribute to the box.

A man named Teague has been committed to Hereford gaol, for feloniously altering four drafts of the Brecon Bank, from 10l. to 50l. and uttering them.

Last week the most tremendous storm came on at Melton Mowbray, that has ever been remembered, attended with a whirl-wind and water-spout from the S. W. Many buildings were stripped of their roofs; trees were torn up by the roots; and the rain descended in such torrents as to deluge the lower floors of the houses. The lightning killed a bullock, but no person received any serious injury.

24. The grand Annual Sheep Shearing at Woburn commenced, and was attended by a number of the Nobility and many of the first professional breeders in the kingdom. A variety of premiums were offered this year for fat cattle and newly-invented instruments. There was an exhibition of very fine Leicester rams and Hereford cattle, which was followed by a sale of Leicester ewes. Ten Herefordshire cows and two bulls were sold at a high rate. The business of the day was concluded with a splendid entertainment.—On Wednesday, the following Prizes were adjudged:—For the best two Shear Fat Wether, a Cup to Mr Smith, Northampton. For the best two Shear Fat Wether, bred in Bedfordshire, a Cup to Mr. Moore. For the best Thewe, Prize to Mr. Rotheray. For the best Boar, ditto, Mr. Clayton. For Improved Implement in Agriculture, a Threshing Machine, Shepherd and Co. (i. e. R. Salmon), and for the best Plough, Mr. Runciman.—Mr. Smith, a land surveyor and drainer, from Bath, exhibited his Map (now in very considerable forwardness) of the strata of different earths, stones, coals, &c. &c.

which constitute the soil of this island. The extraordinary degree of patient research and investigation which Mr. S. has for many years carried on, not only on the surface, but below it, in the numerous mines, wells, &c. which have been sunk in almost every part of the country, promises to give his works a degree of scientific certainty hitherto unattained in mineralogical and geological publications.

D. Michaels went to Newgate to see his brother, who is under sentence of death for uttering counterfeit silver, and, while in the act of presenting him half a guinea, the villain in confinement ripped open his belly with a knife. He was immediately confined to his cell, and his brother was taken to St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

A few days ago, a Gentleman firing at fine rooks over the thatched houses near Carmarthen Church-yard, the winding from his gun fell upon the roof of one of them, which set it on fire, and communicating to the rest, burned the whole range to the ground.

MARRIAGES.

MAJOR BORTHWICK, of the Royal Artillery, to Miss Warburton, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Warburton, archdeacon of Norfolk.

Thomas Rukes, junior, of New Broad-street, to Miss Sophia Maria Bayly.

The Hon. Augustus Richard Butler Danvers, to Miss Elizabeth Sturt.

Mr. W. G. Rolfe, of the House of Commons, to Miss F. Davies, of Guildford Street.

The Lord Viscount Ashbrook to Miss Friend, of Woodstock, Oxfordshire.

Colonel Bayley Wallis, M. P. for Lincoln, to Mrs. Bosville, widow of C. L. Bosville, of the Guards.

Claire Hildyard, Esq. of Northampton, to Miss Tabourdin.

Mr. Emery, of Covent Garden Theatre, to Miss Anne Thompson, of the Borough.

The Hon. and Rev. Walter Hutchinson Aston, to Miss Humes.

James Abercomby, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn, to Miss Leigh, eldest daughter of Egerton Leigh, Esq.

Thomas Heneage, Esq. to the Hon. Arabella Perham, daughter of Lord Pelham.

Mr. Henry Siddons, of Covent Garden Theatre, to Miss Murray, of the same Theatre.

Edward Cook, Esq. of the Treasury, to Miss Flude, of Mortlake.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

MAY 26.

MR. Thomas Chapman, of Leicester, aged 75. He was lineally descended

from Sir Isaac Newton's own sister, she being his grandmother.

20. At York, aged 73. Edward Bodingfield,

Bedingsfield, Esq. son of the late Sir Henry Bedingsfield, Bart. of Oxburgh, Norfolk.

22. In his 85th year, the Rev. Geo. Trannacker, Bishop of the Protestant Church of the United Brethren, and many years pastor of the congregation at Fulneck, near Leeds.

Anne Countess of Roden.

23. At Stanmore, Charles Wigan, Esq.

Lately, at Witham in Essex, Mr. Alexander Watton, Secretary to the Royal Exchange Assurance.

24. The Hon. Frederick Stuart, M.P. for the county of Bute.

25. At his seat at Lowther Hall, Westmorland, in the 66th year of his age, the Right Hon. James Lowther, Earl of Lonsdale, Viscount Lonsdale and Lowther, Baron Lowther, of Kendal, and Burgh, and a Baronet. The immediate cause of his Lordship's death was a mortification in the bowels; but he had for nearly the two last years been in a very precarious and declining state of health, and was occasionally in so exhausted a state as to be capable of retaining on his stomach nothing but human milk. His Lordship inherited his baronetcy from a long line of ancestors, and in September 1761, was married to Lady Mary Stuart, eldest daughter of the late Earl of Bute, by whom he had no issue. In May 1794, soon after the accession of Mr. Pitt to the Premiership, he was created Earl of Lonsdale and a Peer by the several titles above mentioned. His Lordship's annual income was immense. A great part of it, however, was derived from the proceeds of the coal mines upon his estates in Cumberland and Westmorland, of which counties he was for many years past Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum, and also Colonel of the Cumberland regiment of militia.

Lately, the Rev Dr. Joseph Hoare, Principal of Jesus College, Oxford, to which he was chosen in 1768, and prebendary of Westminster. His death was occasioned by an extraordinary accident. As he was sitting at tea, somebody moved the table upon his favourite cat, and gave the animal such pain, that it flew directly at the Doctor, and the wound occasioned by its claws occasioned a mortification, which put a period to the life of a very worthy and learned man. Dr. Hoare was upwards of ninety years of age.

26. At Croom's Hill, Greenwich, Christopher Malon, Esq. Vice-Admiral

of the White, in the 50th year of his age.

At Wooler, Mr. John Whitehead, ensign in the Royal Cheviot Legion.

27. Colonel William Robertson, of the Royal Invalids.

Lately, George Fordyce, M.D. F.R.S. and of the College of Physicians, 1765. He was author of (1) Dissert. Inaug. de Catarrho. Edin. 8vo 1758. (2) Elements of the Practice of Physick, 8vo, 2d Edit. 1771. (3) Elements of Agriculture and Vegetation, 8vo. 1771.

29. At Streatham, John Whitelock, Esq. in his 83d year.

In Panton-square, Lient. Col. William Gunn, formerly of the Inniskilling Dragoons, and lieutenant governor of Chester castle.

At Hackney, Mr. John Hoskins, in his 85th year.

Mr. W. Chapman, late of Kennington-lane, aged 91.

31. At Chelsea, the Rev. Henry O to Schröder, Chaplain to the German Chapel, St. James's.

Lately, Sir Philip Ainslie, of Pilton.

JUNE 1. At Barrow-poll Castle, John Lord Berrudale, eldest son of James Earl of Caithness.

2. In Berkeley square, Mrs Jane Mainwaring, sister of William Mainwaring, M.P.

At Morden Hill, Surrey, Lady Burnett, wife of Sir Robert Burnett.

Lately, in Coleman street, Mr. Nathaniel Mughani, aged 78 years.

4. Dr. Lewis Bagot, bishop of St. Asaph, formerly bishop of Norwich, brother of the late and uncle of the present Lord Bagot. He was author of (1) A Sermon preached at St Mary's, Oxford, July 1, 1779, before the Governors of the Radcliffe Infirmary. 4to. (2) Twelve Sermons on the Prophecies concerning the first Establishment and subsequent History of Christianity. 8vo. 1781. (3) A Letter to the Rev. William Bell, D.D. on the Subject of his late Publication upon the Authority, Nature, and Design, of the Lord's Supper. 8vo. 1781. (4) A Sermon preached before the House of Lords, at Westminster, Jan. 30, 1783.

440 J. B. Murphy, Esq. of Sion College, his 61st year.

At Telford, in Kent, Mrs. Cornwall, widow of Capt. Cornwall, of the Navy.

At Fulbeck, in Lincolnshire, the Hon. Henry Fane, esq. M. P. for Lyme Regis, uncle of the Earl of Westmorland.

5. Miss Diana Warren, youngest daughter

daughter of Rear Admiral Sir John Boscawen, Bart. and K. B.

6. At Clapham, in his 72d year, Mr. James Randall, of Queenhithe.

7. At Rushton Hall, Northamptonshire, the Right Hon. Charles Cockayne, Lord Viscount and Baron Cullen in the kingdom of Ireland, in his 92d year.

Lately, at Vauxhall, Mr. Henry Addis, of the Borough, Southwark.

Lately, at Liverpool, Mr. Benjamin Dawson, aged 84.

9. Mrs. Mills, wife of Capt. Mills, of Hampstead Road. This lady, formerly Miss Baughell, and afterwards Mrs. Vincent, appeared as a singer at Vauxhall in 1751. On the 23d of September, 1767, she was brought forwards at Drury Lane in Polly, in *The Beggar's Opera*, to oppose Miss Brent at the rival house. After a few years performance the married Captain Mills (now the last survivor of those who suffered in the Black Hole, Calcutta), quitted the stage, and went to the East Indies.

Jacob Baker, Esq. of East Barnet.

At Edinburgh, David Leslie, Esq. of Leven and Melvil.

Dr. Donald Monro, F. R. S. Fellow of the College of Physicians, 1768, and Senior Physician to the Army, aged 75. He was author of (1) *Dissert. Inaug. de Hydrope*, 8vo. Edin. 1753. (2) *An Essay on the Dropsy and its different Species*, 8vo. 1756, 2d Edit. 1765. (3) *Account of the Disasters in the British Military Hospitals in Germany, from January 1761 to March 1763*, 8vo. 1764. (4) *A Treatise on Mineral Waters*, 2 vols. 8vo. 1775. (5) *Prælectioes Medicæ ex Cronii instituto annis 1774 et 1775, et Oratio anniversaria ex Hærenii instituto die Octobris anni 1775, habita in Theatro C. R. M. L.* 8vo. 1776. (6) *Observations on the Means of preserving the Health of Soldiers, and of conducting Military Hospitals*, 2 vols. 8vo. 1780. (7) *A Treatise on Medical and Pharmaceutical Chemistry, and the Materia Medica*, 3 vols. 8vo. 1788. and several papers in the *Philosophical and Medical Transactions*.

Lieut. Col. Cowper, late of the 60th regiment, and Deputy Inspector General of the foreign depot at Cowes.

Mr. Grave, sen. of Catherine Street, Strand, a collector of prints, in his 75th year.

11. George Ross, Esq. Counsel to the East India Company. He was Author of (1) *An Essay on the Middlesex Election*; in which the Power of Expulsion is particularly considered, 8vo. 1769. (2) *A Letter to the Jurors of Great Britain, occasioned by the Opinion of the Court of King's Bench read by Lord Chief Justice Mansfield, in the Case of the King and Woodfall, and said to have been left by his Lordship with the Clerk of Parliament*, 8vo. 1771. (3) *A candid Investigation of the present prevailing Opinion*, 8vo. 1782. (4) *A Letter to the Right Hon. Edmund Burke, in Reply to his Appeal from the New to the Old Whigs*, 8vo. 1791. and some Pamphlets on East India affairs.

At Clifton, John Shalts, of Whitworth, in the county of Durham, Esq.

12. At Edinburgh, Keith Jopp, Esq. youngest son of Keith Jopp, Esq. of Wakebeck Street.

13. At Camberwell, Capt. Francis William Leigh, late of the Warren Hastings Establishment.

Lately, at Blithfield, near Edinburgh, Dr. Alexander Hamilton, physician.

Lately, at Bulow, near Selby, Henry Thompson, Esq. aged 57.

14. At Highbury Place, Mr. Joseph Mayley, of Amwell, Hertfordshire.

At Camden Town, Joseph Outrumb, Esq. formerly of Kingston-upon-Hull.

16. Childers Wallbank Childers, Esq. of Cantley Lodge, in the county of York.

18. At Enfield, John Lafont, Esq. senior, of Lemon Street.

19. Mr. John Houns, of Merlin's Cave, Clerkenwell.

Mr. Richard Francis, Gracechurch Street.

21. In Grosvenor Place, John Cornwall, Esq. banker.

DIES ABROAD.

MARCH 29. At Jamaica, Major John Lennox, commanding the 4th battalion of the 70th regiment.

MAY 23. At Saint Omers, the Right Rev. Greg. de Stapleton, Catholic Bishop of the metropolitan district, and brother to Thomas Stapleton, Esq. of Canton, Yorkshire.

Dec. 12, 1801. At Quebec, Major Samuel Holland.



EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS FOR JUNE 1862.

Bank Stock	per Cent Reduc.	per Cent Consols	per Cent Navy	New 5 per Cent	Long Anr.	Short Anr.	Oma.	Imp. per Cent	Imp. Ann.	India Stock	India Scrip	Madra Bonds	Exche. Bills.	Irish per Cent	English Lont.	Irish Tiek.
26	72½	73½	88½	103½	2018-15	4½	1	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27	71½	73½	89½	104½	2013-16	5	—	72½	11½	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
28	183	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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2	182	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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to VOL. XLI. OF THE

EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

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A.
A DAMS, JOSEPH, Brompton, Kent, butcher, Dec. 26.
Abhatt, James, and Palmer, Mark, Monk Wearmouth Shore, Durham, full-masters, Jan. 2.
Addison, Thomas, of Chute Forest, and **Addison, William**, Milton, Wilts, corn-dealers, Jan. 2.
Amber, William Richard, Old Brentford, timber-merchant, Jan. 30. Succeeded Mar. 2.
Anderson, John Robert, Throgmorton-street, merchant, Feb. 2.
Ashworth, James, Wadsworth, Halifax, shopkeeper, Feb. 13.
Alderford, John, Beccles, Suffolk, shopkeeper, Feb. 16.
Arbuthnot, Alexander, and Bracken, Richard, Philpot-lane, merchants, Feb. 20.
Allen, Peter, Nantwich, Chester, innholder, Feb. 23.
Anderson, John, Church-street, Borough, twine spinner, March 6.
Andrew, George, Sheffield, cornfactor, March 27.
Alger, John, Walcott, Somersetshire, soap-maker, April 6.
Anderson, Christopher, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, cheesemonger, April 11.
Anderson, Joseph, Clare street, Clare market, butcher, April 11.
Aris, Thomas, Upper Rathbone place, shopkeeper, May 4.
Antill, John, Highgate, Middlesex, dealer in coach, May 22.
Avery, Aaron, New Brentford, linen draper, June 8.
Alkin, James, and Atkinson, Charles, Littleport, Cambridge, shopkeepers, June 23.
Aitkenhead, William, St. James's market, Middlesex, ale merchant, June 22.
Atwill, Thomas, Tointon, Devon, shopkeeper, June 22.

B.
Bulmer, Thomas, Harroby, Yorkshire, dealer, Jan. 5.
Bonnin, Henry Gouffé, New Bond-street, furniture-vender, Jan. 5.
Ballman, Margaret, Corie Mullen, Dorsetshire, miller, Jan. 5.
Bentall, William, Whitcombe, Somersetshire, mealman, Jan. 9.
Blackmore, Richard, Colonnade, near the Foundling-hospital, painter, Jan. 9.
Bellamy, James, and De Valengin, Albert, Habborn, wine-merchants, Jan. 12.
Bishop, John, Leighton Hall, Lancashire, merchant, Jan. 16.
Bishop, William, Leighton Hall, Lancashire, merchant, Jan. 16.
Benedict's, Martin, Liverpool, shopkeeper, Jan. 29.
Borth, Samuel, Romuley, Chertsey, muslin manufacturer, Jan. 26.
Barnesley, John, and Smith, Joseph, Wedwardine, Worcestershire, morocco shoe-manufacturers, Feb. 2.
Benjamin, Matthew, Lime-street square, London, merchant, Feb. 6.
Bent, Thomas, Davyholme, Evesham, Lancashire, cotton-manufacturer, Feb. 9.
Biley, Richard, Salisbury, Old-street, rope and twine-manufacturer, Feb. 13.
Bills, Ralph, Newcastle upon Tyne, butcher, Feb. 23.
Birkwell, Robert, Bridge-street, near Covent-garden, coffee-house keeper, Feb. 20.
Blaise, Ralph, Liverpool, grocer, Feb. 23.
Butler, William, Weldon, Northamptonshire, linen draper, Feb. 27.
Bower, Edward, New Mills, Derbyshire, cotton-spinner, Feb. 27.
Bottle, Robert, Great Warren-street, Finsbury, distiller and brandy merchant, March 2.
Bickerton, Sarah, Great Yarmouth, hostess, March 6.
Bates, Thomas, Welbeck street, Bedford-square, auctioneer, March 13.
Billy, James, James street, Manchester-square, dealer, March 27.
Buett, Gilbert, West Smithfield, cooper-house keeper, March 27.
Brown, Alexander, Sevenoaks, Kent, butcher, March 27.
Blaucup, Robert, and Lloyd, Edward, Kings-lane, Hatton-garden, lacemen, April 2.

I N D E X.

- Blackburn, William, and Musgrave, John, Foster-lane, Cheap-side, merchants and silk-weavers, April 3.**
Borough, James, Chiswell-street, hofier, April 3.
Burges, Charles, Liverpool, merchant, April 6.
Burdenham, William, Skewsbury, mercer, April 12.
Burke, William, and Hannah, William, Blackfriars-road; elmen, April 11.
Brooke, Francis, Farrar, William, and Rofe, Robert, Bafinghall-ftreet, warehousemen, April 13.
Bryson, George, Bristol, grocer, April 17.
Budichy, Augustus William, Old Jewry, merchant, April 20.
Bishop, Samuel, Great Newport street, Soho, ftationer, May 1.
Beefey, Thomas, Burton, Yorkshire, potter, May 15.
Bloomfield, Joseph Mofe, Mansell-ftreet, Goodman's-fields, money-ferivener, May 12.
Bunman, William, the younger, Copmanthorpe, Yorkshire, corn-ftaler, May 25.
Bushell, Joseph M'Comack, East-ftreet, Red Lion-square, tea-dealer, May 25.
Bully, William, Barnftaple, Devonshire, clothier, May 25.
Burton, John, Lancaster, merchant, May 25. Another Commiffion the fame day.
Burton, Joseph, Rickmanfworth, Hertfordshire, corn-ftaler, May 29.
Burton, Sarah, Ycevil, Somerfetshire, haberdasher, May 29.
Burton, John, and Benfon, James, Lancaster, linen-drapers, June 1.
Brentnall, Francis, Derby, grocer, June 5.
Bishop, Thomas, Birmingham, ftationer and book-ftler, June 5.
Blackburn, Thomas, Hopton in Mirkfield, Yorkshire, clothier, June 5.
Bremannd, Thomas, Hayes's-court, Soho fquare, linen-draper, June 5.
Bucks, Andrew Berkley, Green-ftreet, Grofvenor-square, upholder, June 2.
Bukon, George, Witney, brandy-merchant, June 19.
Bullington, Michael, and Bermann, Jewellah, Watling-ftreet, merchants, June 22.
C.
Cawgill, Joseph, Manchester, merchant, Dec. 16.
Cooper, William, Derby, iron-founder, Jan. 5.
Chamberlain, John, Bramford, Suffolk, innkeeper, Jan. 12.
Clarke, Robert, Fore-ftreet, Cripplegate, grocer, Jan. 23.
Coles, John, Smithfield, banker, Jan. 23.
Clarke, Robert, and Clarke, George, Grub-ftreet, horfe-dealers, Jan. 23.
Collier, Joshua, Little Buth-lane, Cannon-ftreet, oil broker, Jan. 26.
Cobb, Christopher, Ringwood, Southampton, linen and woollen draper, Jan. 30.
Clarke, Robert, King-ftreet, Covent Garden, linen-draper, Feb. 2.
Cook, Thomas, Much Cowarn, Herefordshire, farmer, Feb. 2.
Cox, John, Church-ftreet, Hackney, oilman and tallow chandler, Feb. 2.
Cunningham, John, Yox'ord, Suffolk, grocer, Feb. 9.
Comber, Richard, Lewes, watchmaker and filversmith, Feb. 20.
Collier, William; Leigh within Pennington, Lancashire, corn-dealer, Feb. 23.
Clegg, Samuel Joseph, and Whutby, John, Liverpool, merchants, Feb. 23.
Cobb, John, Wifbeach St Peter's, Cambridge, millwright, March 6.
Coomb, Ebenezer, St. James's-ftreet, ftationer, March 9.
Clegg, John, and Prince, John, Watling-ftreet, warehousemen, March 20.
Collings, Henry, and Gifford, Richard Ireland, St. Philip and Jacob, Gloucestershire, fci-ners, March 20.
Cumming, Peter, Union court, Broad-ftreet, merchant, March 27.
Carter, Robert, Witham, Effz, linen-draper, March 30.
Curtis, Thomas, Frith-ftreet, Soho, painter and glaz'er, April 3.
Cowlishaw, Charles, Athborne, Derbyshire, grocer, April 6.
Carrotherd, John, Liverpool, joiner, April 6.
Cuxon, Joseph, Queen ftreet, Cheap-side merchant, April 11.
Chaisteron, Edward, Dover, fuf-maker and fhip-owner, April 24.
Collyer, John Dyer, Abridge, Effz, farmer, May 1.
Carr, R uph Wood, and Carr, Robert, Leeds, W. -felters, May 2.
Cawwright, Thomas, Manchester, upholder, May 11.
Chaddock, James, and Keay, Randle, Wigant potters, May 11.
C rie, Robert, Abingdon, Berks, coal-drake, May 25.
Candlish, Matthew, Whitehaven, nuncer and woollen-draper, May 29.
Crofton, Peter, Woolwich, victualler, May 29.
Colly, John, Witley, Stoke upon Trent, Staffordshire, ironmonger, June 5.

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- Copland, Robert, Liverpool, merchant, June 5.
 Cowlishaw, Thomas, Alnham, Drury, carpenter, June 25.
 Cury, George, Great Yarmouth, shipholder, June 19.
 Coleby, Joshua, Hempstead, Drury, merchant, June 21.
 Coulthard, John, Shipley, Drury, dealer, June 21.
 Collingdon, John, Finsbury-square, Drury, merchant, June 21.
 D
 Daniel, John, Liverpool, merchant, Dec. 26.
 Duff, James, Finsbury-square, merchant, Jan. 2.
 Dendett, Thomas, New-River-Grave, Drury, merchant, Jan. 2.
 Donne, William John, Liverpool, linen draper, Jan. 9.
 Douglas, Abraham, Woodrow, Lambeth, Drury, Jan. 21.
 Dane, John, Williamsburg, Virginia, and Clay's-Row, Drury, merchants, hatters, Jan. 21.
 Dyer, Thomas, Witney, Oxford, black, Drury, Jan. 30.
 Dyke, James, Marley, Chertsey, Drury, Jan. 30.
 Dancer, George, and Curial, Simon Dancer, Drury, London, Feb. 2.
 Dyke, James, Marley, Chertsey, Drury, Feb. 2.
 Dale, Isaac Rod, Exeter, Drury, Feb. 2.
 Dulaw, Arnold, Soho-square, Drury, Feb. 12.
 Duke, George, Abingdon-street, Drury, Feb. 20.
 Donaldson, Robert, Liverpool, Drury, Feb. 20.
 Dyer, Jonah, Woodrow, Lambeth, Drury, Feb. 20.
 Du Bois, John, Finsbury-square, Drury, Feb. 20.
 Deacon, Thomas, Queen's Lane, Chertsey, Drury, March 1.
 Da Costa, Jacob Mendez, Thavies-Inn, Holborn, Drury, April 1.
 Drake, Robert, and Goddard, Ebenezer, Newgate-lane, Drury, wine and brandy-merchants, April 11.
 De Mendes, Solomon, Wilson-street, Finsbury-square, Drury, April 11.
 Davitt, Richard, Park-lane, Drury, April 17.
 Daie, Samuel, Crane-row, Lambeth, milliner and haberdashery, April 17.
 Dale, William, Peterborough, Drury, May 15.
 Dolier, William, Winchester, Drury, May 15.
 Douglas, James, Cupes's-bridge, Lambeth, Drury, May 15.
 Denington, Samuel, the younger, London, Drury, merchant, Jan. 1.
 Danvers, Christopher, Charles-street, Drury, Feb. 2.
 Dalloway, Richard, Little Eastcheap, Drury, Feb. 2.
 Dole, Thomas, South Shields, Drury, Feb. 2.
 Dole, Daniel, Tottenham, Drury, Feb. 2.
 Eyre, Ambrose, Golden-square, Drury, Feb. 2.
 Ely, John, the younger, Drury, Feb. 2.
 Earle, William, and Hewitt, John, Drury, Feb. 11.
 Every, Samuel, Liverpool, Drury, Feb. 27.
 Ewell, John, Drury, Feb. 27.
 Edwards, William, Short's-building, Drury, March 1.
 Entwistle, William, Drury, March 1.
 Elderton, John, Great Carter-lane, Drury, March 1.
 F
 Fothergill, Thomas, Manchester, Drury, Dec. 26.
 Fogg, Robert, the younger, New-River-Grave, Drury, Jan. 2.
 Field, William, Stratham, Drury, Jan. 2.
 Fisher, William, the younger, Drury, Jan. 2.
 Foggan, Robert, Salters, Drury, Jan. 2.
 Frazer, Henry, Nightingale-lane, Drury, Jan. 2.
 Fenwick, Edward, Drury, Jan. 2.
 Farrer, Thomas, Drury, Jan. 2.
 Farmer, Edward, Drury, Jan. 2.
 Faulkner, John, Drury, Jan. 2.
 Freeborn, Robert, Coleman-street, Drury, Jan. 2.
 Fineson, John, Finsbury-square, Drury, Jan. 2.
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I N D E X.

G.

- Gage, William, Ruffington, Lincolnshire, miller, Jan. 2.
 Gair, Richard, Great Lifford Hill, near H. Horn, baker, Jan. 9.
 Gale, Robert, and Cook, Coln, Liverpool, merchants, Jan. 9.
 Gale, William, Swansea, cheesemonger, Jan. 16.
 Galloway, Benjamin, Pope's head alley, needle, fish-hook, and fish-tackle-maker, Jan. 26.
 Galloway, Richard, of the Dog Tavern, Holywell street, Strand, tavern keeper, Jan. 30.
 Gay, John, Birmingham, horse dealer, Feb. 2.
 Gay, John, Wexham, Denbighshire, linen-draper, Feb. 6.
 Gay, John, Berwick-upon-Tweed, baker, Feb. 9.
 Gayle, Thomas, the younger, Leicester, woolsorter, Feb. 16.
 Gayle, Richard, Gracechurch street, London, hatter, Feb. 25.
 Gell, George, Warrington, merchant, Feb. 25.
 Gell, Langley, Gualam, William, and Graham, Thos. as, Liverpool, merchants, March 2.
 Green, John, Cumberland-street, Curtain-maker, hatter, March 2.
 Gardner, Frederick, Great St. Helen's, underwriter, April 1.
 Garsner, Joseph, Uxbridge, broker and appraiser, April 17.
 Garsner, Jacob, Aldgate street, money scrivener, May 1.
 Garsner, James, the elder, and Garsner, James, the younger, Pudhill, Gloucestershire, clothiers, May 8.
 Garsner, Edward, Jew's row, Chelsea, cheesemonger, May 15.
 Garsner, William, Chiswell street, Middlesex, grocer, May 15.
 Garsner, Edward, Sunderland near the Sea, spirit merchant, May 22.
 Garsner, Robert, Gloucester, grocer, June 19.

H.

- Hargreaves, John, Manchester, manufacturer, Jan. 12.
 Harris, Abraham, Whitechapel-road, hatter, Jan. 16.
 Harris, David, Liverpool, draper, Jan. 26.
 Harris, C. sine Garden, Conduit-street, Harrow square, milliner, Jan. 30.
 Harris, John Edward, and Hall, William, Crosby-square, merchants, Feb. 9.
 Harris, Isaac, Bristol, cheese-factor, Feb. 9.
 Harris, George, Fish-street-hill, druggist, Feb. 16.
 Harris, Henry, Waller-row, Lambeth, umbrella-maker, Feb. 20.
 Harris, Matthew Coates, Bread-street, merchant, Feb. 27.
 Harris, Henry, Liverpool, woollen-draper, Feb. 27.
 Harris, John Welfby, Falmouth, warehouseman, March 9.
 Harris, John, Warwick-street, Golden-square, harp and musical instrument-maker, March 1.
 Harris, Peter, Du-lam, money scrivener, March 16.
 Harris, Joseph, Holywell street, Strand, salesman, March 26.
 Harris, John, St. Martin's-lane, carpenter and builder, March 20.
 Harris, Christopher, and Hodgkin, Ashton, Sunderland, linen drapers, April 3.
 Harris, Nathaniel, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, woollen draper, April 3.
 Harris, John Henthledge, Chesilside, merchant, April 6.
 Harris, John, Aired, Lancashire, innkeeper, April 6.
 Harris, David, Landley, Huddersfield, Yorkshire, cloth-dresser, April 11.
 Harris, William, Giles Camberwell, butcher, April 27.
 Harris, Richard, Bursage, Wiltshire, corn-chandler, April 27.
 Harris, James, Bordesley, Warwickshire, malt and distillery-maker, April 27.
 Harris, Richard, Bursage, Wiltshire, corn-chandler, May 1.
 Harris, Edward, Frome bridge, innkeeper, May 1.
 Harris, John, Oxford-street, haberdasher, May 8.
 Harris, John, Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, manufacturer of earthen ware, May 11.
 Harris, Daniel, Braiden, Northamptonshire, May 11.
 Harris, Thomas, the younger, St. Paul's, Gloucestershire, timber merchant, May 18.
 Harris, John, Worthington, Cumberland, maker, May 22.
 Harris, John, and Sowerby, James, Wisam, Lincolnshire, merchants, June 8.
 Harris, St. John, Heckmondwike, York, hatter, June 8.
 Harris, William, Gloucester, linen-draper, June 11.
 Harris, William, Gloucester, linen-draper, June 11.
 Harris, John, Cock hill, St. Andrew, cheesemonger, June 15.
 Harris, John, Tiverton, Devon, merchant, June 19.
 Harris, James, Wilton-street, Moorfields, weaver, June 22.

U n u z

* I N D E X :

- Mathison, John, Liverpool, merchant, Jan. 30.
 McGarr, Michael, Bell-wharf, Shadwell, victualler, Feb. 20.
 Miles, Robert, Rochdale, tinsmith, March 2.
 Mosley, William, Lane End, Staffordshire, mercer, March 6.
 Morris, William, Liverpool, grocer, March 9. *Superfeded June 8.*
 M'Kean, George, Liverpool, ironmonger, March 9.
 Munro, Robert, Exeter, wine merchant, March 16.
 M'Joseph, Manchester, bar-mans, March 16.
 Math, John, Aylham, Norfolk, merchant, March 20.
 Marrant, David, New Bridge Street, London, merchant, March 27.
 M'Clary, Thomas, Lynn, Norfolk, taylor and woollen-dresser, March 27.
 Mountfort, Samuel, Deal, taylor, March 27.
 M'Ke, Charles, Bucklersbury, London, merchant, March 27.
 M'cay, Matthew, West Street, Nottinghamshire, ship-builder, April.
 M'cely, John, and Rife James, Birmingham, tanners, April 11.
 Mortimer, John, Unbridge, shopkeeper, April 17.
 M'Henry, Richard, Stratford-upon-Avon, mercer, April 27.
 M'chael, Francis, Northumbria Street, Jeweller, May 11.
 M'cay, Lewis, Liverpool, saddler, May 15.
 M'carr, Niven, Lancaster, merchant, May 24.
 M'cay, Morris, Lewin, Liverpool, merchant, June 5.
 Mac Gowan, Frances, Parsons Street, Ratcliffe Highway, grocer, June 22.
 Mills, Philip, Heaton, butcher, June 15.
 Mendall, Edward, Scarborough, Yorkshire, corn-dealer and spirit merchant, June 15.
 Moore, Thomas, Liverpool, merchant, June 29.

N.

Nabb, James, Garston, Derbyshire, calico-printer, Dec. 29.
 Nish, Mark, Wootton-under-Edge, Gloucestershire, carrier, Jan. 2.
 Nover, John, and Nobes, William, Southsea Common, Postira, green-grocers, Jan. 9.
 Notham, Thomas, Athby-de-la-Zouch, hatter, Jan. 16.
 Notham, Thomas, Manchester, warehouseman, Jan. 16.
 Notham, Thomas, Athby de la Zouch, hatter, Jan. 17.
 Nock, Samuel, and Nock, James, Dudley, Worcester-shire, nail-ironmongers, Jan. 30.
 Newton, Samuel, Manchester, corn factor, Feb. 20.
 Newton, James, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, soap-seller, Feb. 27.
 Norton, John, Drury Lane, victualler, April 3.
 Nesbitt, John, Brewster, Edward, and Nesbitt, John, the younger, Aldermanbury Church, April 17.
 Newton, William, Hood, Golden-lane, Barbican, liquor merchant, May 18.

O.

Ord, Joshua, Jenson, and O'Connell, St. Mary Axe, London, merchants, March 27.
 Oshalderton, John, Southampton, baker, April 27.

P.

Phillips, John, Swan Lane, Ross, Herefordshire, inn-holder, Jan. 9.
 Powell, William, Brompton, butcher, Jan. 22. *Superfeded March 25.*
 Power, John, otherwise Thomas, Deal, Kent, grocer, Jan. 23.
 Parker, John, Galtby, Lincolnshire, miller, Jan. 30.
 Padgey, Charles, Purcell, William, and Hargreaves, James, Congham, Obefter, cotton-manufacturers, Jan. 30.
 Parquet, James, Dover's Town, distiller, Feb. 20.
 Pedley, Henry, Bathwick, draper, March 2.
 Platt, George, Weoley, Baddeley, Yorkshire, clothier, March 2.
 Platt, George, Huddersfield, Lancashire, draper, March 6.
 Platt, George, Cockermouth, Cumberland, woollen-manufactures, March 6.
 P'wells, Thomas, Plymouth, baker, March 20.
 Paine, Samuel, Howth Mills, Cheshire, Sotheshire, miller, April 13.
 Partridge, Thomas, Dover, tail-maker, April 17.
 Partridge, Edward, and Houlding, John, London, merchants, May 4.
 Partridge, James, Ramoth, Malmouth, timber-merchant, May 4.
 Partridge, Thomas, Digby, Sadler, worth, York, and worth, Sadler, worth, cotton-manufacturer, May 8.
 Partridge, Thomas, Warrick Street, Golden Square, London, merchant, May 15.
 Pullen, Henry, and Roberts, Thomas, Exeter, merchants, May 29.
 Phelps, Robert, Plymouth-dock, boiler, June 5.
 Passmore, George, Haddington, Baucour, June 8.

I N D E X

- Sarjant, James, Sunderland, spirit-merchant, May 1.
 Sutherland, James, Bath, haberdasher, May 4.
 Sutton, William, Sadlers-hall, London, merchant, May 4.
 Theyll, William, Great Prescott-street, Goodman's-fields, merchant, May 4.
 Shadland, John, Cockspur-street, Charing-cross, linen-draper, May 4.
 Sutton, William, Salters-hall-court, London, merchant, May 8.
 Smith, Thomas, Drury-lan, baker, May 15.
 Seefeldt, David, Green-street, Soho, Taylor, May 12.
 Simpson, Thomas, Taylorson, William, Sanderson, John, and Cranger, Joseph, Stokesley, Yorkshire, tankers, June 5.
 Speight, Matthew, Streetside, Dewsbury, Yorkshire, clothier, June 5.
 Smith, Samuel, Liverpool, merchant, June 5.
 Sewell, William, Falcon-square, London, merchant, June 5.
 Smith, John, Woolwich, Kent, hawker and pedlar, June 5.
 Sweetland, David, late of Topham, Devonshire, coal-merchant, June 5.
 Sharp, Thomas, Walthamstow, ironmonger, June 12.
 Smith, Thomas, Liverpool, woollen-draper, June 12.
 Scott, John, and Scott, George, South-street, Finsbury square, merchants, June 12.
 Smart, Joseph, Wolverhampton, bookseller, June 12.
 Stephens, William, Abchurch-lane, London, cyllar-dealer, June 12.
 Thomas, Rees, Broad-street, St Giles's, glazier, Dec. 26.
 Thring, John, Moorhouses, Lincolnshire, farmer, Dec. 29.
 Trollop, Henry, Nailworth, Gloucestershire, mealman, Dec. 29.
 John, Daniel, and O'Mara, Thady, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street, merchants, Jan. 2.
 Timmins, Joseph, Bowling-street, Walthamstow, shopkeeper, Jan. 9.
 Thorne, William, Drury lane, woollen-draper, Jan. 12.
 Taylor, Robert, Newton Moor, Chilter, cotton-spinner, Jan. 23.
 Tremlett, William, Tonnets, Devonshire, shopkeeper, Feb. 9.
 Turner, Henry, St. Myrton's-Grange, silk-manufacturer, Feb. 11.
 Twiss, Edward, Swansea, baker, Feb. 23.
 Taylor, John, and Hudson, John, Borgeley, Birmingham, factors, March 20.
 Turnichiff, John, and Tunnalliff, Moses, Macclesfield, button and twist-manufacturers, March 30.
 Thompson, Samuel, Liverpool, linen-merchant, April 11.
 Tait, William, Edinburg, Kent, dealer in corn, April 11.
 Tidswell, William, Stockport, Cheshire, cotton-farmer, May 4.
 Timmings, John Burton, Portsea, Southampton, cooper, May 18.
 Twinnymann, John Middleton, Liverpool, cooper, May 25.
 Towle, Thomas, and Jackson, Joshua, Newgate-street, warehousemen, May 2.
 Tapley, Mary, Newton Abbott, Devon, shopkeeper, June 28.
 Von Werthern, Emanuel, Arundel-street, Strand, Feb. 13.
 Underwood, John, Great Marlborough street, sportsman, Feb. 20.
 Valey, John, the younger, Shardlow, Derbyshire, corn-factor, May 11.
 Wockidge, George, Winhorn Minister, Dorsetshire, dealer, Dec. 26.
 Wallace, John, Upper Mary-le-bone-street, carpenter, Jan. 2.
 Wakenan, Robert, Birmingham, player, Jan. 2.
 Webb, William, Cloth-lane, Smith, Jan. 19.
 Walker, William, Lancaster, merchant, Jan. 19.
 Wright, Gilbert, Worcester, glove-seller, Jan. 19.
 Wall, John, Tetbury, Gloucestershire, baker, Jan. 23.
 Wiggin, Richard, Buxton, Staffordshire, druggist and grocer, Jan. 23.
 Wilson, Joseph, Strand, umbrella-maker, Jan. 26.
 Wiles, James, St. James's-street, Walthamstow, gun-maker, Jan. 30.
 Watson, John, Brighthelm, Northumberland, linen-merchant, Feb. 6.
 Wells, Samuel, Leonard-square, Strand, corn-chandler, Feb. 16.
 Wallis, John, Epsom, Colchester, and Bury, Feb. 20.
 Winton, Philip, Jamaica House, Brompton, Feb. 20.
 Wainwright, John, Liverpool, gun-maker, Feb. 23.
 Williams, William, Cowbridge, Glamorganshire, shopkeeper, Feb. 23.
 Wiles, James, the younger, Bristol, silk-draper, Feb. 23.
 Williams, Henry, Crickhowell, Enniscorthy, money-scriver, Feb. 27.

• I N D E X.

- Viner, William, Manchester, liquor-merchant, Feb. 20.
 Webb, Charles, Emont road, Worcester, money-lender, March 2.
 Williamson, Thomas, Holbrough, Lancashire, printer, March 6.
 Webster, Arthur, Belper, Derbyshire, baker, March 6.
 Wadall, Isaac, Pickett Row, near Egremont, hatter, March 9.
 Woodbridge, Stephen, New Brompton, Hawker, March 13.
 Williams, Gethin, Toolry-street, Southwark, chest-maker, March 16.
 Worsley, Robert, Park Mill, Lancashire, miller, March 20.
 Ward, Thomas, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, merchant, March 27.
 Wright, John, Piccadilly, bookseller, March 27.
 Worsley, John, and Wells, William, Noble street, London, mercers, March 30.
 Worsley, Samuel, and Burroughs, Joseph, High Wycombe, bankers, March 30.
 Webb, Samuel, Mill Lane, Waltham, carpenter, April 13.
 Worsley, Richard, East pool, merchant, April 6.
 Woodruff, Robert, Linsley, Cheshire, innkeeper, April 23.
 Williams, Lorrain, Great St. Andrew, April 13.
 Worsley, Thomas, Great St. Helen's, drug merchant, April 17.
 Williams, William, Dean street, Holborn, carver, April 27.
 Wilkinson, Henry, Billiter-lane, London, merchant, May 1.
 Wilkinson, Thomas, Grimegarfoot, Lincoln, merchant, May 2.
 Wright, George, Matley, Cheshire, hatter, May 15.
 White, Henry, Ilkington, Stock-broker, May 12.
 Waltham, Daniel, the younger, Waltham Cross, Hertford, inn-holder, May 15.
 Weston, William, Fincham street, merchant, May 15.
 Wagner, Perduet Paul, Great Winchester-street, London, merchant, May 18. *Superfeded*
same day
 Wilkinson, Joseph, Lancaster, merchant, May 25.
 Wignall, Benedict Paul, Great Manchester street, merchant, May 29.
 Wilby, Abraham Elwyn, North Shields, merchant, May 29.
 Wilby, William, the younger, Hay Park, Yorkshire, gun factor, May 29.
 Widdett, Deborah, Holmsp. Road, druggist, June 5.
 Whitaker, Thomas, Killy, York, milk-keeper, June 12.
 White, William, Southampton buildings, brandy merchant, June 12.
 Whitaker, Thomas, Killy, Yorkshire, innkeeper, June 17.
 Y.
 Yendole, John, West Munceton, Someeshire, merchant, Feb. 27.
 Young, Thomas, Ripon, Yorkshire, grocer, Feb. 27.
 Young, William Weston, Ulhas Mill, Cheshire, miller, May 18.
 Yeaman, James, Tamworth, Staffordshire, clothier, May 18.

DIRECTIONS FOR PLACING THE CUTS.

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WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE LONDON MARKETS, FROM DECEMBER 27, 1861, TO JUNE 26, 1862.

	Bread 400 Quar- ter.	Flour per Bush.	Wheat per Bush.	Barley per Bush.	Malt per Bush.	Lard per Cwt.	Fat per Cwt.	Tallow per Cwt.	Sugar per Cwt.	Cocoa per Cwt.	Hops per Cwt.	Cattle per Head.	
												1.	2.
Dec. 27 to Jan. 3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Jan. 10 to 17	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Jan. 17 to 24	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Jan. 24 to 31	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Feb. 7 to 14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Feb. 14 to 21	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Feb. 21 to 28	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mar. 7 to 14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mar. 14 to 21	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mar. 21 to 28	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Apr. 4 to 11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Apr. 11 to 18	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Apr. 18 to 25	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
May 2 to 9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
May 9 to 16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
May 16 to 23	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
May 23 to 30	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
June 6 to 13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
June 13 to 20	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
June 20 to 27	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

• Moulds are generally 1s per ton advance on Stoves.

+ D. is used in town at 9s advance on the above price.

(To be regularly continued every Volume.)

An advantageous Hint

TO THE
**EAST INDIA COMPANY, CAPTAINS,
OFFICERS, SUPERCARGOES, IM-
PORTERS OF RICE AND INDIA
BALE GOODS. Also GROCERS,
DRAPERS, GUNPOWDER MAKERS,
and PAPER MAKERS in general.**

THE PAPER ON WHICH THIS IS PRINTED is manufactured from an East India Article, called PAUT or JUTE (CROTALARIA JUNCEA, or PAUT) *, which grows in India, it is the same from which Gunney Bags, or such as bring over Sugar, Salt Petre, Pepper, Bala Goods, &c. are made, and may be collected from most Grocers, Drapers, and Gun Powder Makers, &c. &c. in England, at a small expence (*as old bags are better than new for this purpose*). The first idea was communicated to J. SEWELL, of Cornhill, by an ingenious Literary Gentleman, long resident in India, on account of an advertisement which appeared on the Covers of the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE (Addressed to Ladies, &c. not to destroy their Linen Rags), by J. SEWELL, No. 32, Cornhill, who takes this method of recommending to Paper-Makers in general the manufacturing a useful paper (denry, crown, or cartridge) for the use of Grocers, Chemists, &c. which will greatly decrease the consumption of rags, and of course the price of paper.

The plant which yields the fibre from whence this flax-like substance is obtained, is called, by the natives of Bengal, *Paat*, with additional names to distinguish the several varieties — The fibre is called *Jute* — It is much cultivated in Bengal for the making of a coarse fabric (called Gunny), ropes, twine, &c. but is now used for marine purposes — Now is paper manufactured from it in Bengal.

The cost of this article, in Bengal, is about 5s. per cwt. and it has sold in England at 20s. and 29s. per cwt.

The two following varieties have been cultivated in the Botanical Garden at Calcutta, viz.

Bhungce Paat. — *Corchorus Olitorius*; Linn. and,

Ghee Naliba Paat. — *Corchorus Capularis*, Linn. †

H E M P.

The substitute for Hemp in Bengal is the fibre of a plant, called *Sun* (*Crotalaria Juncea*, Linn.), by which name the fibre is also known

* There is a small quantity of bleached coloured or mixed with it, or if wanted of an inferior colour as wrappers for variety of goods, cartons, literas, or even blue, it may be made of the Gunney Bags or y, and wash then run in the lower duty as a wrapping paper. Samples of the same made from Gunney Bags only may be had at the Nottingham Mill, Bermuda, or at their Warehouse, No. 6, Strand.

† See Extract of a Letter from Dr. J. A. Smith, overleaf.

when

when dressed. It grows abundantly in many parts of Bengal, and is much used for sails, ropes, fishing nets, and other marine purposes.

As an Act is just passed permitting Hemp to be imported free of duty, this article (as well as the Paut) offers a very good material for the owners of the rice ships to fill up their cargoes with completely, as dunnage, or if picked in Gunney Bags will be more convenient, without risking much capital. The cost of *Sun* in Bengal is about 7s. or 8. per cwt.—and it has sold in England at 35s. per cwt. The refuse of this plant furnishes the material for making paper in Bengal. They have many other substances which would answer for various manufactures, exclusive of paper.

Cord, of d or the running rigging of ships, is preferred to hemp by all who have used it; though hard to handle at first, yet on a little use it becomes easy, and has many good qualities; nor is it to be rejected as cables, being light and so elastic as to have been stretched from six inches or less to nine, without breaking, thereby causing the ship to ride easy at anchor. It is said, to make it durable, it should always be kept wet with warm water, but that it decays more rapidly in salt water; this may be a vulgar error, too rapidly embraced on credit of common opinion.

The true Hemp (Country name *Bann*) is found in many parts of Bengal, but little cultivated, except for the oil, which is obtained from the seeds, and used medicinally.

The true Flax (Country name *Tallie*) is cultivated in great abundance in some parts of the Bengal provinces, but scarce for the oil; whilst in some country in every year receiving 8 or 10 tons of linen yarn from Calcutta, this plant offers a very interesting subject for experiment to the Bengal Government, especially as it is only subject to the import duty of 1/2 per cent, and it is hoped that the culture of it for the *Yute* will have due attention.

Extract Board Trade Letter, 27th May 1796.

The Honourable General in Council, for transmission to the Court of Directors, per Berrington.

As for Berrington we have forwarded in a bale some *Yute*, sent us by Dr. Roxburgh, the Superintendent of the Company's Botanical Garden, as a specimen of an attempt to improve its quality, by a mode of cultivation and dressing different from the practice of the natives here; and we request the Honourable Court will be pleased to refer the Goods to manufacturers in England for trial, and communicate to us their opinion of it. Enclosed we transmit copy of a letter we received from Dr. Roxburgh.

On the 23d December 1797, I laid before the Honourable the Governor General in Council, samples of dressed and undressed *Yute*, the following is an extract from my Letter which accompanied it.

“ Immediately

EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

THE PROPRIETORS of THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE return their grateful acknowledgments to their numerous customers, and respectfully inform them (as several of the Numbers are already out of print, and the expence of reprinting has more than doubled) they find themselves under the necessity of raising the price of such Numbers as remain (i. e. from 1782 to 1799) to Eighteenpence each. The Proprietors forbear to trouble their readers with a repetition of the grounds for this alteration, the same having been already detailed at the conclusion of the XXXVth Volume, but the late duty on paper, in addition to the former rise on that article to the amount of near Sixty per cent. compels them to raise the price of the back Numbers, to reimburse them in part for the additional expence incurred in printing the present Magazines without raising the Price.

Nov. 1, 1801.

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